

The ONONDAGA BLUE BOOK

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF LOCAL EVENTS
FOR DAILY REFERENCE

HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, LEGISLATIVE,
LEGAL, JUDICIAL, COMMERCIAL, IN-
DUSTRIAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL
AND MISCELLANEOUS DATA PERTAINING
TO SYRACUSE AND ONONDAGA COUNTY,
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS
AND OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES

SPECIAL DE LUXE EDITION

LIMITED TO FIVE HUNDRED COPIES

ONONDAGA BLUE BOOK PUBLISHING CO.

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by
WALTER F. THURLOW, JACOB C. KNAUBER,
WALTER H. HINKLEY,
Syracuse, N. Y.

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SKANEATELES LAKE

SOURCE OF SYRACUSE'S UNEXCELLED WATER SUPPLY AND FAMOUS FOR ITS NATURAL BEAUTIES AND PURITY OF WATER.
LOOKING NORTHWARD FROM EASTSIDE SLOPE NEAR SCOTT. CARPENTERS POINT ON THE LEFT.

P R E F A C E

The Blue Book of England is an official publication dealing almost exclusively with matters which pertain to its Parliament and political history. A few years ago there was published in this city a volume entitled "The Political Blue Book," which contained much valuable information on the subject its title suggested. It proved a step in the right direction and was favorably received. But an extensive field which demanded recognition was necessarily excluded and it was due, in a great measure, to a keen appreciation of the vital importance of those discrepancies, that the publication of The Onondaga Blue Book was attempted and conducted to successful issue—on a broader and more comprehensive scope—giving distinctive recognition to a vast number of important subjects heretofore neglected, and the very liberal support received from all classes of business men of the city and towns is flattering endorsement of our efforts. The wonderful expansion and development in recent years of all branches of the Commercial and Industrial interests of Syracuse, the predominating spirit of progress manifest in every act of its citizens, certainly augur well for a "Greater Syracuse." Consistent with this prevailing spirit of the community, the publishers of "The Onondaga Blue Book," appreciating the great necessity and demand by all classes of citizens for a volume containing just such useful and valuable information, planned and carried to a successful issue this volume. It is an authentic history in brief of Syracuse and Onondaga County; a record of its institutions, financial, commercial and industrial, and of its representative citizens foremost in their respective professions and other walks of life. It is a comprehensive index to the important events associated with the history of Syracuse and Onondaga County in general, covering a period of more than one hundred years, besides containing much other valuable data of such varied character as to render it indispensable as a book of reference, to every class of citizens.

Investigation reveals the fact that no other publication exists that contains so much information of special interest and value to Syracusans. Many months were expended in careful research and examination of all available public records, as well as other authentic sources of information, including the files of old newspapers preserved in the city library, for the information contained in this volume. Much patience, perseverance and extensive pecuniary outlay were also necessary to complete the undertaking. A distinctive and most significant feature in connection with the success of this enterprise, is to be found in the fact that its publishers can consistently give prominence to the popular phrase, "Made in Syracuse." They can emphasize this by adding, OF SYRACUSE, BY SYRACUSANS AND FOR SYRACUSANS, for everything necessary for the completion of the work (excepting the paper and inks) are exclusively the products of SYRACUSANS.

It is extremely gratifying to the publishers to acknowledge at this time, that if any credit is due them for the production of this volume, it is shared by many enterprising citizens, without whose generous support and earnest co-operation, its creation would have been an impossibility.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Syracuse, New York,
July, 1910.

HISTORICAL

HISTORY OF ONONDAGA COUNTY
AND CITY OF SYRACUSE.

Sketch of Onondaga County



LITTLE more than a century practically embraces the history of Onondaga County. Originally this county was the military tract, which consisted of twenty-six townships, whose territory by legislative acts was later set off to the existing counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Cortland, Oswego in part, Seneca and Tompkins. Four only of the original townships are included in the present county of Onondaga, which has an area of 812 square miles. Its natural resources have made it one of the most populous and prosperous of the interior counties. From its salt springs, its limestone, water-lime and gypsum quarries, as also from the products of its rich and varied farming lands, it has developed rapidly and successfully.

There is a great diversity in its soil, and its hills and valleys are productive in a remarkable degree. As the salt springs, the canals and the railroads, have built up its principal city and towns, so all the surrounding country has profited from these sources of prosperity and wealth. Beside the agricultural pursuits, industries and manufactures have sprung up throughout the territory, and on these impulses Onondaga County has long held rank as the sixth, and now is the fifth county in the State, and the products of its soil and natural resources have placed it in the forefront of the wealth-producing counties.

Onondaga County was by act of the Legislature on March 5th, 1794, erected from Herkimer County, which embraced most of the territory of Central and Western New York. Cayuga was taken off March 8th, 1799; Cortland, April 8th, 1808; Oswego, March 1st, 1816, from parts of Onondaga and Oneida; Seneca from Cayuga, March 24th, 1804, and Tompkins from Cayuga and Seneca, April 7th, 1817. A part of original Onondaga went to Wayne April 11th, 1823, and Schuyler in part was taken from Tompkins (originally Cayuga) April 17th, 1854. The territory of these counties constituted the original Military tract, the bounty lands awarded by the State to soldiers of the Revolutionary War. About 300 of these soldiers located upon the bounty lands, spent the remainder of their lives here, and their bodies repose in the county's soil. The original townships were laid out by Simon DeWitt, Surveyor-General of the State, in tracts of five to six hundred acres. The classical nomenclature was DeWitt's, who delighted in classical studies. The county's organization was perfected March 14th, 1794, when the Governor of the State appointed the first county officers, and county seats were located at Onondaga, Scipio and Ovid. Nine towns remained in Onondaga County, and gradually the number was increased to nineteen. The city of

Syracuse was originally organized from the town of Salina and additions have been made to it from the towns of Geddes, Dewitt and Onondaga. The population of the county in 1800, with nine towns, was 7,698; in 1810, with thirteen towns, 25,987; in 1820, 41,497; in 1830, with seventeen towns, 58,973; in 1840, 67,911; in 1855, 86,575; in 1865, 92,972; in 1870, 104,183; in 1875, 112,886; in 1880, 117,893; in 1890, 146,747; in 1892, 158,808; in 1900, 168,735. The first permanent white settlement was made at Onondaga Valley, May 22d, 1788, by Gen. Asa Danforth, Asa Danforth, Jr., and Comfort Tyler, who were induced to locate there by Ephraim Webster, who had two years previously established a trading post at the mouth of Onondaga Creek, near the later site of Syracuse. The white settlements steadily increased, mainly on the highlands of the towns of Onondaga, Manlius, Otisco, Marcellus and Pompey, and they extended into all parts of the new county. Statistics show the growth in population, the thrift of the people and the establishment of manifold industries. In 1906 there were four hundred and fifty-two thousand five hundred and ninety acres of land assessed in the county, representing an assessed valuation of one hundred and twenty-two million seven hundred and thirty thousand and eighty-two dollars. The personal estate amounted to six million six hundred and sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars, and the aggregate equalized valuation was one hundred and twenty-eight million nine hundred and ninety-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars. The election districts have been reduced to one hundred and twenty-nine, but the number of polling places have been increased. There are nineteen towns in the county and each town elects a supervisor, thus giving the towns and the city of Syracuse equal numerical representation in the Onondaga County Board of Supervisors. The Twenty-Ninth Congressional District comprises Madison and Onondaga Counties and has been represented by Hon. Michael E. Driscoll of Syracuse, since eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. Onondaga County comprises the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District of the State, and at present is represented by Hon. Hendrick S. Holden of Syracuse. The Assembly Districts of the county have been reduced to three and are represented at present by J. Henry Walters of Syracuse, James E. Connell of Baldwinsville and John T. Roberts of Syracuse. Onondaga is justly proud of the brilliant records of numerous sons who have during the past half century distinguished themselves in the Judiciary and Legislative halls of the State and Nation, as well as in the professions and other walks of life.





CITY HALL

Sketch of Syracuse



SYRACUSE, as a village and city, has practically rounded out its first century. Although Webster's trading post at the mouth of Onondaga Creek was located in 1787 and a considerable Indian settlement lined the banks of the creek, there was not till 1805 more than a scattered hamlet at what then became known as Bogardus's Corners, from the erection in that year by Henry Bogardus of a log house on the site of the present Empire House, which he kept as an inn. The place was known from 1809 to 1812 as Milan; from 1812 to 1814 as South Salina; from 1814 to 1817 as Cossit's Corners; from 1817 to 1820 as Corinth, and then, on a postoffice being located here, at the suggestion of John Wilkinson, the postmaster, the name of Syracuse was adopted from the fancied similarity of the site to ancient Syracuse. The village of Syracuse was incorporated April 13th, 1825, and Joshua Forman was made President. The village of Salina was incorporated March 12th, 1824, and the villages of Liverpool, Geddes and Lodi about the same time. Liverpool was for some years, in business relations, the leading place, and then Salina, and it was not till after 1830 that Syracuse came to the forefront. It was the development of the Onondaga salt springs that gave these places their early impetus. These salines gave employment to a large number of persons and their products went into all parts of the country. On the location of the Erie Canal through Syracuse in 1817, and its being brought into full use in 1825, the growth of Syracuse was facilitated. In 1829 the removal of the county seat from Onondaga Hill to a site near the dividing line of Syracuse and Salina, with the erection of county buildings within the bounds of the former, determined its pre-eminence. The construction in 1828 of the Oswego Canal was a help to Salina, but the larger advantage had already tended to Syracuse. The Walton tract, which consisted of 250 acres of land, became and still is the business center of Syracuse. The tract was purchased of the State for \$6,552, an average of \$26.20 per acre. After passing through several ownerships it came into possession of the Syracuse Company, and under the management of Joshua Forman and Moses D. Burnet, its sub-divisions passed into individual ownership and the village began its substantial growth. Joshua Forman, a leading promoter of the Erie Canal, removed from Onondaga Hollow to Syracuse in 1819, and on his confidence in the future of the place and his energetic management of landed interests, the substantial foundation of the village was assured. Cityhood for Syracuse was agitated as early as 1844 and was realized in the act of the Legislature of December 14th, 1847, which was ratified by popular elections in the villages of Syracuse and Salina on

January 3rd, 1848, when Syracuse voted 1,072 for to 771 against, and Salina 385 for to 39 against the adoption of the city form of government. The first municipal election was held March 7, 1848, the total vote for Mayor being 2,028. Harvey Baldwin (Democrat) was elected over John G. Forbes, Whig, by 57 majority. Vote by wards: First, 418; Second, 643; Third, 536; Fourth, 468; total, 2,065. The eight Aldermen elected were: First Ward, James Lynch, Elizur Clark; Second Ward, Alexander McKinstry, John D. Burnet; Third Ward, Gardner Laurence, William H. Alexander; Fourth Ward, Robert Furman, Henry W. Durnford. On organization of the Common Council, at its first meeting, March 13, 1848, "they proceeded to draw by lots for two-year terms, resulting as follows: First Ward, James Lynch; Second, Alexander McKinstry; Third, Gardner Laurence; Fourth, Henry W. Durnford." The details of the city's history are matters of record. It was October 10th-16th, 1897, that the city's semi-centennial was celebrated, and on March 5th and week of June 6th, 1894, the centennial of the county was celebrated under the auspices of the Historical Association. There was a trading post at the mouth of Onondaga Creek from 1787 for a series of years. In 1820 there is a record of a log tavern, two or three stores and half a dozen dwellings on the site of Syracuse. The village corporation continued for twenty-three years, since which the city corporation has existed for sixty-two years. There were about 750 inhabitants when the village was incorporated; in 1830, 6,000; in 1840, 11,000; when the city was organized in 1847 it had 17,500; in 1850, 22,270; in 1860, 28,009; in 1870, 45,051; in 1880, 51,792; in 1890, 88,143, and in 1900, 108,374. There has been no survivor of the officers of the village in the last twenty years. The last survivor of the officers of the first city government, Richard Austin Yoe, the first City Clerk, died September 26th, 1903, aged ninety years, seven months and eleven days. The first railroad openings were in 1839, followed by others later on, superseding the canal packet and stage lines by which previously all travel was made. Other important general improvements were the filling of the old mill pond in 1849, the straightening of Onondaga Creek in 1868, the cutting down of Prospect Hill as an inducement to the locating of the State Capitol here, and the organizing of a street railway system. The impetus given to the villages of Syracuse, Salina and Geddes by the development of the salt interests, accelerated by the construction of the canals and railroads, has continued during all the years of the city's existence, and, co-operative with that healthful promotion, has been the splendid growth in material respects. Syracuse has always been the most important business center of Central New York. It also is a favorite convention city, and much political history in this connection has been made here, while all kinds of organizations, business, social, benevolent, reformatory and scientific gatherings, State, national and international, have assembled here. It was the nucleus of anti-slavery agitation, and the Jerry Rescue incident of October 1, 1851, gave to the city a world-wide notoriety. Here was formulated the State's free school

system, and by an act of the Legislature in 1867, the city, April, 1871, issued its bonds to the extent of \$100,000 for the purpose of aiding in the development of the Syracuse University, which was located here in 1871. Its development under the directorship of its present Chancellor, Rev. James R. Day, has been phenomenal, and its beautiful grounds and modern buildings, together with its marvelous Stadium, with a seating capacity of more than 30,000, represent an outlay of millions of dollars, besides being acknowledged one of the foremost educational institutions in the United States. Syracuse is also the home of the State Fair. It was first held here in April, 1841, and for many years it wandered from one city to another, until in September, 1890, the first exhibition was held on its permanent grounds, which consists of about 125 acres, beautifully situated just beyond the western confines of the city. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been expended in beautifying and improving the grounds. Magnificent permanent buildings and grandstands have been erected and many additional permanent structures are planned, and when erected, New York State's annual exposition, held in conjunction with the annual Ka-noo-no Karnival festivities, will be the greatest of its kind in the United States. All leading branches of trade and manufacture have flourished here until our products are not only marketed in every State of the Union, but wherever civilization extends. The industrial output in agricultural implements, in wagons and carriages, in pottery, furniture, household implements, chemicals, iron and steel utilities; the wholesale trade in dry goods, men's, women's and children's clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, drugs, paper and notions; the retail stores and shops, besides the salt and soda ash products, and the automobile, typewriter, gun and other manufactures have attested the spirit of enterprise and the masterly thrift of the community. In public buildings, the magnificent and elegantly equipped new County Building, erected in 1904-5, at a cost of more than \$1,000,000; the new Central Library Building, the Young Men's Christian Association's new building, representing an expenditure of about \$275,000; the beautiful South and North Side High School Buildings; in banking and office structures; in other business and residential buildings, as also in its splendid water system, which cost in litigation and to construct its conduits and city mains, in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000; its street railways, and its lighting and heating facilities, its fire and police departments, and other essential respects, Syracuse is abreast, if not in advance, in accomplishments of cities of like population and environment. The city's population in 1870 was 43,051, a gain of more than eleven thousand in the preceding five years. This number increased to 48,255 in 1875, and to 51,792 in 1880. This represented a legitimate growth, and the era of prosperity which followed the Civil War was not yet ended, for the city continued to make rapid strides in increase of population as well as in commercial and industrial importance. The paid fire department of the city was established in 1877, and in the first report of the fire commissioners this year was

ONONDAGA

shown that there were on hand four Amoskeag steam fire engines, one chemical fire engine, one hook and ladder truck, and apparatus, five hose carriages and sixteen horses, with eleven thousand feet of hose. In May, 1886, an act of the Legislature was passed authorizing the annexation of the village of Geddes and territory adjacent thereto. The following year the beautiful suburban village of Danforth and a portion of the town of Onondaga were annexed to the city. These acquisitions greatly extended the city's boundary lines besides adding substantially to its population. Any consistent review of Syracuse's manufactures must commence with the salt industry, although that once great factor in the city's development has almost become a thing of the past. To take its place, however, there has been and continues a constant and healthy increase in all kinds of important manufactures, giving daily employment to many thousands, including the Solvay Process Company, capitalized at \$8,000,000, which gives employment to nearly four thousand; the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, makers of automobiles; the Smith Premier Typewriter Company, the L. C. Smith & Brothers' Typewriter Works, the Monarch Typewriter Company, the combined output of the three factories representing the largest number of typewriters manufactured in any city in the world; the Chilled Plow Works, whose products are used in all parts of the civilized world; Church & Dwight Company, Dey Time Register Company, the Will & Baumer Candle Company, Halcomb Steel Company, Sanderson Bros.' Steel Works, Syracuse Malleable Iron Works, Eckel-Nye Steel Company, Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Co., R. E. Dietz Lantern Works, the New Process Rawhide Company, the Merrell-Soule Company, the Moyer Wagon Works, O. M. Edwards Company, Syracuse Stove Company, and many other important industries that space will not permit mention of. The compilations of the Chamber of Commerce in the year 1907 furnish a fair estimate of the city's industrial accomplishments: "In six hundred and thirty-eight factories there was an invested capital of thirty-eight million seven hundred and forty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, with one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight clerks, drawing a total of one million nine hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and seventy-eight dollars in salaries, and fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy-eight wage earners taking seven million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and seven dollars a year. The miscellaneous expenses of these factories amounted to four million two hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars; the cost of materials to sixteen million one hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, and the value of the products thirty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars. Where there was a cedar swamp eighty-five years ago and scarcely tangible improvements sixty-five years ago, there has arisen a beautiful city of about 135,000 population, with towering business blocks and extensive factories, many miles of well paved highways lined with business places and residences of excel-

lent character, together with the establishment of its city parks and "intersections" (beauty spots) numbering sixty-seven and aggregating in acreage about two hundred and ninety-four and valued at \$1,588,650, with other wholesome conditions and healthful influences, and the realization of all the comforts and conveniences of the most improved public utilities of this progressive age. Inestimable benefits are to be derived from the completion of the extensive improvements now under way in connection with the construction of the intercepting sewer system, in the straightening and deepening of the channels of Onondaga Creek and Harbor Brook. These improvements will mark a new era in sewage disposal and argue well for a high standard of sanitary excellence and healthful conditions. The work was commenced in the fall of 1907 and the total cost of the undertaking to complete will approximate \$1,000,000, and will require from two to three years longer. The city in its march of progress has, nevertheless, not been immune to the visitations of calamities and discouragements in some form or another. The deadly powder explosion of August 20, 1841, in which twenty-five were killed outright and sixty-four others more or less injured; the Central Baptist Church disaster of June 23rd, 1874, when the floors gave way, precipitating men, women and children to the basement, killing fourteen and injuring one hundred and forty-five; the serious fires of March 15, 1834, and of 1856; the Salina fire of November 15, 1858; the three Wieting blocks and opera house fires, and the burning of the Leland Hotel with its sad fatalities October 16, 1890; and the destructible fires of March 14-15, 1891, when the Hogan block, the old United States Hotel, the Mansion House, O. V. Tracy Wholesale Coffee House, the Cook block, Journal building, the Montgomery Flats, St. James Episcopal Church and McLennan Flats, were either seriously damaged or totally destroyed. The remains of an unfortunate victim were found in the ruins of the Montgomery Flats. These latter fires were the most serious that the city has ever experienced, and at one stage the destruction of the entire business section of the city appeared inevitable, the losses amounting to \$1,000,000. Nevertheless, with the characteristic spirit of enterprise, the buildings destroyed were soon replaced with more modern and pretentious structures, and the scars of disaster effaced. The effective activity of the Chamber of Commerce, the consistent endeavors of the Mystique Krewe, with the co-operation of a loyal, progressive and intellectual press of the city, in their efforts to boom and promulgate to the world the unusual facilities possessed by "Greater Syracuse," not only as a residential city but for commercial purposes as well, are resulting in immeasurable success and benefits. It is the Central City, with a proud career in its past, and the prospect of a prouder achievement in the future.

Syracuse Water Department



WITH the completion and utilization of the new conduit and stand-pipe of the water system, there is not a city in the world that can consistently boast of a purer quality or of a superior gravity system than that with which the local municipality is now equipped. From its incipency the undertaking to provide this city with water from Skaneateles Lake has proven most difficult and costly. Conservative estimates fix the total pecuniary outlay, including cost of litigation, very close to \$6,000,000. But the incalculable benefits derived are more than commensurate with the expenditures, for the efficiency of the present system is calculated to meet all the requirements of the city during the next twenty years or more. A brief review of the history of this most important department of the municipal government is both interesting and instructive. The Syracuse Water Company was organized on April 5, 1849, and succeeded to the rights and franchises held by Oliver Teall, who, since 1829, had furnished water to Syracuse under authority from the village trustees. A law was passed on March 21, 1821, empowering them to take water from any spring on the State lands east of the village. The Wilkinson Reservoir was built in 1870, and in 1871 the company began pumping water from Onondaga Creek. Owing to the poor quality of the water, and the inadequate facilities the company had for delivering the same, the people of Syracuse were led to agitate the question of an entire new system and municipal ownership. The water company would not extend its mains or bring in a new supply of good water from other sources. A special election held April 27, 1886, for the purpose of deciding upon bonding the city for municipal ownership, resulted in the question being defeated at that time by a majority of 4,076. The Governor, on June 9, 1888, approved the bill authorizing the Mayor to appoint a commission to inquire into and investigate the source of a water supply for the city of Syracuse for public, mechanical and domestic uses. Mayor William B. Kirk appointed this commission on June 21, of the same year, consisting of Messrs. E. B. Judson, Sr., James B. Brooks, Alexander H. Davis, Peter B. McLennan, Wm. H. Warner and Wm. K. Niver. After an investigation of eleven sources of supply the commission on February 1, 1889, reported to the Mayor and Common Council, "That the water of Skaneateles Lake is the best available for all uses and purposes for the City of Syracuse." The members unanimously recommended it as a source of supply, and also that the city should own its own waterworks. Biological examinations made by Charles G. Currier, M. D., of New York City, showed that in one cubic centimeter of Skaneateles Lake water there were 21 living bacteria; in Onondaga Creek water, 491; and in Croton water supplied to New York, 673. On May 15, 1889, the Governor approved a law authorizing the city to take water from Skaneateles Lake, subject to the approval of the Canal Board, and on condition

that a majority of votes cast at a special election to be held afterward were in favor of city ownership and control of the water supply. This special election was held June 4, 1889. With a total registration of 19,250 the result was as follows: Total vote, 12,212; for municipal ownership, 11,302; against municipal ownership, 910. This gave a majority of 10,392 in favor of municipal ownership. This election did not prove a surprise, because public sentiment at that time was strictly in favor of municipal ownership and a pure and wholesome water supply such as the city had not been accustomed to. A non-partisan Board of Water Commissioners was then appointed by Mayor William B. Kirk, consisting of the following well-known citizens: Messrs. Henry J. Mowry, James B. Brooks, William H. Warner, Charles Hubbard, Peter B. McLennan and William K. Niver. Not being able to agree upon a price for the Syracuse Water Co.'s plant, the price asked by the company being deemed exorbitant, the commission applied to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a commission to condemn the plant. This was done and the company was awarded \$850,000. The plant at that time consisted of about forty miles of water mains, the greater part of which was cement-lined pipe and practically useless for a new system with increased pressure. They had about 1,800 consumers and an annual income of about \$110,000, which included \$26,000 paid by the city for water for municipal purposes. The Water Board took possession of the operating plant on January 1, 1892, and at once began the work of construction of the new system. William R. Hill, C. E., was employed by the Water Board to make the preliminary surveys and estimates for the new system, and upon their acceptance by the Board he was made chief engineer in full charge of the construction of the new works. Upon the completion of the work of construction, in addition to his duties as Chief Engineer, he was also made Superintendent of the Water Department, which position he retained until December 31, 1899, when he resigned to accept the position of Chief Engineer of the Aqueduct Commission of New York City. The greatest measures of value of a water system to any city are those of its effect upon the health and the fire protection it affords. Syracuse is exceptionally fortunate in both these respects.

WATER WORKS IN BRIEF

Source of supply, Skaneateles Lake.

Its greatest depth is about 350 feet.

The first conduit line was laid in 1893-4.

The submerged intake pipe was laid 1892-3.

There are 51.25 acres in Woodland Reservoir tract.

Our supply is acquired and distributed entirely by gravity.

There are 194 miles of water mains now in use in this city.

Estimated cost to date, including litigation, about \$6,000,000.

Water was turned into the second conduit in February, 1910.

The water bonds outstanding by the city amount to \$4,960,000.

It is 466.40 feet above the level of the Erie Canal in this city.

There are eleven stop gates at different points on conduit No. 1.

Skaneateles Lake is fifteen miles long and about one mile wide.

The cost of construction of Woodland Reservoir was about \$270,000.

Water was first let into the Woodland Reservoir November 12, 1894.
 The assessed valuation of the Woodland Reservoir in 1900, \$400,668.96.
 The area of its water shed, exclusive of the lake, is 63.281 square miles.
 From the gate house to the distributing reservoir there is a fall of 245 feet.
 Conduit line No. 1 is constructed of 30-inch cast iron pipe and is $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles long.
 The average storage capacity per mile of the water mains in the city is 34,200 gallons.
 The westerly hill adjoining the reservoir has an elevation of 285 feet above the city.
 The Water Bureau was moved to the Lynden July 1, 1898, and to the City Hall in 1910.

Syracuse is one of the largest cities in the United States to obtain its entire water supply by gravity.

A high pressure system to supply University Hill section and a portion of Elmwood, was installed in 1910.

When the city took possession of the old water company's plant there was only 40 miles of street mains.

The water mains of city are subjected to pressure varying from 100 pounds to about 30 pounds to square inch.

The submerged pipe is of steel, 54 inches in diameter, 6,419 feet in length, and 40 feet below surface of water at crib.

Preliminary surveys for the second conduit were made in 1907-8 and work of construction started in the fall of 1908.

On October 15, 1890, the preliminary surveys for the work were begun under the direction of Engineer William R. Hill.

The city took control of old Water Company's plant January 1, 1892. It was acquired by condemnation proceedings and cost the city about \$872,000.

Friday, June 29, 1894, the gates at Skaneateles were first opened and water allowed to flow into the first conduit. It required nearly four days to fill the pipes.

The second conduit is parallel to and a duplicate of number one, except that the first 8,000 feet is 42-inch in diameter, instead of 30-inch. Its cost was about \$825,000.00

On Skaneateles outlet there are 36 water powers. On December 22, 1890, the commissioners acquired the first water power right on the outlet, that of F. A. Sinclair, for \$7,040.

The distributing reservoir (Woodland) was constructed in 1893-5; capacity, 121,000,000 gallons; elevation above Erie Canal, 221 feet; area of 14 acres; depth, 35 feet, two miles from center of city.

The standpipe is 66 feet in diameter and 51 feet high, the flow line being 30 feet above the level of the Erie Canal. A 20-inch feed line leads to the University section and a 12-inch to Elmwood. The total cost of standpipe and feed lines is about \$125,000.00.

ANALYSIS OF SKANEATELES LAKE WATER

Prof. F. E. Engelhardt, in a report to the Board of Health, gives an analysis of Skaneateles Lake water in parts per 100,000 as follows:

Solids, volatile and organic.....	4.50
Solids, fixed	7.00
Total solids left at 212 degrees Fahrenheit.....	11.50
Temporary hardness	4.89
Permanent hardness	3.98
Total hardness	8.87
Chlorine	0.40
Salt	0.66
Nitrates	slight trace.
Free Ammonia	0.00052
Albumenoid Ammonia	0.00360
Oxygen consumed	0.28000

Professor Engelhardt adds that "These results show the purity of our present water supply."

The following statement shows the average yearly consumption of water, in gallons, since Skaneateles Lake has been the city's source of supply:

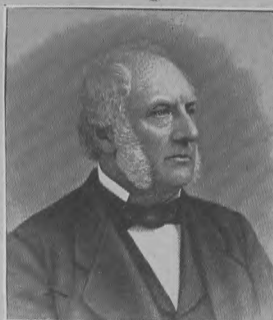
1896, 7,741,000; 1897, 7,824,000; 1898, 8,553,000; 1899, 10,030,000; 1900, 10,995,000; 1901, 11,604,000; 1902, 11,927,000; 1903, 12,254,000; 1904, 11,962,000; 1905, 12,384,000; 1906, 12,306,000; 1907, 12,214,000; 1908, 12,393,000; 1909 (estimated), 13,000,000.



H.J. MOWRY • EX. PRES.



W.H. WARNER • EX. SEC'Y.



E.B. JUDSON • EX. PRES.



P.B. McLENNAN

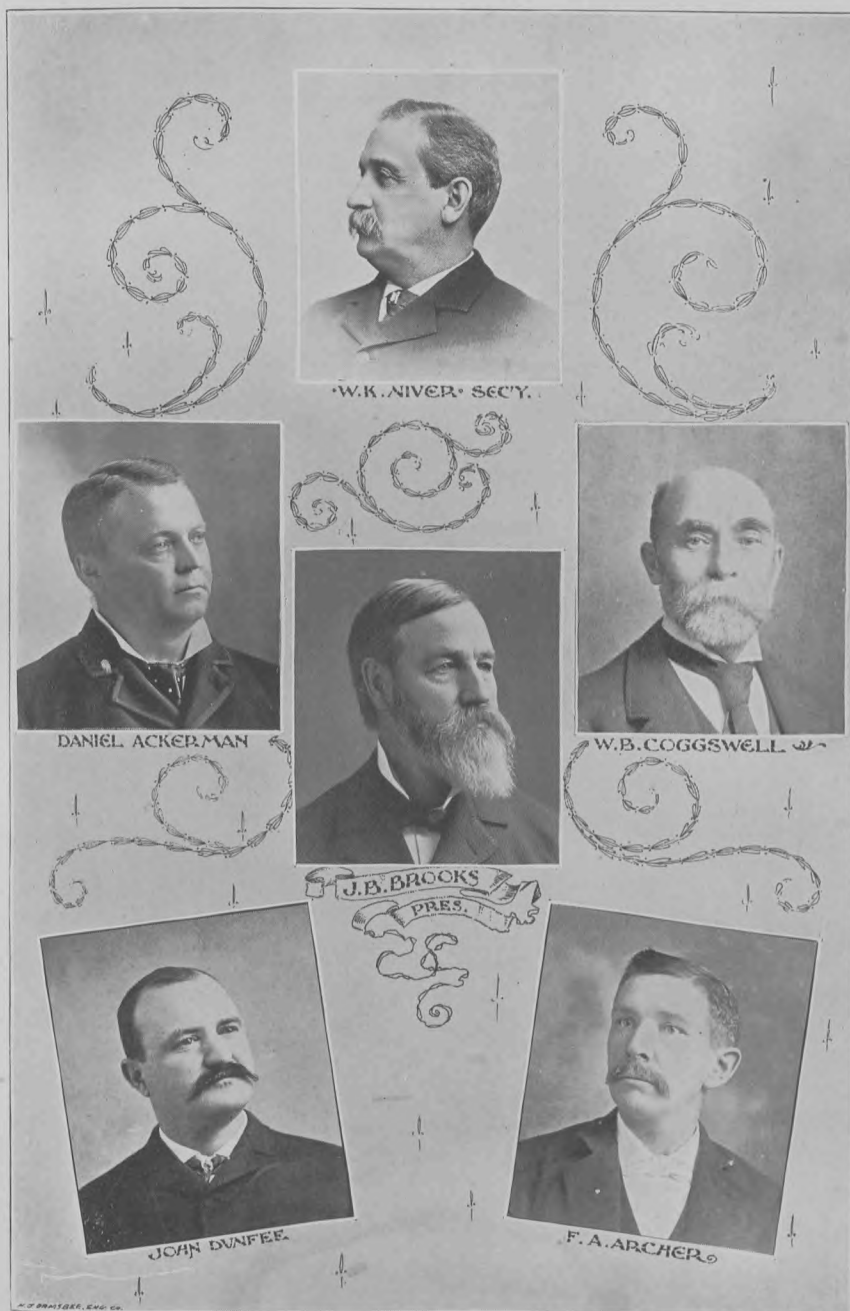


CHAS. HUBBARD



W. B. KIRK

FORMER WATER COMMISSIONERS



FORMER WATER COMMISSIONERS



CROSSING MARCELLUS RAVINE



DIFFICULT DIGGING IN THE "ALPS"



WESTWARD INTO "ALPS"



THROUGH THE "ALPS"



WOODLAND RESERVOIR

SUPERINTENDENTS OF WATER DEPARTMENT

Dwight H. Bruce, from January 1, 1892, to August 31, 1894; William R. Hill, from September 1, 1894, to December 31, 1899; John H. Moffitt, from January 1, 1900, to December 31, 1901; Thomas F. DeLany, from January 1, 1902, to December 31, 1903; John T. Delaney, from January 1, 1904, to December 31, 1907; George H. Beebe, from January 1, 1908. George H. Beebe was reappointed by Mayor Schoeneck, February, 1910.

ROSTER OF WATER DEPARTMENT

Name.	Position.	Salary.
George H. Beebe,	Superintendent.....	\$3,000.00
W. P. Eddy,	Bookkeeper and Chief Clerk.....	2,000.00
John G. Butler,	Cashier.....	1,600.00
L. O. Morgan,	Bookkeeper and Clerk.....	1,600.00
W. J. Daly,	Superintendent's Clerk.....	1,200.00
Benjamin Rounds,	General Foreman.....	1,200.00
Thomas Mack,	Clerk and Assistant Cashier.....	1,200.00
Charles H. Horton,	Clerk, Repair Department.....	1,100.00
F. M. Wakefield,	Clerk.....	1,100.00
George Roller,	Assistant General Foreman.....	1,000.00
E. L. Deming,	Schedule Clerk.....	1,000.00
D. L. Furlong,	Schedule Clerk.....	960.00
Jacob Listman,	Meter Reader and Clerk.....	960.00
William H. Jones,	Meter Reader and Clerk.....	960.00
Edward Gebhardt,	Stockkeeper.....	900.00
George Whitelam,	Foreman.....	840.00
H. P. Tibbitts,	Meter Reader and Setter.....	840.00
W. L. Post,	Meter Reader and Setter.....	840.00
Charles Brand,	Hydrant Repairer.....	840.00
William Connery,	Meter and Hydrant Repairer.....	840.00
H. L. Mastin,	Foreman.....	840.00
John T. Harrison,	Gatevalve Repairer.....	840.00
Samuel Frey,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
C. F. Rathbun,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
Daniel Hummel,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
L. D. Korb,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
George F. Sax,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
F. D. Drumma,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
John H. Horton,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
Grace Smith,	Clerk.....	820.00
Elsie Smith,	Clerk.....	820.00
Edward Conron,	Gate Tender (Skaneateles).....	750.00
H. C. Hammond,	Clerk.....	720.00
John H. Venner,	Clerk.....	720.00
Frank Morris,	Watchman.....	720.00
Frank Buies,	Watchman.....	720.00
Thomas Foran,	Watchman.....	720.00
Daniel Ehle,	Watchman.....	720.00
John Kiggins,	Watchman.....	720.00
W. J. Preston,	Watchman.....	720.00

SMALLPOX—During the year 1875 there were nearly 900 cases of smallpox in Syracuse, and about 200 deaths resulted. The epidemic cost the city more than \$75,000. The hospital and grounds (comprising eight acres) originally cost \$12,000. The Penitentiary was quarantined during January, 1889, on account of smallpox. The Jervis House was quarantined February 9, 1909, for 16 days.

Syracuse Post-Office Department



THE Federal postal system, with its numerous accessory bureaus working consistently and in perfect accord with the main machinery in the Federal Building, is recognized today as one of the most important and vital of the various public utilities operating in our midst necessary to the maintenance and development of the innumerable institutions of which the city of Syracuse is comprised. The stupendous volume of its daily and even nightly transactions must be witnessed if a comprehensive estimate of its magnitude is to be formed. It is perpetual—three hundred and sixty-five days in the year—and only at night time, while the rest of the populace of our city slumbers, is there perceptible cessation of activities. The marvelous system of handling, transferring and delivering of mail matter is so perfect in its operation that the possibility of mistakes is minimized to a remarkable degree. The local postoffice department can properly be referred to as a gigantic meter, which registers the material increase and development of the various branches of business of our city, as well as recording the steady increase in its population. And, as the mercury in the thermometer is influenced by the changes of temperatures, so are the records of the postal department of Syracuse susceptible to the seasons of prosperity and business depression. The truth of this statement is proven by studying the accompanying comparative table of its annual receipts, for during the business and financial depressions of the years of 1897-8 and 1908, which extended to all sections of the United States, affecting to more or less extent the commercial interests of our own city, there is shown a corresponding falling off in its annual receipts compared with the records of the years immediately prior. The extraordinary increase of the postal business from year to year is most significant. Notwithstanding that within recent years there have been established "branches" at Solvay and Onondaga Valley; three "stations"—Station A (Elmwood), Colvin Station and Salina Station, and twenty-three "numbered stations"—distributed in various sections of the city, where money orders are issued, and letters are registered and stamps are sold, to relieve the congested conditions of the main building as well as to extend to the residents of those sections of the city a better service, the efficiency of the postal system in Syracuse is still seriously hampered by the contracted and inadequate quarters which the department is compelled at present to occupy. This important subject has been under consideration for years, and it is promised that a satisfactory solution of the question by the proper authorities will soon be reached and a building erected that will be adequate and commensurate with the importance of the local department.

John Wilkinson was the first Postmaster of Syracuse. He received his appointment February 24, 1820, and was reappointed July 9, 1836. His

services as Postmaster covered a period of twenty years. Following are the names and dates of appointment of Postmasters of Syracuse:

John Wilkinson, Feb. 24, 1820.	Gen. D. H. Bruce, April 10, 1871.
James Earll, Jr., June 26, 1840.	Col. A. C. Chase, December 15, 1875.
Henry Raynor, November 10, 1842.	James M. Gilbert, February 23, 1884.
William W. Teall, July 23, 1845.	Milton H. Northrup, April 1, 1888.
William Jackson, April 14, 1849.	Carroll E. Smith, November 1, 1889.
Henry J. Sedgwick, May 4, 1853.	Milton H. Northrup, June 1, 1893.
Patrick H. Agan, August 27, 1861.	*Gen. D. H. Bruce, July 24, 1897.
George L. Maynard, April 1, 1866.	William Cowie, January 1, 1908.

*Reappointed and was still in office at his death, August 19, 1908.

POSTAL NOTES

There are twelve substitute clerks.

There are one hundred and five clerks.

There are twenty-five substitute carriers.

There are one hundred and four letter carriers.

Postoffices were first established in 1464.

Prepaid postage act went into effect April 1, 1855.

Postal notes were discontinued during the year 1895.

Postage stamps were first used in the United States in 1847.

The free delivery system was introduced in Syracuse in 1864.

The first postoffice at Onondaga Hollow was established in 1794.

Excavations for the new government building began April, 1884.

Mail route was established between this city and Oswego in 1806.

Postage stamps were invented by James Chalmers of Scotland in 1839.

James McLusky was appointed Assistant Postmaster, January 11, 1909.

Commenced moving into the new government building Sunday, March 3, 1889.

The letter carriers of Syracuse first appeared in uniforms December 15, 1868.

The "all-night" service in the distributing departments of city mail was established in 1888.

In 1789 there were but seven postoffices in New York State and only seventy-five in the United States.

The postal car system went into operation on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad July 13, 1868.

The first postman in Syracuse was W. B. Hubbard, the second Thomas Connelly. They distributed the foreign mail.

February 1, 1910, there were 45 combination and 529 "regular" receptacles for mail, a total of 574, distributed in various sections of the city.

The change from 5 to 3 cents postage occurred on March 3, 1855; from 3 to 2 cents March 3, 1885. Prepayment was demanded March 3, 1851.

About two hundred and twenty-five "special delivery" letters are delivered daily in this city. Twelve special messengers are employed for this service.

From 1789 until 1816 the postage on a single letter carried under forty miles was 8 cents; over forty and under ninety miles, 10 cents; over 500 miles, 25 cents.

The postoffice was removed to the old Granger block, May 18, 1855; in 1863 was moved to the Arcade in the old Bastable block, and located in the government building March 3, 1889.

The "South Syracuse" office was discontinued in 1889, and the business transacted through the main office and an extension of the free delivery system to the southern limits of the city.

Eight carriers, under the free delivery system, were appointed in 1864 as follows: Thomas Connelly, Henry Stroh, Martin Mara, Thomas Clary, William Olmstead, Herman Mueller, John S. Larrabee and James H. Luther.

By an order which went into effect October 1, 1886, the special delivery system was extended to all postoffices. By placing the special delivery stamp upon a letter or package, providing the place or address was not more than one mile distant, the prompt delivery was assured.

The Geddes postoffice was discontinued on June 1, 1888, and in its place "Station A" of the Syracuse Postoffice was established and continued for a few years only. By this change the free delivery system was extended to the Ninth and Tenth Wards directly from the main office.

The total number of all known varieties of postage stamps used by all the governments of the world to date, is over 20,000. Salvador, the smallest of the Central American republics, has issued to date 770 different kinds, and more than any other single country. The government of the United States of Colombia has issued 600 varieties, and including its provinces, more than 1,000 distinct varieties of postage stamps.

YEAR.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.	NO. OF LETTERS AND PARCELS REGISTERED.	NO. OF LETTERS AND PARCELS RECEIV'D FOR DELIVERY.	NO. PIECES OF FIRST CLASS DISPATCHED.
1889	\$156,696.16	13,365	28,525	12,692,132
1890	177,880.33	13,451	27,543	15,316,120
1891	188,120.62	13,907	31,064	15,741,600
1892	205,594.30	14,452	32,596	16,612,290
1893	215,188.84	18,030	30,095	16,814,560
1894	230,180.84	16,545	28,458	18,397,640
1895	238,957.93	16,663	29,039	19,159,600
1896	249,580.06	16,748	29,577	21,107,752
1897	*242,283.82	17,894	30,039	22,153,040
1898	*248,719.88	19,345	31,069	21,959,400
1899	264,559.62	23,364	32,514	23,202,730
1900	282,399.59	28,208	42,815	23,587,240
1901	299,328.96	26,720	38,254	23,554,760
1902	324,835.49	27,564	40,159	24,477,040
1903	354,686.76	35,791	54,492	27,132,760
1904	376,034.19	54,977	85,584	27,835,640
1905	413,334.35	42,788	67,181	29,400,560
1906	452,262.58	51,994	72,590	31,838,020
1907	513,250.52	63,042	85,193	32,765,840
1908	*525,102.88	66,406	103,517	32,946,264
1909	573,077.97	76,719	94,719	36,078,326

*Financial and business depression existed throughout the United States.

DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS ISSUED AND PAID

YEAR.	TOTAL NO. ISSUED.	TOTAL AMOUNT ANNUALLY.	TOTAL FEES.	TOTAL NUMBER PAID.	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID.
1903	33,874	\$280,957.58	\$2,140.89	145,444	\$1,136,446.20
1904	34,845	288,290.76	2,195.54	135,625	1,203,454.80
1905	42,073	380,585.09	2,759.46	161,507	1,442,234.99
1906	54,184	504,191.13	4,024.74	163,781	1,482,288.17
1907	60,601	507,640.56	3,603.76	180,857	1,661,724.75
1908	65,931	581,186.99	4,260.88	230,262	1,581,612.82
1909	70,088	615,696.34	4,564.24	226,533	1,641,323.20

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS ISSUED AND PAID

YEAR.	TOT'L NO. FOREIGN ISSUED.	TOTAL AMOUNT ANNUALLY.	TOTAL FEES.	TOTAL NUMBER PAID.	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID.
1903	3,136	\$43,983.75	\$585.15	607	11,381.43
1904	3,597	56,682.35	697.56	675	12,782.44
1905	4,823	87,273.82	949.94	648	14,411.46
1906	6,494	152,825.08	1,706.30	715	13,868.47
1907	6,492	179,112.80	1,779.92	726	17,726.76
1908	7,317	189,665.09	1,777.17	1,143	24,541.05
1909	8,344	189,443.09	1,864.45	959	19,223.86

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS

Syracuse was made a port of delivery by an act of Congress, May 18th, 1896. John F. Nash was appointed by President Cleveland, the first Surveyor of Customs, and entered upon the duties of his office in June, the same year. Former Alderman Edward McLaughlin was appointed his deputy. The first shipment of goods to be received at the local office was consigned to the Solvay Process Company. The establishment of the port of delivery in Syracuse has proven of inestimable benefit to the merchants of this city and adjoining towns, as well as being of great convenience to the many Syracusans who are constantly traveling in foreign lands. They are now enabled to ship in bond direct to their native city any purchases that they may make while abroad, as well as any excess baggage with which they may become encumbered, in advance of their homecoming, thereby avoiding the tedious delays at the customs department in New York City. All such goods received are carefully kept in the local government storage and held until the owners call for them. Notwithstanding that tea was placed on the free list and has been exempt from duty since January 1, 1906, the value of goods annually received through the local office is steadily increasing. Frederick A. Kuntzsch succeeded Surveyor Nash and was serving his second term at the time of his sudden demise in 1907. Ernest I. Edgcomb was named to fill out the unexpired term and was reappointed by President Roosevelt and is still in office. Mathew J. McCarthy, Special Deputy Surveyor, was appointed August 1, 1900. The accompanying statistics give an approximate valuation of the goods annually received at the port: The year 1896, \$175,000.00; 1897, \$177,500.00; 1898, \$178,100.00; 1899, \$178,500.00; 1900, \$185,000.00; 1901, \$187,000.00; 1902, \$191,000.00; 1903, \$250,000.00; 1904, \$320,000.00; 1905, \$306,000.00; 1906, \$350,000.00; 1907, \$368,000.00; 1908, \$375,000.00; 1909, \$426,000.00.

ROSTER OF THE OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
Ernest I. Edgcomb,	Surveyor of Customs	\$1,000.00	E. J. Becker,	Deputy Surveyor	1,400.00
Mathew J. McCarthy,	Special Deputy Surveyor	1,800.00	Howard Coonley,	Dep. Surveyor	1,200.00
				*And fees.	

Syracuse Chamber of Commerce

FORTY of the most prominent of the city's business men at a meeting held at the Vanderbilt House, Thursday evening, March 7, 1889, attached their signatures to the by-laws of the newly organized Business Men's Association, adopted at that meeting. At a meeting held at the Leland Hotel, March 29, 1889, officers of the association were elected for the ensuing year and headquarters established in the Larned Building. The annual dues for the first year were fixed at twenty-five dollars. In 1890 they were twenty dollars, and in 1891 they were reduced to ten dollars. The name of the association was changed to "Syracuse Chamber of Commerce" in 1896, and the last annual meeting held in the Larned rooms was on the first of April, 1898. The Chamber took possession of their present quarters in the University Building, June 2, 1898. The Syracuse Chamber of Commerce is an organization which like so many similar bodies in other cities, is taking more and more an active part in the great civic movement that is remodelling and improving American cities. It has a membership of more than eight hundred of the leading business and professional men of the city. Its routine work embraces the securing of conventions, the distribution of information concerning Syracuse to the prospective locators of manufacturing establishments, the encouragement and assistance of young manufacturing concerns and the advertising of Syracuse not only by literature but by making its manifold attractions and advantages manifest.

No better measure of its usefulness can be given than a recital of some of the accomplishments which from time to time have been placed to its credit. It secured the appointment of a park commission and started the movement towards the development of playgrounds and parks in this city. It inaugurated through a convention called by it, the movement for the improvement of agriculture in New York State. It prepared and had adopted a complete sanitary code for the city including a system of milk inspection. It successfully promoted a new hotel, second to none in New York State, outside of New York City. It secured a proper system of medical inspection for the public schools. It secured an investigation of the Lighting Company and a reduction in the price of gas and electricity. It secured the adoption of a smoke ordinance and prepared one of the most thorough reports on smoke abatement that has ever been prepared. It has insisted upon and helped to carry out a thorough system of inspection of the city's water supply. It has secured the equipment of the city's street cars with improved routing signs. It has borne a part in the war against tuberculosis and has spread the doctrine of eradication by its warnings printed on the backs of more than 7,000,000 street car transfers. It collected in a few days in May, 1906, \$17,081.00 for the San Francisco earthquake sufferers. It has secured in spite of many difficulties an ideal site for a new post-office building. It has played a part in every movement for the improvement of Syracuse.

Presidents—1889-92, E. A. Powell; 1893, Charles W. Snow; 1894-6, Donald Dey; 1897-8, John Marsellus; 1899-'03, Francis E. Bacon; 1904, Frederick R. Hazard; 1905, Dennis McCarthy; 1906-7, Giles H. Stilwell; 1908-9, Thomas W. Meachem.

Secretaries—1889-96, Cyrus L. Hasbrouck; 1896 (June)-1902, N. H. Chapman; 1903-5, Charles W. Wood; 1905 (July)-1907, Harlow C. Clark; 1908 (May) William P. Baker; 1909, (Oct.) 1910, Harlow C. Clark.

ANNUAL BANQUETS—Many men of distinction have been guests of honor at the annual banquets given by the Chamber. At the second annual banquet, 1891, the late Chancellor Sims of Syracuse University; 1898, February 10th, at Yates, Seth Low and Rev. M. L. Clarke; 1899, February 22nd, Governor Theodore Roosevelt; 1901, February 8th, at Yates, Governor B. B. Odell, Jr.; 1903, Marcus H. Hanna; 1904, Leslie M. Shaw; 1905, Wm. T. Jerome; 1906, May 5th, at Alhambra, Governor Charles E. Hughes; 1907, February 11th, at Yates, W. C. Brown; 1908, April 21st, at Turn Hall, George B. Cortelyou; 1909, May 8th, Yates, Clark Williams; 1910, March 19th, at Yates, Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor of New York City.

The Monthly Bulletin of the Chamber was first published in August, 1905.

Honorary Commercial Commission of Japan were guests of the Chamber, October 9, 1909.

The New York State Board of Trade was formed at a meeting held in Rochester, Nov. 12, 1891. Its first annual meeting was held at Albany, Feb. 17, 1892.

MISCELLANEOUS CASUALTIES

Robert W. Flack drowned in Niagara Rapids July 4, 1888.

The memorable blizzard and snow blockade March 11-15, 1888.

Central Baptist Church was damaged by lightning July 7, 1901.

The old Onondaga Penitentiary damaged by severe wind storm January 13, 1890.

P. J. Enright fatally injured at Denver July 17, 1902. He died from injuries received, July 20.

Syracuse storm swept, trees blown down and Kirkwood grandstand wrecked September 30, 1896.

Central Baptist Church disaster June 23, 1874. Fourteen persons killed and 145 more or less injured.

The front walls of the Lynch and Everson buildings fell November 17, 1887, killing two workmen.

James Buckingham, the aeronaut, dropped into Onondaga Lake and was drowned August 16, 1891.

The deadly "powder explosion" in which 25 were killed and 64 injured occurred August 20, 1841.

The People's Railway Company's barns demolished by wind storm December 26, 1889. One person killed.

The James Street bridge collapsed, precipitating street car and occupants into Oswego Canal, April 6, 1901.

Julius H. Earll was fatally injured by the collision of iceboats on Skaneateles Lake, February 11th, 1882.

October 20, 1906, Rev. C. J. Donigan received fatal injuries in the collapse of the "bleacher" stands at the Lakeside Park.

Steamer No. 3 was badly wrecked in collision with locomotive while crossing Central tracks in West Street November 25, 1900.

City visited by severe windstorms, Sept. 14th 1892, and August 28th, 1895, the latter doing much damage at State Fair Grounds.

Hose wagon No. 7 collided with street car at Crouse Avenue and Genesee Street April 11, 1901. Eight firemen were injured.

Mrs. Dr. Joseph P. Dunlap was killed while crossing the West Shore Railroad tracks at Townsend Street in a sleigh, January 7th, 1884.

The north walls of the New York State Trades School for Girls building on Montgomery Street fell into adjoining excavations March 1, 1907.

Excursion steamer "Frontenac" barned on Cayuga Lake, Sunday, July 27, 1907. Several Syracusans were injured and Miss Marietta Sullivan was killed.

Former Postmaster Milton H. Northrup was run over by street car while riding his bicycle on South Salina Street, August 16, 1906, and died the same day from injuries received.

Albert D. Soule was killed in the Washington block fire, corner South Salina and East Jefferson Streets, January 13, 1902. Others received slight injuries.

Onondaga's Railroads

THE great evolution in the various agencies of transportation which have taken place during the past seventy-five years, furnishes an admirable illustration of the wonderful achievements of man and progress of the nation, during that period. The primitive means of transportation available to our forefathers were for many years limited to the horse and oxen, the stage coach and canal boat. Then followed the steam boat and the steam railroads with its four-wheeled coaches and wood-burning locomotives which ran on wooden rails and made less than twenty miles an hour. But in those days even this rate of speed was considered a wonderful achievement. There also came the "bob-tail" horse cars which, in their time, were considered a great innovation, but in the march of progress they in turn were crowded out of use by the introduction of the "trolley" and "third-rail"—electrics. Late in the nineties the various modes of transportation were substantially augmented with the advent of the automobile. Its rapid development and its universal adoption and constantly increasing popularity, have been most phenomenal, and today the automobile is regarded one of the most indispensable vehicles of modern utilities. Early in the forties there appeared in the village papers an announcement "that the Syracuse & Utica Railroad Company was operating two trains daily each way between the two villages. The wonderful evolution in design and construction of the locomotive, as well as in the coaches it hauls, and the high rate of speed attainable, are almost beyond the comprehension of man, and we are told that the limit of possibilities have not even yet been reached. It may be considered a rash statement when it is suggested that seventy five years hence there will be presented as great a contrast in this respect as comparisons of today with those of seventy-five years ago furnish. But who can now deny that with a better understanding and more perfect application of electricity that the great variety of marvelous inventions of the past seventy-five years will not only be equalled but vastly exceeded during the next? Successful aerial navigation has for centuries been regarded as a problem impossible of solution, but during the past two years its practicability has been indisputably established, and no one can now predict the wonderful evolution of the present systems of travel which further development of the flying machine may inaugurate. Following is a great deal of general information concerning the railroads of Syracuse and vicinity which will be found invaluable as a reference:

Iron Pier was built in 1887-8.

The old Fifth Ward line opened in 1868.

Transfer system went into operation in 1897.

Park Street trolley line opened June 27, 1905.

Syracuse & Geddes Street Railway was built in 1863.

The Butternut Street Railway was opened June, 1888.

Rapid Transit Street Railway strike, August 5-7, 1898.

Fenders on street cars were first used in this city in 1897.

The Central Depot was completed and opened in October, 1895.

Initial trip of Empire State Express was made October 26, 1891.

The street railways aggregate more than seventy-five miles of track.
 The first car was run over the Grace Street line, December 28, 1895.
 South Bay Railroad purchased by Clifford D. Beebe February 21, 1907.
 The Syracuse Rapid Transit Company was incorporated May 21, 1896.
 The Consolidated Street Railway Company was organized July 1, 1890.
 Suburban Railroad changed to its present management January 13, 1909.
 South Bay Railroad Company was granted a franchise September 3, 1895.
 The Fourth Ward Railroad was sold to J. Emmet Wells, August 10, 1888.
 The Syracuse & Onondaga Railway Company opened its line July 25, 1864.
 The West Shore Railroad was granted its franchise through the city in 1881.
 The People's Railroad Company was organized in 1887 with a capital of \$300,000.
 The "Traffic Bureau" of the Chamber of Commerce was established in March, 1909.
 Cars first run over Suburban Railroad from city line to Fayetteville May 13, 1898.
 Third rail cars of Utica, via West Shore Railroad, commenced running June 15, 1907.
 The old Seventh Ward line was established in 1886, and the old Eleventh Ward in 1889.
 The Northern Railroad was formally opened November 2, 1871. The city bonded for \$500,000.
 The Common Center was completed October 4, 1896. First used October 13 of the same year.
 The first electric car service was established between this city and Fulton, December 30, 1908.
 The People's Railroad Company was merged in the Syracuse Street Railway Company May 1, 1894.
 The first car over the Brighton extension of the South Salina Street line was run October 1, 1891.
 The last of the "horse car" system in this city—Green Street line—was abandoned October 1, 1900.
 The Chenango Valley Railroad was formally opened February 12, 1874. The city was bonded for \$500,000.
 The old Third Ward line was put in operation in 1888 with electricity. First electric road to be operated in Syracuse.
 The "time standard" adopted by the principal railroads of the country now in use went into effect November 18, 1884.
 The Rochester, Syracuse & Eastern Railway established regular service between this city and Rochester, December 19, 1909.
 The old Fourth Ward line through Burnet, Catherine, Green and Lodi Streets to Rose Hill Cemetery opened September 17, 1868.
 Consolidated Street Railroad sold to Frederick Strauss of New York, Secretary of Bondholders' Committee, for \$865,000, August 17, 1895.
 The Genesee and Water Street Railroad was built in 1865, and tracks in Water Street taken up in 1878. Crouse Avenue branch opened in 1873.
 Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railroad completed its double tracks between this city and Skaneateles Village, a distance of 19 miles, in 1906.
 The People's Railroad Company's tracks were extended across the D., L. & W. R. R. Co.'s tracks in West Onondaga Street, December 27, 1888.
 C. Loomis Allen succeeded John J. Stanley as Vice-President and General Manager of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railroad, December 6, 1906.
 The Syracuse & Utica Railroad (New York Central) was formally opened June 4, 1839. The speed averaged from seven to ten miles an hour.
 The Rapid Transit Company's cars were first operated by "Niagara power" July 3, 1906. Put into general use on system July 31, of the same year.
 The Auburn & Syracuse Railroad, chartered in 1836, was opened from Auburn to Geddes on January 8, 1838, and was shortly afterward extended to Syracuse.
 The Syracuse, Lakeside & Baldwinsville Railroad was formally opened from the city to Pleasant Beach July 23, 1898; through to Baldwinsville, September 23, 1899.
 At a convention of railroad superintendents held at Albany February 13, 1851, it was resolved to reduce the fare on the Central route from Albany to Buffalo to two cents per mile.

Under the direction of Commissioner of Public Works James H. Meagher, a portion of the tracks of the Syracuse & Eastside Street Railroad in James Streer were torn up, July, 18, 1897.

William K. Niver purchased the Skaneateles Steam Railroad August 1, 1898. The Skaneateles Railroad Company now owns and operates it, and Martin F. Dillon has been its President since October 21, 1907.

The Auburn Interurban Electric Railway established regular service with Skaneateles January 1, 1900. The Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railway inaugurated regular service between the two cities in May, 1903.

The severe storm of wind and sleet which wrecked over a mile of poles and overhead service of the Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railway between Skaneateles and Auburn, stopping traffic for several days, occurred February 28, 1904.

The first charters for street railways in Syracuse were granted in 1860. The first street railway to be built extended through North Salina Street from the Erie Canal bridge to Wolf Street, and opened for business August, 1860.

The Syracuse & Eastside Railroad opened February 16, 1895. May 7, 1898, George D. Chapman and Mathew J. Myers were appointed receivers for the road, and December 29 of the same year it was sold to a reorganization committee for \$30,000.

In 1889 there were twelve separate and distinct lines of street railways in the city: Central City, the Syracuse & Geddes, Syracuse & Onondaga, Genesee & Water, the Fifth Ward, Syracuse & Oakwood, Seventh Ward, Woodlawn & Butternut Street, Burnet Street, Third Ward, and People's.

At a meeting of the taxable inhabitants convened pursuant to public notice at the Syracuse House on the 26th day of December, 1838, a resolution was passed on motion of Capt. Hiram Putnam permitting the Syracuse & Utica Railroad Company to erect their passenger depot in Washington Street between South Salina and Warren Streets. The resolution also required that the company, within one year, "set out a row of suitable and proper shade trees on each side of said railroad from the west line of said railroad to the bridge over the railroad on Beech Street in Lodi, not over two rods apart, and in case of death or destruction they should be replaced."

MISCELLANEOUS CASUALTIES

Philip Eckel, Chief of the Fire Department, was killed, hook and ladder truck passing over him at Crouse Avenue and Railroad Street, June 1, 1886.

Serious break in the Erie Canal near the Greenway Brewery, July 30, 1907, causing great damage to property and interrupted navigation several months.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church bell fell from the tower and crashed into the organ, causing much damage to the instrument, Sunday evening, July 31st, 1887.

Hyda S. Hurd, a traveling man, fell into the piston pit of the Salina Street bridge over the Erie Canal, and died from his injuries shortly afterward, June 3, 1907.

Rapid Transit street car was struck and demolished by D., L. & W. Railroad train at West Street crossing, Friday night, April 22d, 1910. Eleven occupants of the car were more or less injured.

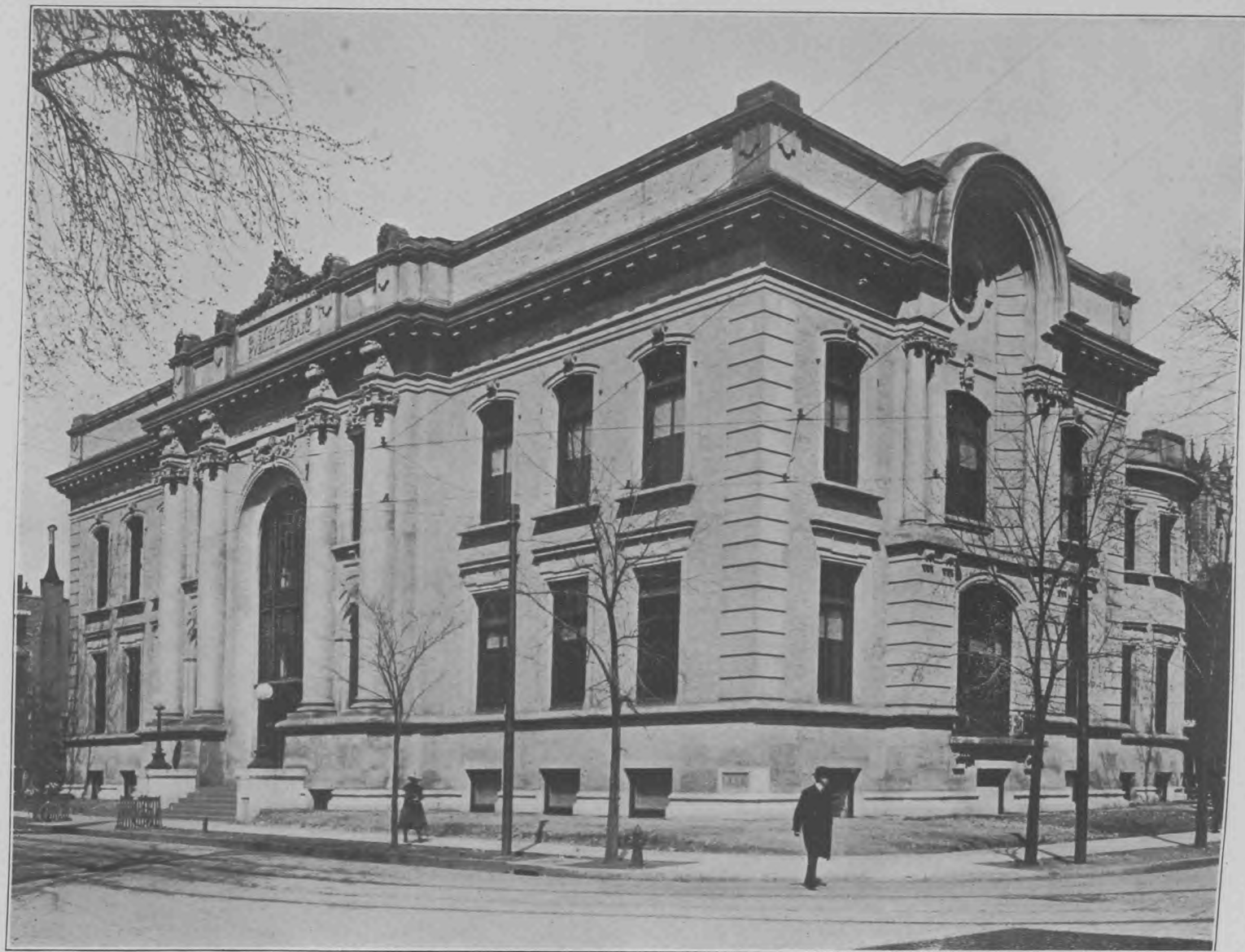
Hose wagon No. 1 and Truck No. 1 collided at Franklin and West Fayette Streets December 4, 1896. Fireman James Murphy was killed and five others injured. The hose wagon horse was killed.

Christopher Fralick, driver of Engine No. 1, died February 17, 1885, from injuries received by a collision of his engine with Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1 at the corner of Adams and Mulberry Streets, February 11, 1885.

April 30, 1869, Central City No. 1 steamer and horses, while on its way to a fire, fell through the Salina Street bridge. Machine was badly wrecked and horses were killed. The late "Tom" Abele was driving the team and miraculously escaped serious injury.

Chapter 397 of the Laws of 1886, annexed a portion of the town of Geddes and the village of Geddes to the city, forming the Ninth and Tenth Wards, excepting a small portion of said village lying north of the Erie Canal, which was added to and became a part of the Third Ward.

Truck No. 2 collided with West Shore train September 10, 1887, at McBride Street crossing and was badly wrecked. Fireman Joseph Hooker died from his injuries the following day. "Al" Sheriff lost his left arm and Wolfrom, Blust and Sanderson were all more or less injured.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING

Syracuse's Distinguished Guests

IN the days gone by Syracuse has been visited by and has entertained many men of national and world-wide reputation. In the early twenties of the Nineteenth Century during his visit to the United States, General De La Fayette was extended a public reception on the occasion of his visit to this section of the State, and Fayette Park was so called in his honor. The popular Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, was tendered a reception at the City Hall, on his arrival Monday, May 31, 1852, after which he delivered an address in the First Presbyterian Church. He died in Turin, in his ninety-second year, March 20, 1894. Other foreign notables, as well as many distinguished Americans, have been guests and honored by the citizens of Syracuse, including Abraham Lincoln, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Stephen A. Douglass, General Winfield Scott, Charles Dickens, General U. S. Grant, Samuel J. Tilden, Grover Cleveland, James G. Blaine. The names of a great many others are to be found in the following list of prominent men who have filled notable engagements in Syracuse from time to time:

- Prince Lu Lun in this city June 15, 1904.
- Count Yamagata visited Syracuse, April 13th, 1896.
- General Kuroki of Japan in Syracuse May 25, 1907.
- Governor Odell attended State Fair September 9, 1902.
- Jenny Lind appeared in concert in Syracuse, July 16, 1851.
- Prince Henry of Germany visited Syracuse March 5, 1902.
- Charles Dickens read in the old Wieting Hall March 9, 1868.
- Marquis de La Fayette was given a reception in Syracuse in 1825.
- Justin McCarthy delivered a lecture at the Alhambra, Dec. 9th, 1886.
- John Brown delivered an address in the old National Theater in 1856.
- Louis Kossuth, the patriot, was given a rousing reception May 31, 1852.
- Governor Odell addressed political meeting at Alhambra October 22, 1902.
- Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, visited State Fair September 10, 1901.
- Governor Roosevelt delivered political speech at Alhambra October 25, 1900.
- Governor Hughes addressed political gathering at Alhambra, October 15, 1908.
- Governor Hughes spoke on "Direct Primaries" at Alhambra August 25, 1909.
- William R. Hearst addressed labor mass meeting at Alhambra September 3, 1906.
- Charles Stewart Parnell delivered an address at the State Armory March 13, 1880.
- Governor Hughes addressed a large assemblage at State Fair September 12, 1907.
- William J. Bryan spoke on issues of campaign to a large gathering October 18, 1900.
- Crown Prince of Siam visited Syracuse and was guest of L. C. Smith, November 3, 1902.
- David B. Hill addressed a large political gathering at the Alhambra, November 4th, 1898.
- Taft, Higgins and Black, addressed large political gathering at Alhambra, October 27, 1904.
- P. T. Barnum lectured at Wieting Hall February 20, 1855, on "Philosophy of Humbug."
- Joseph Jefferson the famous actor, addressed the Kamatenah Club, Saturday, Nov. 20th, 1897.
- President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland visited his old home (Fayetteville), July 19th, 1887.
- Carl Schurz addressed a large political gathering at Shakespeare Hall, October 15th, 1884.
- Senator Thomas F. Bayard addressed a large political gathering at the Armory, October 31, 1884.

President Taft made brief speech from rear of his private car in Vanderbilt Square, March 19, 1910.

Gen. B. F. Butler delivered a political speech (Greenback) in Grand Opera House, October 18th, 1884.

Wendell Phillips lectured at the Wieting Opera House on "Daniel O'Connell," February 17th, 1872.

Robert G. Ingersoll lectured at Wieting Opera House, January 4th, 1898; subject: "Why I am an Agnostic."

William Jennings Bryan, Presidential candidate, addressed a large assemblage in Hanover Square August 26, 1896.

Hon. John Kelly of New York lectured on the "Work of the Sisters of Charity," at Wieting Opera House, November 22, 1880.

President Lincoln, en route to Washington, spoke to a large gathering from the platform of his car in this city February 18, 1861.

Theodore Roosevelt, Chauncey Depew, Timothy Woodruff and Mason Mitchell addressed large gathering at Alhambra, Oct. 27th, 1898.

Democratic candidate for Governor Augustus Van Wyck and Elliot Danforth, delivered political speeches at the Alhambra, October 26th, 1898.

Daniel Webster delivered a speech on the fugitive slave law June 9, 1851, and spoke from the iron balcony now to be seen on the east side of the old Courier building.

General John A. Logan, Vice Presidential candidate, addressed a large gathering in Vanderbilt Square, from the platform of his car, October 30, 1885. Died December 26, 1886.

Presidential candidates Taft and Bryan addressed large gatherings in Syracuse October 30, 1908. Former spoke at the Alhambra, the latter at City Hall and Wieting Opera House.

General U. S. Grant received an enthusiastic welcome in Syracuse, October 26, 1880. He delivered a political speech at the Armory in the afternoon, and reviewed a big parade from a platform erected in front of the Syracuse Savings Bank building in the evening.

BUILDINGS AND DEDICATIONS

The Kirk Block was erected in 1889-90.

The University Building was erected in 1897.

Leland Hotel was formally opened May 8th, 1888.

The old Armory was dedicated February 20th, 1876.

Dey Brothers formally opened their store May 2d, 1894.

General Sniper Monument was unveiled May 30th, 1905.

The Central depot was formally opened October 6th, 1895.

Cornerstone Scattergood Mission was laid Oct. 30th, 1884.

North Side High School was formally opened Oct. 5th, 1908.

The Crystal Spring Brewery was formally opened July 19th, 1888.

The John Crouse Memorial College cornerstone laid June 6th, 1888.

Onondaga Historical Association building dedicated Dec. 15th, 1906.

Cornerstone of St. Vincent de Paul's Church was laid Nov. 10th, 1895.

D. McCarthy & Sons took possession of their store March 28th, 1895.

The Redfield Monument in Forman Park was dedicated May 30th, 1908.

The New House of Providence cornerstone was laid October 4th, 1908.

The Von Ranke Library Building cornerstone was laid June 25th, 1888.

Hamilton S. White Monument in Fayette Park, was unveiled June 27th, 1903.

Chamber of Commerce rooms in University Block formally opened June 2d, 1898.

Cornerstone of St. Paul's Church was laid June 25th, 1884, by Bishop Huntington.

Cornerstone of Odd Fellows' Temple laid Oct. 17th, 1909; dedicated in April, 1910.

Bascule Bridge over Oswego Canal in North Salina Street went into operation June 1st, 1908.

Cornerstone of Soldiers and Sailors' Monument laid May 31st, 1909; dedicatory ceremonies June 21st and 22d, 1910.

Cornerstone of New Court House laid June 30th, 1904. Building formally opened Jan. 2d, 1907.

Serious Conflagrations

PRIOR to the year 1877, the city depended entirely upon the efficiency of the volunteer fire-fighting companies with their primitive equipment for its protection against fires. Early in the above year, however, the paid fire department was organized and the standard of efficiency raised by the purchase of more modern fire engines, hose and other necessary apparatus. *During the thirty-three years of its existence, to the first of January of the present year, official records show that the department has fought a total of 7,729 fires; that the combined monetary losses on buildings and contents, damaged and destroyed, amount to the enormous sum of \$7,938,-264.78—sufficient to pay off the entire bonded indebtedness of the city—and that the total amount of insurance carried was \$55,835,210.37.

*See history of fire department printed elsewhere in this volume.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

Dunfee Theater destroyed, April 26, 1904.
 Criterion Skating Rink fire, May 15, 1885.
 Geddes Pottery destroyed, August 27, 1887.
 The old Granger block burned July 23, 1864.
 The old Barton block fire, November 15, 1867.
 St. Johns Manlius School burned April 8, 1902.
 Dunfee Theater damaged by fire April 30, 1900.
 Empire Skating Rink burned September 5, 1902.
 House of Providence destroyed December 8, 1907.
 Shakespeare Hall destroyed November 20, 1891.
 The Wilkinson homestead burned August 21, 1890.
 The Tavern (Valley) destroyed, September 21, 1904.
 The Grand Opera House burned September 13, 1888.
 The Eager block fire, Walton Street, March 14, 1899.
 Betts block fire, South Salina Street, March 13, 1899.
 Vanderbilt House fire February 12, 1902; loss, \$10,000.
 Hotel Mowry burned February 10, 1907; loss, \$165,000.
 The Bennett-Fralick incendiary fire, December 29, 1869.
 The Snow Building fire December 31, 1909; \$50,000 loss.
 The Brunswick House was damaged, December 22, 1889.
 Freeman block fire, East Jefferson Street, June 17, 1901.
 Candee House (Valley) seriously damaged April 21, 1908.
 Yates block on North Salina Street burned January 5, 1893.
 Roscoe Bros.' barns, with eight horses, burned October 28, 1889.
 Frontenac bicycle factory seriously damaged, November 17, 1908.
 The old Court House on Division Street burned February 5, 1856.
 The Bradley Works fire, November 23, 1878. Loss, about \$50,000.
 Drescher block, North Salina Street, March 10, 1910; \$25,000 loss.
 Barney, Lambley & Co. fire, South Salina Street, October 18, 1887.
 The McCarthy Building fire, West Washington Street, June 14, 1896.
 Gafney Rathskeller in Bastable block, badly damaged August 28, 1907.
 Electric Light Company's power plant badly damaged, March 15, 1910.
 Armory building damaged and military records consumed, June 24, 1873.
 St. James Church and McLennan Flats destroyed by fire March 15, 1891.
 Robert McCarthy building, West Water Street, burned December 8, 1893.
 Thalheimer fire on East Water Street, March 12, 1889. Loss, about \$150,000.

Pierce, Butler & Pierce, James Street, stock seriously damaged, July 17, 1908.
 Barnes bicycle works, East Water Street, burned March 4, 1897; loss \$200,000.
 Leland Hotel fire, October 16, 1890. Eight deaths and thirty persons injured.
 Syracuse Electric Light & Power Company's plant seriously damaged, May 25, 1888.
 Electric Light & Power Company's works in Fulton Street, destroyed August 21, 1890.
 Anglers' Clubhouse ("Sagamore Inn") at South Bay was destroyed December 1, 1908.
 The Montgomery flats, Hogan block, Roscoe and Journal buildings burned March 14, 1891.
 Heffron-Tanner Company, Grape and Water Streets, seriously damaged March 16, 1908.
 The Sherman House was burned November 13, 1868. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, about \$65,000.
 Scherrer Bros.' cafe and Elks' Hall on South Salina Street, seriously damaged January 12, 1902.
 November 8, 1856, seventy dwellings and blocks were destroyed in the First Ward. Loss, \$200,000.
 The Garage fire, South Clinton Street, December 15, 1909; loss, \$50,000; one fatality (Ned P. Saxton).
 During the year 1856 it is estimated that the total loss from fires in the city amounted to nearly \$1,000,000.
 The Dillaye and Vann blocks in South Salina Street, destroyed January 25, 1897. Loss about \$225,000.
 Masonic Hall in Washington block, South Salina Street, seriously damaged January 13, 1902. One fatality.
 The dry goods stock of Dey Bros., D. McCarthy & Co., and Ginty & Son was damaged by fire April 20, 1890.
 The mission boat "Good News" destroyed by fire May 10, 1894, while anchored in Oswego Canal. Two lives were lost.
 The "Gunpowder" explosion occurred August 20, 1841. Twenty-six persons were killed and about seventy-five others injured.
 The repair shops of the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad Company were destroyed by fire January 4, 1869; loss \$50,000.
 Valuable trotting horses owned by prominent Syracusans were killed in the burning of the Messina Springs Hotel Stables, June 14, 1887.
 The Street Railway barns on South Salina Street, near Tallman Street, were destroyed and 24 horses perished, December 23, 1883.
 Harvey Baldwin's law library and many private papers were destroyed in the Townsend block fire, corner Clinton and Water Streets, December 9, 1868.
 The Wieting block and hall destroyed by fire January 7, 1856; hall dedicated December 9, 1856; rebuilt and again burned July 19, 1881. Dedicated September 18, 1882; burned September 3, 1896; dedicated September 15, 1897.
 First serious fire in Syracuse occurred March 16, 1834. Twenty-one business blocks situated on the south and north banks of the Erie Canal, between Salina and Warren Streets, were destroyed. The total loss approximated \$75,000.

Turn Hall was dedicated September 13th, 1869; remodeled at great expense in 1909.
 Cornerstone of Carnegie Library was laid August 1st, 1902; building dedicated March 23d, 1905.
 The cornerstone of the County Clerk's building (now Police Headquarters) was laid August 11th, 1880.
 The Onondaga County Savings Bank building was erected 1896-7; cornerstone laid, November 5th, 1896.
 The old City Hall, built in 1844-5, was razed in 1889. The present building was formally opened April 30th, 1892.
 The New Onondaga Hotel site was acquired Jan. 5th, 1909; was erected 1909-10, and formally opened in July, 1910.
 Cornerstone of Elks' Temple was laid Aug. 13th, 1908 by Exalted Ruler J. Henry Walters; dedicated December 7th, 1909.
 The old Y. M. C. A. Building was opened to the public Jan. 10th, 1886. The new building was formally opened Sept. 13th 1908.
 The work of taking down the steeple of the old First Presbyterian Church was completed July 30th, 1901. The remainder of the edifice was razed in 1905.

County Bar Association

ON June 10, 1875, the Onondaga County Bar Association was incorporated. September of the same year, William C. Ruger was chosen President; First Vice-President, Frank Hiscock; Second Vice-President, Hon. James Noxon; Recording Secretary, Oscar J. Brown; Corresponding Secretary, Martin A. Knapp; Treasurer, A. Judson Northrup; Executive Committee, George N. Kennedy, William P. Goodelle, James L. Bagg, Andrew W. Wilkin, Edgar P. Glass. Meeting place, Court House. The certificate of incorporation, as filed, bears the signatures of twenty-five well-known members of the profession, some of whom have since distinguished themselves in the Judiciary of the State; many have also long since *died. The following have served as Presidents of the association:

*See mortuary record of well-known Syracusans.

William C. Ruger, elected September 6, 1875; re-elected January 11, 1876, and January 9, 1877.

Hon. Daniel Pratt, elected January 8, 1878.

Hon. George N. Kennedy, elected January 14, 1879; re-elected January 13, 1880.

Irving G. Vann, elected January 11, 1881.

John C. Hunt, elected January 24, 1882.

* * * * *

William P. Goodelle, elected January 13, 1891-2.

Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, elected in January, 1903; re-elected and served until January 11, 1910.

Hon. William Nottingham, elected January 11, 1910.

Officers for 1910—President, William Nottingham; First Vice-President, Jerome L. Cheney; Second Vice-President, George W. O'Brien; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, John W. Sadler; Treasurer, Edmund H. Lewis; Executive Committee, Frank C. Sargent, Alexander H. Cowie, Oliver D. Burden (President and Treasurer also members); Committee on Admission, Louis L. Waters, Stewart F. Hancock, William T. Rafferty, John H. Walrath, Charles P. Ryan.

MISCELLANEOUS LEGAL BRIEFS.

The Court of Appeals was created in 1846.

The age limit is applicable to County Judges and Surrogates.

The General Term held its final meeting December 26, 1895.

There are nearly 500 practicing lawyers in Onondaga County.

Thomas G. Alvord addressed the Bar Association June 6, 1893.

The first annual banquet was held at the Vanderbilt House, January, 1876.

The first Court House in the county was erected at Onondaga Hill, about 1807.

The first court of Oyer and Terminer was held at the home of General Danforth, July 1, 1794.

Rowland H. Gardner was appointed disbursing agent for the Onondaga Indians, February, 1884.

At a special meeting of the association held March 19, 1910, a new constitution and by-laws was adopted.

Thaddeus M. Woods, the first lawyer in Onondaga County, settled at Onondaga Hollow, in the year 1794.

In January, 1906, Frank H. Hiscock was appointed Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals by Governor Higgins.

William P. Goodelle in 1894 was appointed a member of the State Board of Law Examiners, and is still in office.

The "age limit" was changed to seventy years by an amendment adopted in 1880. Prior to this it was sixty years.

Frank H. Hiscock was nominated by Governor Morton to succeed Judge I. G. Vann as Supreme Court Justice, January 7, 1896.

Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Charles Andrews and Irving G. Vann by Yale University, June 29th, 1895.

The Century Club tendered reception to Judge I. G. Vann, January 4th, 1896, in honor of his elevation to the Court of Appeals bench.

Attorney-General-elect Theodore E. Hancock was tendered a banquet at the Yates, in honor of his election, December 22, 1893.

Assistant District Attorney Alex. H. Cowie resigned to become a member of the law firm of Hiscock & Dohney, October 27, 1897.

Hon. Frank Hiscock is the only representative Onondaga County ever had in the United States Senate. He was elected in 1887.

Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals were made elective by the Constitution of 1846. Term of office eight years.

Reception was held at the Century Club, November 24th, 1896, in honor of Judge Irving G. Vann and Justice Frank H. Hiscock, on their election.

The new Court House was formally occupied on January 7, 1907, when a Trial Term was held in "Part I, Supreme Court," Justice William S. Andrews, presiding.

Amendments were adopted in 1905 authorizing the Legislature to increase the number of Supreme Court Justices, and authorized Appellate Divisions to transfer cases.

Daniel Pratt, elected in 1873; Theodore E. Hancock, elected in 1895 and again in 1897, are the only citizens of Onondaga County to serve as Attorney-Generals of the State.

The first court held in Onondaga County, as it now is, was a term of the Common Pleas, on the first Monday in May, 1794, in Gen. Asa Danforth's corn-house, in Onondaga Valley.

Members of the Onondaga County Bar to serve as State Senators are Samuel L. Edwards, Henry J. Sedgwick, James Noxon, George N. Kennedy, Daniel P. Wood and Horace White.

Members of the Bar to serve in Congress are Freeborn G. Jewett, Daniel Gott, Charles B. Sedgwick, Thomas T. Davis, Elias W. Leavenworth, Frank Hiscock, Michael E. Driscoll (still in office).

When Surrogate Glass shall have served his present term, December 31, 1915, the office will have been filled for a period of thirty-six years by only two persons, the late George R. Cook and the present incumbent.

Reception was given to the Judges of the Fifth Judicial District and members of the Onondaga County Bar Association by President William Nottingham, of the association, at his residence Friday evening, April 15, 1910.

In 1869 the Court of Appeals was reorganized, to consist of a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges, with terms of fourteen years. The election of additional Justices of the Supreme Court was also authorized, and in 1882 a further increase was made.

With the establishing of the villages of Syracuse and Salina, a second Court House was erected in 1829-30, between the two villages. It was destroyed by fire, and in 1856-7 the old Court House, now standing at the corner of Clinton and Genesee Streets, was erected.

The State of New York has had four Constitutions, with important amendments, adopted from time to time. The first was adopted in 1777; the second, 1822; the third, 1846; the fourth and present, November 6, 1894, taking effect January 1, 1895, but has since been amended so far as it pertains to the Judiciary.

The fourth Constitution abolished the Circuit and Oyer and Terminer Courts and their jurisdiction vested in the Supreme Court; the number of Supreme Court Judges was increased; four judicial departments were created; the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, with seven Justices in the first department and of five in each of the other departments established, in place of the "General Term" of the Supreme Court.

In November, 1892, P. B. McLennan was elected Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of fourteen years, and was appointed in 1898, by Governor Black, an Associate Justice in the Appellate Division for the Fourth Department, and has since remained a member of that court. In 1903 he was appointed by Governor Odell, Presiding Justice of the court, and reappointed by Governor Hughes in January, 1907. Term as Justice expires December 31, 1920.



CLINTON SQUARE

Criminal and Civil Events

Mrs. Druse was hanged at Herkimer, February 28, 1887.

Betsey Ann Mason's will sustained by Surrogate Glass, June 1, 1895.

Counterfeiter Harold Marquisee captured in this city, February 15, 1897.

Henry Fralick was hanged April 18, 1873, for the killing of Peter Shaffer.

Owen Lindsay was hanged February 11, 1876, for killing Francis B. Colvin at Baldwinsville.

December 3, 1891, County Clerk George G. Cotton was removed from office, and John J. Hallock appointed.

Oliver Curtis Perry attempted to rob New York Central express train, February 21, 1892, and was captured near Lyons.

Ryder-Hoxie election contest was compromised by the payment of \$8,500.00 by Sheriff Hoxie to the former, August 1, 1892.

Mary Druse arrived at the Onondaga Penitentiary under sentence of life, October 14, 1885. She was pardoned by Governor Morton, June 25, 1895.

Referee Nottingham decided that Attorney Chas. L. Stone was entitled to \$13,761.95 from the city, August 25, 1900, for legal services in the water cases.

Court of Appeals' decision in contested Senatorial election case of John A. Nichols and Rufus T. Peck was in favor of the former, December 29, 1891.

The State secured a judgment for \$35,060.00 against the city on account of settlements made by the State in the Court of Claims to owners of riparian rights on Skaneateles Lake outlet.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company's coal trestle erected in the Tenth Ward, was dynamited by the police at the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works, March 19th, 1907.

Supervisor Welch was found guilty of contempt of court and sentenced to 30 days in the Penitentiary and fined \$250.00, December 22, 1891, by Justice G. N. Kennedy. Was pardoned by Governor Hill few hours afterward.

The will of D. Edgar Crouse declared valid by Justice Irving G. Vann, February 1, 1895. On June 8, 1895, commission appointed "to find Ansel White or his remains," reported his death to the court. Final distribution of the estate to legatees was made April 30, 1896.

The Solvay Process Company's paymaster was "held up" and robbed May 13, 1892. The McKinder brothers were arrested for the crime August 16, 1892; were tried and adjudged guilty December 7, 1892, and sentenced December 15 to Auburn State Prison for fourteen years.

State Salt Superintendent P. J. Brumelkamp was acquitted of conspiracy charge June 17, 1887. Attorneys for defense, Harrison Hoyt, William A. Beach and Ceylon H. Lewis; District Attorney Lawrence Jones and Louis Marshall for prosecution; Justice P. C. Williams, presiding.

George Cottle of Skaneateles Junction was fatally shot November 23, 1892, by John Cooper, alias Thomas O'Donnell. Found guilty of murder in the second degree February 3, 1893; sentenced to Auburn Prison for life by Justice I. G. Vann. W. L. Barnum, counsel for prisoner.

Lucy Wesolowski charged with murder (by poison) of Agnes Novak at Solvay, in December, 1896, was acquitted November 19, 1897. Counsel for defense, Edgar N. Wilson, assisted by Attorneys D. R. Cobb and Alex. E. Oberlander; prosecution, District Attorney J. B. Kline; Justice Frank H. Hiscock, presiding.

Patrick F. Murphy was acquitted upon the charge of murder (shooting of John O'Connor on March 10, 1910), April 1, 1910. Richard J. Shanahan, counsel for defense; District Attorney George H. Bond and First Assistant District Attorney George Standen, prosecution; Justice William S. Andrews, presiding.

There is a tradition that in Manlius, soon after the organization of the county, a man was lynched for the hated crime of horse stealing. The first official hanging in this county was that of Zachariah Freeman, colored, in the old jail yard, November 19, 1840, for the murder of Sarah Boyd, with whom he lived, in Lysander.

Fred Mason shot and killed his father-in-law, David Wilson, near Amber, July 24, 1904. Verdict, December 18, 1904, "Manslaughter in first degree." Sentenced to 20 years in Auburn Prison by Justice W. S. Andrews. John W. Reynolds and Harley J. Crane, attorneys for prisoner; District Attorney William Barnum, prosecution.

Charles Bellinger, Duncan McKay and Henry B. Ketchem were arrested in this city on charges of burglary, August 5, 1886. Ketchem turned State's evidence and was released. McKay was sentenced November 8, 1886, to Auburn Prison for five years, and Bellinger escaped from the Penitentiary October 20, 1886, while awaiting trial, and was never recaptured.

The Becker & Lathrop diamond robbery occurred October 17, 1894. Marcus Marks and Matt Lane, charged with the crime. Marks was arrested and tried in August, 1895, resulting in disagreement by the jury. Second trial resulted in acquittal, May 24, 1896. Edgar N. Wilson, counsel for prisoner; Assistant District Attorney J. B. Kline, for prosecution; Judge William Ross, presiding.

Case against the Rapid Transit Railroad Company, for causing the death of former Postmaster Milton H. Northrup, was settled April 18, 1910. First trial in February, resulted in disagreement; \$4,325.00 was amount paid in settlement. Mayor Edward Schoeneck and Justice Benjamin Shove, attorneys for Mrs. Northrup; Gannon, Spencer & Michell for railroad company.

Henry Lacy formally removed as executor of Gleason estate, by Surrogate Glass, September 8, 1896. Final trial of "Lacy-Gleason" case resulted in verdict "No cause of Action," May 16, 1898. Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, George Dohney and Alex. H. Cowie, attorneys for plaintiff; Edgar N. Wilson, Theodore E. Hancock and D. R. Cobb, attorneys for defense; Justice P. B. McLennan, presiding.

Rocco Chiaro, Sunday, January 30, 1910, shot William F. Keene and William F. Marsh. Keene died February 1. Indicted and arraigned March 16; trial commenced March 21; convicted of murder in first degree March 24; sentenced March 28 to be electrocuted week of May 8, 1910. Thomas Woods, counsel for prisoner. District Attorney G. H. Bond and First Assistant District Attorney George W. Standen, prosecution; Justice De Angelis, presiding.

Fitzsimmons was indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, January 19, 1895, for the death of "Con" Riordan, who collapsed during a sparring match at Grand Opera House, November 16, 1894, and died shortly afterward. Trial began June 24, acquitted July 3, 1895. Frederick House of New York, Chas. E. Ide and John McLennan, attorneys for prisoner; District Attorney Benjamin Shove and Assistant District Attorney J. B. Kline, prosecution; Judge William Ross, presiding.

Florence Ryan, in case against Central New York Telephone & Telegraph Company, for injuries received from falling into subway trench, September 24, 1904, awarded a verdict of \$20,000, February 24, 1906. Reduced to \$15,000 by Court. Sustained by Appellate Division of Supreme Court. Confirmed by Court of Appeals, March 16, 1909. Frank C. Sargent, counsel for plaintiff; Jerome L. Cheney and Frank O'Neill, attorneys for defendants; Justice W. S. Andrews, presiding, first trial.

Detective James Harvey was shot and killed by the Wilson brothers in East Water Street, July 31, 1893. "Dink" Wilson was electrocuted at Auburn Prison May 14, 1894. Charles Wilson was arrested at Buffalo August 24, 1893. After conviction he was sentenced September 24, 1894, by Justice Pardon C. Williams, to be electrocuted. Sentence commuted to life imprisonment at Auburn Prison June 11, 1895, by Governor Morton. Harrison Hoyt, counsel for prisoner; District Attorney Benjamin Shove, prosecution; Justice P. C. Williams, presiding.

Nathan Orlando Greenfield was hanged in Onondaga Penitentiary, August 5, 1881, for the murder of his wife at Orwell, Oswego County, October 21, 1875. First trial, Oswego, May and June, 1876; disagreement. Second, Oswego, February and March, 1877; guilty, first degree. Supreme Court, January 18, 1878; affirmed verdict. Later, Court of Appeals granted new trial. Change venue to Syracuse. Third trial, September, 1879; Judge Daniels, presiding; convicted. Appeals and respites by Governors Robinson and Cornell, delayed execution until August 5, 1881. Was sentenced eight distinct times to be hanged. Ex-Judge S. C. Huntington of Pulaski acted as counsel for prisoner throughout the court proceedings. William P. Goodelle was also retained in final trial. William C. Ruger assisted local District Attorney in final trial.

MUNICIPAL COURT—The act of the Legislature establishing this court was passed in 1892. Under the provisions of the act, Governor Roswell P. Flower appointed two Judges, of different party affiliation, one to hold office for five years and the other for six years. At the close of their respective terms, their successors were to be elected for terms of six years each.

William G. Cady, appointed January 1, 1893, for five years.

Patrick J. Ryan, appointed January 1, 1893, for six years.

These Judges have succeeded themselves at each election and are still in office.

Miscellaneous Events

Under the caption of "miscellaneous events," is to be found much interesting and useful information, so varied in its character but insufficient in volume however, to warrant individual classification or indexing.

JERRY RESCUE INCIDENT—Occurred October 1, 1851.

TELEPHONE—Telephone exchange first established in this city in 1879.

TELEGRAPH—The first telegraph office in Syracuse was opened May 1, 1846.

LABOR DAY—Labor Day was first observed as a legal holiday, September 5, 1887.

ELECTRICITY—Electricity for general street lighting was introduced in this city in 1885.

CITY DIRECTORY—The first city directory was issued in 1851-2. It sold for 75 cents.

CHOLERA—In 1832 Syracuse experienced a severe cholera epidemic. About 100 deaths occurred.

TRAINS—The American and English trains were on exhibition in Vanderbilt Square November 29, 1893.

CARDIFF GIANT—Was unearthed October 16, 1869, on the Newell farm in the town of La Fayette.

HENRY CLAY—The funeral train bearing the remains of Henry Clay passed through this city July 7, 1852.

BARBECUE—The barbecue given by John Greenway, Sr., took place in Clinton Square January 1, 1870.

FAIR GROUNDS—The Onondaga County Agricultural Society's fair grounds were sold June 5, 1889, for \$75,000.

TOURNAMENT—National shooting tournament under *Herald's* direction opened May 29, 1896, at State Fair grounds.

STATE FAIR—State Fair was permanently located at Syracuse in 1888. First fair on new grounds September 11-18, 1890.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—The funeral train bearing the remains of President Lincoln passed through Syracuse April 26, 1865.

ELMWOOD PARK—"Billy" McGlory of New York, leased and fitted Elmwood Park as a place of amusement in 1896.

GREEK SLAVE—Powers' celebrated Greek Slave statue was exhibited in the Bastable Arcade during June and July, 1852.

CROUSE STABLES—The Crouse stables and residence were sold at auction March 20, 1895, for \$17,550 and \$26,400, respectively.

RAILROAD DEPOT—The old depot which occupied Vanderbilt Square between South Salina and Warren Streets was torn down Sunday, February 28, 1869.

SOUP HOUSE—John Greenway, Sr., opened a free soup house in this city during the winter of 1876. Many hundreds of the city's poor were provided for daily.

RAINES LAW—In 1896, when the Raines law became operative, 475 licenses for the sale of liquor in this city were issued, a falling off of 243 from the previous year.

PLANK ROADS—It is said, on good authority, that the first plank road in the United States was constructed between Central Square and Syracuse in 1846. It was 16½ miles in length and cost about \$25,000.

ATLANTIC CABLE—September 1, 1858, was observed as a national jubilee to commemorate the laying of the Atlantic cable. Cyrus W. Field arrived in Syracuse, September 10, 1858, and was greeted by thousands of citizens.

SALINA STREET BRIDGE—The first permanent bridge over the Erie Canal at Salina Street, erected in 1822, was a single arch stone structure. The swing bridge was put in place in 1874, and November 24th, 1898, the present hoist bridge was opened to traffic.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS—The first electric light to be exhibited in this city was tested on the evening of June 8, 1880. Lights were suspended from the Wieting and Onondaga County Savings Bank buildings. Thousands of people from neighboring villages came to witness the trial.

ONONDAGA CREEK—In the spring of 1849 the channel of Onondaga Creek in the vicinity of the present Armory building was deepened and changed and the old "mill pond nuisance" abated. The State shared \$4,000 of the expense. March 30th, 1896, the creek reached the highest mark in 30 years, flooding a large area and causing much damage.

MORTUARY RECORD OF FORMER WELL-KNOWN SYRACUSANS

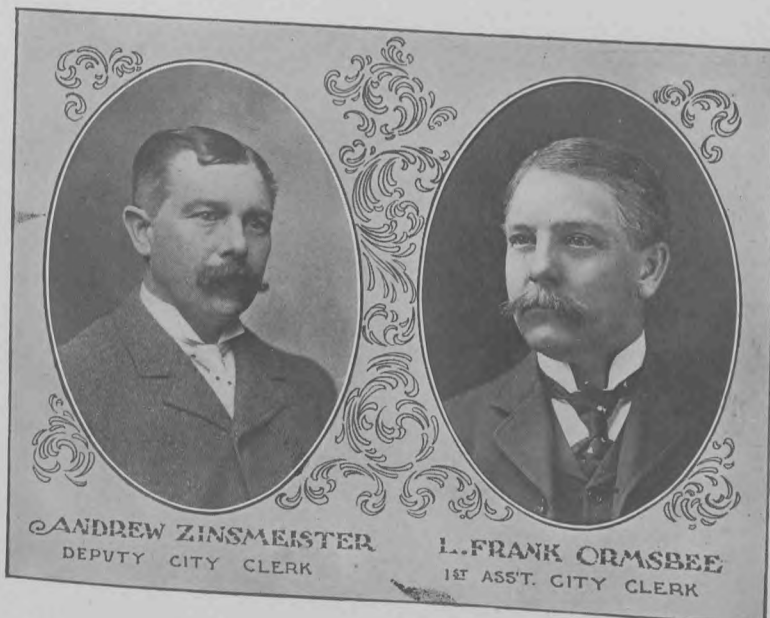
Name and Date of Death.	Name and Date of Death.	Name and Date of Death.	Name and Date of Death.
Alvord, Thomas G., Oct. 26, 1897.	Bramer, Byron D., Sept. 22, 1907.	Chapman, N. H., Dec. 9, 1902.	Dinehardt, George J., July 19, 1895.
Abele, Thomas, April 1, 1901.	Bowman, S. E., Dec. 14, 1900.	Crozier, W. H. H., May 14, 1903.	Dorgan, "Mike" C., April 25, 1909.
Alvord, Anson E., Nov. 6, 1904.	Belden, E. M., June 12, 1906.	Covert, E. B., Dec. 17, 1903.	Durston, A. J. ("Ted"), April 26, '09.
Abel, William A., April 28, 1908.	Beach, Wm. A., July 17, 1906.	Cady, A. B., April 11, 1904.	Dwyer, Dr. T. B., Jan. 1, 1909.
Alvord, "Ed.", July 4, 1901.	Barnes, Carroll E., June 9, 1906.	Cook, Geo. R., Dec. 20, 1904.	Draper, Rev. A. D., Jan. 21, 1909.
Allen, Francis F., June 19, 1896.	Boyd, Andrew, Oct. 13, 1905.	Cooper, John R., March 13, 1905.	Dorwin, Thos. M., Nov. 10, 1908.
Aldrich, Bruce S., Nov. 23, 1896.	Burton, Lebins D., May 1, 1906.	Cheney, Stephen, July 30, 1906.	Dickinson, Ed. D., March 2, 1908.
Adams, Chauncey, Dec. 27, 1909.	Belden, Chas. G., Dec. 16, 1904.	Clark, Dr. G. P., Sept. 1, 1907.	Dawson, Edward S., Dec. 18, 1906.
Anderson, Lucius, Sept. 4, 1906.	Bronson, James M., Feb. 13, 1905.	Clark, Chas. P., June 15, 1907.	Dollard, Edmund, Oct. 11, 1906.
Aberdeen, Dr. Robert, Oct. 18, 1903.	Brothers, Richard, Sept. 15, 1905.	Cook, Christian, May 8, 1908.	Didama, Dr. H. D., Oct. 4, 1905.
Abrogast, E. J., Jan. 4, 1904.	Becker, Conrad L., March 2, 1904.	Cook, Dr. Geo. W., July 20, 1908.	Dunfee, John, Dec. 24, 1904.
Anderson, Yale, June 16, 1907.	Brownell, Prof. W. H., Mar 23, 1904.	Clark, F. W., June 9, 1908.	Devine, James, Jan. 11, 1905.
Balzhauser, Oscar H., Aug. 6, 1907.	Butler, William A., July 10, 1904.	Cossitt, Major D., Jan. 3, 1908.	Danziger, Henry, Jan. 31, 1905.
Bowe, John C., Feb. 13, 1907.	Ballard, Robert, Aug. 7, 1904.	Cowles, Ulysses H., March 8, 1908.	Dunlop, Robert, Aug. 14, 1903.
Brown, Parker T., Dec. 11, 1908.	Brown, Clarence G., Aug. 20, 1904.	Clift, Leonard, Sept. 20, 1908.	Dempsey, S. J., Dec. 11, 1902.
Burns, Peter, June 20, 1895.	Belden, Hon. J. J., Jan. 1, 1904.	Casey, M. E., Sept. 21, 1908.	Doolittle, Chas. H., Sept. 26, 1900.
Bright, James G., May 28, 1889.	Bookstaver, Daniel, April 27, 1900.	Clancy, John T., Sept. 24, 1908.	Decker, Phillip, Nov. 27, 1901.
Bastable, Stephen, March 19, 1894.	Bagg, J. L., Feb. 12, 1901.	Coleman, Theo. H., Dec. 5, 1908.	Drescher, Otto P., May 31, 1909.
Burpee, Wm. M., Oct. 31, 1896.	Blair, Thomas E., March 27, 1901.	Curtis, Frank E., Dec. 7, 1908.	Dallas, Dr. Alex. J., March 4, 1910.
Borden, John B., Dec. 23, 1890.	Blair, Chas. E., Aug. 27, 1897.	Candee, DeForest D., Dec. 10, 1908.	Dillon, Matthew, March 7, 1909.
Brown, Dr. U. H., Dec. 27, 1900.	Bangs, Eli T., Jan. 4, 1901.	Chryst, M. T., March 3, 1909.	Everson, Giles, Oct. 3, 1902.
Bastable, Frederick, Feb. 2, 1900.	Bradley, W. C., April 1, 1901.	Caldwell, L. B., April 2, 1909.	Eckel, John H., June 28, 1908.
Butterfield, Theodore, March 15, 1900.	Brumelkamp, P. J., Feb. 17, 1902.	Clapper, Capt. C. C., July 5, 1909.	Eckel, Chief Phillip, June 1, 1886.
Behm, H., "Dutch Hank," Oct. 7, '83.	Barnes, John W., May 29, 1902.	Chamberlin, Col. W. R., June 22, '09.	Eckel, Chief Nicholas, June 4, 1897.
Blint, Jacob, Feb. 16, 1910.	Blint, Jacob, Sr., Feb. 13, 1908.	Cronin, John W., Oct. 29, 1909.	Emory, Dr. Thomas, Aug. 31, 1908.
Brown, Taylor, July 14, 1908.	Brewster, Thomas D., Oct. 8, 1904.	Cahill, Patrick F., Dec. 12, 1909.	Elliott, Chester M., Feb. 28, 1909.
Bigelow, Harry P., Sept. 30, 1908.	Clark, "Gus" B., Oct. 5, 1886.	Clark, Elizur, Dec. 27, 1895.	Earl, Andrew J., Feb. 3, 1910.
Burhans, Col. H. N., Dec. 2, 1908.	Comstock, Judge, Sept. 27, 1892.	Cleveland, Seth, Feb. 23, 1910.	Ennis, John, June 8, 1899.
Bartlett, Judge E. T., May 3, 1910.	Crouse, Edgar, Nov. 21, 1892.	Candee, Daniel, Dec. 9, 1897.	Fuller, Truman K., Oct. 15, 1900.
Barrow, John D., Dec. 7, 1906.	Croak, James E., Feb. 7, 1898.	Dorwin, Lyman C., June 27, 1898.	Farrell, Richard M., April 21, 1909.
Buck, Henry D., April 1, 1908.	Crouse, George N., April 20, 1897.	Dodge, "Dupely," May 5, 1888.	Falker, August, Feb. 4, 1909.
Bruce, Gen. D. H., Aug. 19, 1908.	Crouse, Jacob, Nov. 1, 1900.	Doyle, John F., Oct. 15, 1900.	Fiske, Prof. W. O., March 29, 1909.
Baumer, Anton F., Jan. 27, 1907.	Crouse, John J., Feb. 10, 1886.	Dunn, John G., March 25, 1900.	Feek, Andrew J., May 6, 1910.
Ball, Geo. A., Oct. 20, 1907.	Chase, Amos W., Feb. 26, 1900.	Downer, Ezra R., April 1, 1896.	Friedel, Joseph F., March 28, 1908.
Beecher, Robt. M., Dec. 6, 1907.	Cogan, Peter, May 16, 1900.	Denison, Chas. A., Nov. 30, 1901.	Frick, George W., Aug. 30, 1907.
Butterfield, Dr. E. T., Dec. 16, 1907.	Candee, Horace, May 8, 1901.	Davis, Capt. Thos., Jan. 8, 1880.	Felkins, Henry, Feb. 15, 1905.
Baldwin, Harvey, Aug. 22, 1863.	Cummings, Dr. W. H., July 23, 1902.	Denison, Lucius S., Oct. 27, 1892.	Forrest, Edwin J., May 12, 1904.
Burnet, John B., July 17, 1889.	Comfort, Prof. Geo. F., May 5, 1910.	Denison, Franklin, Feb. 21, 1910.	Fellows, Henry J., Jan. 7, 1903.



MAYOR EDWARD SCHOENECK



CITY CLERK GEORGE METZ



ANDREW ZINSMEISTER
DEPUTY CITY CLERK

L. FRANK ORMSBEE
1ST ASST. CITY CLERK



SIDNEY H. COOK
CAMILLVS



FRANK MOULTON
CICERO



A.L. SOMERS
CLAY



BYRON CHATFIELD
ELBRIDGE



CHARLES HISCOCK
..CHAIRMAN..
DE WITT



JAMES G. BARNARD
FABIVS



FREDERICK M. POWER
GEDDES



WILLIS C. NEWELL -
LAFAYETTE



CHARLES R. NORTHRUP
LYSANDER



PATRICK H. KEOHANE
MANLIUS

LIBRARY TRUSTEES



JOHN J. CUMMINS
PRESIDENT



J. WILLIAM SMITH





JOHN P. QVIGLEY

CHIEF ENGINEER., SYRACUSE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE CHIEFS



THOMAS F. RYAN
FIRST ASSISTANT



CHARLES COOMBS
SECOND ASSISTANT



POLITICAL

MATTERS POLITICAL OF ONONDAGA
AND CITY OF SYRACUSE.

Political Events in Onondaga

SYRACUSE has always been distinctively popular as the "Convention City." Its central location renders it easy of access to all sections of the Empire State, and this feature alone has wielded much influence in the past in its selection as a meeting place by the old political parties as well as by fraternal, business, religious, scientific, reform and other organizations of the state and nation. Much political history has been made in Syracuse. At many of the political conventions held in Syracuse during the past seventy-five years have been witnessed some of the most memorable factional quarrels and struggles for personal and party supremacy ever recorded in the histories of the old parties. In the year 1842, three political State conventions convened in Syracuse—Whig, Democratic and "Liberty Party." Two years later the Democratic State Convention was held in the old Presbyterian church when Silas Wright was nominated for governor. In 1850, six political state conventions were held here—which unusual occurrence gave to Syracuse the title "Convention City." The "Liberals" held their convention on the first of October, 1851, and it was on this occasion that the famous rescue of the slave "Jerry" from his Southern captor was effected in opposition to the fugitive slave law, the incident attracting unusual attention to Syracuse. At the Republican State Convention held in the old Wieting Hall in 1871, Roscoe Conkling and Reuben E. Fenton became involved in a serious political squabble which terminated in the latter and his supporters "bolting" the convention. Another notable State convention was that of 1872 when the Democrats at Wieting Hall, named Francis Kernan for governor, while their Liberal Republican allies convened at Shakespeare Hall and nominated for lieutenant-governor, Chauncey M. Depew—both being defeated at the polls. Samuel J. Tilden was nominated for governor at the Democrat State Convention held in Syracuse in 1874, and was elected. Another memorable convention was that of 1879, when Lucius Robinson was renominated for governor, and Tammany "bolted" the convention and nominated John Kelly for the same office. It will be remembered that it was in Syracuse that the late Grover Cleveland's wonderful career in State and National politics was launched. In 1882 at the Grand Opera House, he was nominated for governor, and every county in the State gave him majorities excepting six—Onondaga going against him by less than 100 votes. Another memorable convention was that which the so-called "Dandelion" Democrats held at the Alhambra in May, 1892, and of which former Mayor Grace of New York City was the leading spirit. Ever since the war period Onondaga County has uniformly given Republican majorities, but this condition has not in all years extended to a majority of the towns, though it has generally done so. One notable exception was in 1863, when the Democrats had one majority in the Board of Supervisors. In the town elections of 1848 the Democrats, with the number secured in the city, had a majority of seventeen to seven in the Board of Supervisors. During the sixty-two years of its incorporation the city has been governed twenty-six years by Democrats, and for thirty-six years by Whig and Republican mayors.

Roster of City Officers

ALDERMEN.

At the first Municipal election ever held in the city of Syracuse, March 7th, 1848, eight Aldermen were elected. Each of the four Wards elected two representatives, and on the organization of the Common Council at its first meeting, March 13th, "they proceeded to draw by lots for two-year terms," which resulted as follows: First Ward, James Lynch; Second Ward, Alexander McKinstry; Third Ward, Gardner Lawrence; Fourth Ward, Henry W. Durnford. Following is a complete list of the various Boards of Aldermen since the organization of the city in 1848, including that elected in November, 1909:

- 1848—First Ward, Elizur Clark, James Lynch; Second Ward, John B. Burnet, Alex. McKinstry; Third Ward, William H. Alexander, Gardner Lawrence; Fourth Ward, Robert Furman, Henry W. Durnford.
- 1849—First Ward, James Lynch, Patrick Feagan; Second Ward, Alex. McKinstry, Silas Titus; Third Ward, Gardner Lawrence, Amos Westcott; Fourth Ward, Henry W. Durnford, Edward B. Wicks.
- 1850—First Ward, John P. Babcock, Miles W. Bennett; Second Ward, Silas Titus, George W. Herrick; Third Ward, Amos Westcott, John W. Barker; Fourth Ward, Edward B. Wicks, Henry D. Hatch.
- 1851—First Ward, Miles W. Bennett, Burr Burton; Second Ward, George W. Herrick, James M. Taylor; Third Ward, John W. Barker, Benjamin L. Higgins, Volney Green; Fourth Ward, Henry D. Hatch, Charles Pope.
- 1852—First Ward, Burr Burton, Alonzo Crippen; Second Ward, Daniel O. Salmon, Herman Ackerman; Third Ward, Volney Green, Addison G. Williams; Fourth Ward, Charles Pope, Oliver T. Burt.
- 1853—First Ward, Alonzo Crippen, Patrick Cooney; Second Ward, Daniel O. Salmon, Alexander McKinstry; Third Ward, Addison G. Williams, John A. Clark; Fourth Ward, Oliver T. Burt, George J. Gardner.
- 1854—First Ward, Patrick Cooney, Richard Sanger; Second Ward, Jacob Pfohl, Peter Ohneth; Third Ward, Alexander McKinstry, Solomon Wands; Fourth Ward, Francis A. Thayer, Peter Featherly; Fifth Ward, Z. Lawrence Beebe, William B. Durkee; Sixth Ward, John A. Clark, Timothy Hough; Seventh Ward, Robert M. Richardson, William C. Young; Eighth Ward, George J. Gardner, Tobias Van Dusen.
- 1855—First Ward, Richard Savage, Timothy R. Porter; Second Ward, Peter Ohneth, Jacob Pfohl; Third Ward, Solomon Wands, Manly T. Hilliard; Fourth Ward, F. A. Thayer, William Kirkpatrick; Fifth Ward, Z. L. Beebe, Vernam C. James; Sixth Ward, Timothy Hough, Charles H. Wells; Seventh Ward, Robert M. Richardson, Horatio N. White; Eighth Ward, Tobias Van Dusen, Elijah M. Ford.
- 1856—First Ward, Timothy R. Porter, Coddington B. Williams; Second Ward, Peter Ohneth, Peter Conrad; Third Ward, Manly T. Hilliard, Charles Manahan; Fourth Ward, William Kirkpatrick, George Sanford; Fifth Ward, Vernam C. James, William B. Durkee; Sixth Ward, Amos B. Hough, Henry Church; Seventh Ward, Horatio N. White, Francis A. Marsh; Eighth Ward, Norman Watson, James L. Bagg.

Roster of Municipal Government

ROSTER OF COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
M. E. Monahan, Comptroller.....		\$3,500.00	Mark E. Conan, Audit Clerk.....		1,500.00
Geo. J. Yaeckel, Deputy Comp.....		2,000.00	A. D. O'Keefe, Asst. Bookkeeper..		800.00
E. R. Hildreth, Chief Bookkeeper..		1,600.00	Henry Joseph, Clerk.....		800.00
J. A. Lighthall, Jr., Warrant Clerk		1,200.00	Mary A. Cavanaugh, Stenographer		720.00

ROSTER OF CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
George J. Metz, City Clerk.....		\$2,800.00	L. F. Ormsbee, First Assistant....		1,200.00
Andrew Zinmeister, Deputy City Clerk		1,650.00	Edith L. Bailey, Second Assistant and Stenographer.....		900.00

ROSTER OF CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
DeForest F. Settle, Treasurer.....		\$3,000.00	John A. Troendle, Bookkeeper....		1,600.00
Jacob D. Stemmler, Deputy.....		2,500.00	G. H. Bedford, Chief General Tax Clerk		1,200.00
John L. Barnes, Cashier.....		1,500.00	H. H. Britcher, Gen. Tax Clerk...		1,000.00
Geo. F. Smith, Local Tax Clerk...		1,300.00	Stuart M. Carroll, Gen. Tax Clerk.		1,000.00
H. A. Eiler, Assistant Local Tax Clerk		1,200.00	Joseph G. Stadler, Stenographer...		720.00

CITY CLERKS.

The following have served as City Clerks since the organization of the city in 1848:

1848—R. Yoe, D. P. Wood.	1863—Robert M. Beecher.	1890-96—H. F. Stephens.
1849—S. Corning Judd.	1864-5—Edward H. Brown.	1896-99—Melvin Z. Haven.
1850-4—L. L. Alexander.	1866-70—E. S. Mathews.	1899—George J. Metz.
1854-7—Carroll E. Smith.	1870-84—Lyman C. Dorwin.	1900-1—J. H. Saunders.
1857-8—James S. Gillespie.	1884-90—H. W. Bannister.	1902—George J. Metz.
1859-63—Edgar S. Mathews.		1910—Still in office.

CITY TREASURERS.

The following have served as City Treasurers since the organization of the city in 1848:

1848—Perry Burdick.	1863—D. J. Halstead.	1860-1-2—J. G. K. Truair.
1849—H. W. Van Buren.	1864-5—John G. K. Truair.	1879-80-1-2—T. Sullivan.
1850—Harvey Hathaway.	1866—Moses Summers.	1883-4-5—Charles J. Rae.
1851—James A. Castle.	1867—Charles J. Foote.	1886-7-8—Michael Whelan.
1852—Jacob S. Smith.	1868-9—Thomas S. Truair.	1889-90-1—B. W. Roscoe.
1853—John M. Jaycox.	1870-1-2-3-4—P. Bassett.	1892-3-4—P. R. Quinlan.
1854-5—S. H. Slosson.	1875—A. L. Bridgman.	1895-'02—Elbert F. Allen.
1856—Edgar Marvin.	1876—James B. Rae.	1902-5—F. W. Traugott.
1857-8—Horace Wheaton.	1877-8—Stiles M. Rust.	1906-9—Jacob Stemmler.
1859—Norman Otis.		1910-11—DeForest Settle.

1857—First Ward, Coddington B. Williams, Patrick Cooney; Second Ward, Peter Conrad, Cornelius L. Alvord; Third Ward, Charles Manahan, John Ritchie; Fourth Ward, George Sanford, William Kirkpatrick; Fifth Ward, John C. Manley, John J. Mory; Sixth Ward, Amos B. Hough, Henry Church; Seventh Ward, Francis A. Marsh, John Radigan; Eighth Ward, Norman Watson, Samuel J. Lackey.

1858—First Ward, Patrick Cooney; Second Ward, Frederick Gilbert; Third Ward, Charles Manahan; Fourth Ward, James Johnson; Fifth Ward, Abiah P. Doane; Sixth Ward, John L. Cook; Seventh Ward, R. M. Richardson; Eighth Ward, Samuel J. Lackey.

Political Appointments

- Charles R. Wright retired as Chief of Police, June 6, 1905.
- Dr. O. A. Thomas removed from office in Health Bureau, November 29, 1904.
- George H. Cheney made Librarian of Court of Appeals Library, June 29, 1904.
- James K. McGuire resigned from Democratic General Committee, April 20, 1904.
- William B. Kirk was elected delegate to Democratic State Convention, April 6, 1904.
- George H. Bond received the appointment of Transfer Tax Appraiser, January 9, 1902.
- E. F. Allen made City Treasurer, February 27, 1895. Reappointed, January 19, 1898.
- John S. Kenyon was appointed Secretary of the State Railroad Commission, December 4, 1897.
- Attorney Chas. L. Stone was appointed Referee in Bankruptcy Proceedings, July 20, 1898.
- John W. Reynolds was appointed Assistant District Attorney to J. B. Kline, December 28, 1898.
- Peter E. Garlock received the appointment of Internal Revenue Collector, January 31, 1903.
- John S. Kenyon retired as Chairman of the Republican General Committee, August 18, 1900.
- Richard J. Shanahan was appointed Third Deputy State Superintendent of Insurance, July 14, 1903.
- Frederick A. Kuntzsch nominated by President McKinley for Surveyor of Port, June 3, 1900.
- Richard J. Shanahan was made Chairman of Republican General Committee, September 26, 1903.
- Fred J. Baker appointed Commissioner of Public Works by Mayor Jacob Amos, August 28, 1895.
- James E. Newell was appointed Corporation Counsel by Mayor James K. McGuire, January 22, 1897.
- Francis Hendricks entered upon the duties of Collector of the Port of New York, September 28, 1891.
- Lyman C. Dorwin was appointed Police Justice Clerk to Justice Thomas Mulholland, November 27, 1888.
- James S. Gilbert was appointed Chairman of the Republican General Committee, September 8, 1900.
- John J. Metz appointed Registrar of Vital Statistics, November 1, 1906, to succeed P. J. Cody, resigned.
- George D. Beebe was appointed Superintendent of the Bureau of Water by Mayor Fobes, January 2, 1908.
- John S. Markell of Oswego, was appointed Superintendent of the Onondaga Penitentiary, Nov. 28th, 1894.
- Hendrick S. Holden was appointed Fish, Game and Forest Commissioner, by Governor L. P. Morton, April, 1896.
- Francis Hendricks and Henry B. Coman elected delegates to Republican National Convention, April 9, 1904.
- Francis Hendricks appointed State Superintendent of Insurance, January 27th, 1900. Term expired February 11th, 1906.
- James Kernan was appointed Commissioner of Public Works, October 7, 1903.
- A. R. Thompson removed by Mayor Kline.
- Supervisor Moses D. Rubin appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal, June 27, 1900. Appointed Special Deputy Excise Commissioner, January 1, 1909.
- Charles A. Sweet was appointed City Engineer by Mayor McGuire, January 29, 1901, to succeed Russell R. Stuart, who resigned January 17, 1901.
- James J. Barrett appointed Assistant Deputy Attorney-General, July 15, 1903, and Deputy Attorney-General, January 1, 1906. Resigned, June 1, 1909.

In 1854 an act of Legislature authorized the sale of the lands, comprising a little more than ten acres, of the Syracuse Coarse Salt Company, situated in the old Fifth Ward, and the salt vats were ordered to be removed between October 1, 1854, and the 1st of March, 1855. The sale of the lands did not occur, however, until June, 1855. Fifty-three lots brought \$38,390.

*Political and Legislative

The marriage license law went into effect January 2, 1908.

The taxing of bicycles went into effect in this city in 1894.

In the year 1853 the four wards of the city were sub-divided into eight.

The Act incorporating the City of Syracuse was passed December 14, 1847.

Charter amendments in 1858-9 fixed the salary of Mayor at \$500, and Aldermen at \$100 per year.

Shortages in the funds of City Treasurer's office discovered and made public, May 9, 1907.

Republicans of Onondaga County tendered dinner to James M. Gilbert, November 21, 1902.

The Assembly Committee began the investigation of the city's street railways, October 16, 1895.

The holding of regular monthly meetings of the Board of Supervisors began in April, 1906.

W. J. Ranton awarded his seat in the Common Council by decision of General Term, July 5, 1895.

Charles H. Duell resigned from Court of Appeals Bench, District of Columbia, September 1, 1906.

The Republican Escort left for Washington March 2, 1901, to take part in the inaugural ceremonies.

Governor Roosevelt signed the Ambler bill, permanently locating the State Fair at Syracuse, April 10, 1900.

The salary of Supervisor was increased from \$200 to \$500 in 1906, but did not go into effect until January, 1908.

Mayor J. K. McGuire was elected to direct the campaign for the State Democratic organization, September 16, 1900.

Ex-Alderman Frank J. Costello won case against Thomas Cullivan for "contested office of Alderman," July 21, 1900.

Common Council meetings changed from evening to afternoon, 1908. First meeting held Monday afternoon, October 19, 1908.

The City Council by resolution June 10, 1899, made Clinton Square a "park." It was abandoned as a public market May 15, 1899.

The Syracuse Lighting Company accepted decision in March, 1907, of the State Gas Commission, and paid rebates to consumers.

Under the census of 1905 Onondaga lost one Assemblyman in the Legislature, the county being reduced from four to three districts.

Chapter 252 of the Laws of 1886, annexed a portion of the town of Onondaga to the city, and it became a portion of the then Fifth Ward.

Chapter 647 of the Laws of 1886, annexed the village of Danforth and a portion of the town of Onondaga to the city, forming the Eleventh Ward.

Chapter 110 of the Laws of 1890, divided the Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Wards of the city, forming the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards.

The Legislature of 1906 created the office of Purchasing Agent, and Frank X. Wood was the first incumbent, receiving his appointment March 5, 1906.

Board of Supervisors voted appropriation of \$50,000 for Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, February 15, 1906. Clinton Square chosen as the site, July 20, 1906.

The Chapman Assembly Committee's investigation of municipal affairs commenced March 8, 1895. Col. E. S. Jenney resigned as committee's counsel, March 27, 1895.

The law increasing the number of wards from eight to eleven took effect in February, 1887; increased to fourteen wards in January, 1891; to nineteen wards in January, 1893.

William R. Tobey was appointed Clerk of Police Court, January 27, 1896. He was removed by decision of Court, October 19, 1896, and William Sears assumed the duties of the office.

Chapter 571 of the Laws of 1892, divided the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Twelfth Wards of the city, forming the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards.

In 1897 a law was enacted creating a "Commissioner of Jurors." Salem Hyde was appointed first Commissioner in April of the same year. He was succeeded by Augustus T. Armstrong, the present incumbent.

* See Syracuse's Distinguished Guests—for political speeches—page 23.

Mayors of Syracuse

During the sixty-two years that Syracuse has been a city it has been governed by nineteen Republican Mayors, fourteen Democratic Mayors and by three Whigs. The following table gives a complete list of those who have served since the city's organization, showing the terms of each and the political party they represented, as well as the date of death of those deceased.

The remains of Harvey Baldwin, the first Mayor, were deposited in the family vault in Rose Hill Cemetery, August 25th, 1863.

1848—Harvey Baldwin, Dem.; died Aug. 22, 1863.	1871-2—Francis E. Carroll, Dem.
1849—Elias W. Leavenworth, Whig; died Nov. 25, 1887.	1873—William J. Wallace, Rep.
1850—Alfred H. Hovey, Whig; died Aug. 7, 1865.	1874—Nathan F. Graves, Dem.; died July 21, 1896.
1851—*Horace Wheaton, Dem.; died June 23, 1882.	1875—George P. Hier, Rep.; died Feb. 22, 1901.
1852—Jason C. Woodruff,† Locofoco; died July 16, 1878.	1876—John Crouse, Rep.; died Feb. 10, 1886.
1853—Dennis McCarthy,† Locofoco; died Feb. 15, 1886.	1877-8—James J. Belden, Rep.; died Jan. 1, 1904.
1854—Allen Monroe, Whig; died Nov. 10, 1884.	1879—Irving G. Vann, Rep.
1855—Lyman Stevens, Rep.; died Nov. 16, 1891.	1880-1—Francis Hendricks, Rep.
1856-7—Charles F. Williston, Dem.; died Sept. 22, 1896.	1882—John Demong, Dem.; died March 24, 1884.
1858—William Winton, Dem.; died March 19, 1871.	1883-4-5—Thomas Ryan, Dem.
1859—Elias W. Leavenworth, Rep.	1886-7—Willis B. Burns, Rep.
1860—Amos Westcott, Rep.; died July 6, 1873.	1888-9—William B. Kirk, Dem.
1861-2—Charles Andrews, Rep.	1890-1—William Cowie, Rep.
1863—Daniel Bookstaver, Dem.; died April 27, 1903.	1892-3-4-5—Jacob Amos, Rep.
1864—Archibald C. Powell, Rep.; died Sept. 10, 1884.	1896-7-8-9-1900-1—James K. McGuire, Dem.
1865-6-7—William D. Stewart, Dem.; died April 9, 1874.	1902-3—Jay B. Kline, Rep.
1868—Charles Andrews, Rep.	1904-9—Alan C. Fobes, R.
1869-70—Charles P. Clark, Rep.; died June 15, 1907.	1910—Edward Schoeneck, Rep.

Living Former Mayors—Charles Andrews, Francis E. Carroll, William J. Wallace, Irving G. Vann, Francis Hendricks, Thomas Ryan, Willis B. Burns, William B. Kirk, William Cowie, Jacob Amos, James K. McGuire, Jay B. Kline and Alan C. Fobes.

*Appointed by the Common Council, Moses D. Burnet, Locofoco, refused to qualify.

†Locofoco—The extreme section of the Democratic party of 1835, known as the Equal Rights party; any adherent of that party.

The County Clerk's office was made a salaried office by act of the Legislature in 1892, and Mr. James Butler, Sr., was the first salaried clerk. Previous to this it was operated under the fee system. Court of Appeals rendered decision "that County Clerk James Butler was not entitled to fees accruing from his office," October 8, 1895.

Alderman Frank Matty re-elected President of Common Council, January 4, 1898. Eugene J. Mack was elected President of Common Council by the Republican Aldermen at a special meeting January 6, 1898. The Democratic members of the Council and City Clerk were indicted by the Grand Jury, January 28, 1898, on charge of conspiracy.

MAYORALTY CANDIDATES

Following table shows total vote received by Republican, Democratic and Independent candidates for Mayor, since 1867:

Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.	Maj.	Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.	Maj.
1867	Wm. D. Stewart, D....	3,158	239	1884	Thomas Ryan, D.....	5,260	1,709
	Henry D. Didama, R....	2,919			Willis Burns, R.....	3,551	
1868	Charles Andrews, R....	3,501	127		W. S. Peck, Ind.....	3,152	
	John A. Green, Jr., D..	3,374		1885	Thomas Ryan, D.....	5,811	120
1869	Chas. P. Clark, R.....	3,716	589		A. C. Chase, R.....	5,691	
	Wm. D. Stewart, D....	3,127		1886	Willis Burns, R.....	6,982	1,912
1870	C. P. Clark, R.....	3,487	237		Thomas Ryan, D.....	5,070	
	D. O. Salmon, D.....	3,138		1888	Wm. B. Kirk, D.....	7,799	752
1871	Frank E. Carroll, D....	3,983	237		A. C. Chase, R.....	7,047	
	Cornelius Longstreet, R.	3,746		1890	Wm. Cowie, R.....	8,874	808
1872	Frank E. Carroll, D....	4,270	191		Wm. B. Kirk, D.....	8,066	
	William Baumgras, R..	4,079		1892	Jacob Amos, R.....	9,813	1,219
1873	Wm. J. Wallace, R.....	4,154	495		George Penn, D.....	8,594	
	Elizur Clark, D.....	3,659		1894	D. W. Peck, D.....	7,496	
1874	Nathan F. Graves, D....	3,972	373		Jacob Amos, Ind.....	7,724	‡228
	J. J. Belden, R.....	3,599			J. B. Kline, R.....	4,839	
1875	George P. Hier, R.....	4,285	485	1895	Jas. K. McGuire, D....	9,161	‡3,045
	Henry M. Bancroft, D..	3,800			C. G. Baldwin, C. M. R.	6,116	
1876	John J. Crouse, R.....	4,274	122		Charles F. Saul, R....	5,884	
	John R. Whitlock, D....	4,152		1897	Jas. K. McGuire, D....	11,825	1,228
1877	J. J. Belden, R.....	5,347	1,638		Donald Dey, R.....	10,597	
	John R. Whitlock, D....	3,609		1899	Jas. K. McGuire, D....	12,433	1,083
1878	J. J. Belden, R.....	4,242	1,057		Theo. E. Hancock, R..	10,350	
	Wilbur M. Brown, D....	1,319		1901	J. B. Kline, R.....	13,167	1,418
	§Arthur P. Yates, W. C.	3,185			Jas. K. McGuire, D....	11,749	
1879	Irving G. Vann, R.....	4,301	871	1903	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	13,486	2,300
	Henry J. Mowry, D....	3,430			F. W. Thompson, D....	11,186	
1880	§Frank Raymond, W. C.	919		1905	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	15,716	6,006
	Francis Hendricks, R..	5,506	1,782		Thomas Murphy, D....	9,710	
1881	Col. J. W. Yale, D....	3,724		1907	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	14,617	2,317
	Francis Hendricks, R..	5,194	1,763		Frank Matty, D.....	12,300	
1882	Charles E. Stevens, D..	3,431		1909	Edward Schoeneck, R..	12,532	1,047
	John Demong, D.....	4,287	69		George Driscoll, D....	11,485	
1883	George Barnes, R.....	4,218			†Jos. A. Griffin, S. D..	2,281	
	Thomas Ryan, D.....	4,920	86		*J. Brewster Gere, D. P	2,263	
	Martin A. Knapp, R....	4,834					

§Workingmen's candidate. ‡Amos' majority over Peck, McGuire's majority over Baldwin, Vann's majority over Mowry, Schoeneck's majority over Driscoll, *Direct Primaries, †Square Deal.

CITY CLERK, TREASURER AND COMPTROLLER

Following table shows the vote received by candidates for the offices of President of Common Council, City Treasurer and Comptroller since 1899:

Year	Candidates for President of Council.	Vote.	Candidates for City Treasurer.	Vote.	Candidates for City Comptroller.	Vote.
1899	John W. Smith, R....	10,615	E. F. Allen, D.....	13,378	G. A. Manz, D....	12,315
	M. L. Yann, D.....	11,801	M. J. McCarthy, R..	9,032	Chas. Listman, R..	10,064
1901	Alan C. Fobes, R....	13,103	F. W. Traugott, R..	12,810	E. J. Mack, R.....	13,102
	M. L. Yann, D.....	11,709	E. F. Allen, D.....	11,958	G. A. Manz, D....	11,685
1903	John W. Sadler, R....	13,713	F. W. Traugott, R..	13,724	E. J. Mack, R.....	13,953
	M. L. Yann, D.....	10,901	A. Steinbecker, D..	10,987	J. T. Shea, D.....	10,641
1905	John W. Sadler, R....	15,799	J. D. Stemmler, R..	15,515	R. J. Shanahan, R..	15,942
	H. G. Williams, D....	9,630	Chas. A. King, D....	9,910	F. H. Loughlin, D..	9,472
1907	John W. Sadler, R....	14,948	J. D. Stemmler, R..	15,036	R. J. Shanahan, R..	15,056
	Thos. M. Gafney, D....	12,295	Emil M. Kotz, D....	12,186	R. V. Miller, D....	12,137
1909	Lewis C. Merrell, R..	13,074	DeForest Settle, R..	12,950	M. E. Monahan, R..	13,096
	W. W. Taber, D.....	11,313	Emil M. Kotz, D....	11,422	Philip E. Gooley, D.	11,067
	G. F. Hadley,* D. P..	2,230	I. H. Monroe, D. P..	2,251	J. W. Dorsey, D. P.	2,364
	Jas. A. Horton,† S. D.	1,946	J. H. Cassidy, S. D.	1,931	C. W. Wood, S. D.	2,006

*Direct Primary. †Square Deal.

ANNUAL BUDGETS—CITY, STATE AND COUNTY

The following table shows amounts of city's budgets and tax rates and the city's share of State and County taxes and tax rate per \$1,000, since the year 1878:

Year	MAYOR.	City Budgets.	City Tax Rate	City's State and County Taxes.	City's State and Co. Rate
1878	J. J. Belden, R.....	\$345,000.00	\$11.30	\$216,852.93	\$6.98
1879	I. G. Vann, R.....	325,000.00	11.10	216,207.17	7.28
1880	F. Hendricks, R.....	363,000.00	12.50	232,240.10	7.89
1881	F. Hendricks, R.....	366,000.00	12.40	222,331.70	7.40
1882	J. Demong, D.....	396,000.00	13.12	245,528.02	8.06
1883	T. Ryan, D.....	376,000.00	12.20	262,938.97	8.44
1884	T. Ryan, D.....	425,000.00	13.26	256,794.55	7.95
1885	T. Ryan, D.....	425,000.00	13.01	282,497.71	8.66
1886	W. Burns, R.....	425,000.00	12.40	304,312.56	8.88
1887	W. Burns, R.....	525,000.00	13.83	330,767.03	8.71
1888	W. B. Kirk, D.....	537,000.00	13.50	367,648.14	9.24
1889	W. B. Kirk, D.....	813,000.00	19.90	231,453.08	5.67
1890	Wm. Cowie, R.....	722,000.00	16.72	200,583.73	4.65
1891	Wm. Cowie, R.....	747,500.00	16.60	188,637.32	4.19
1892	J. Amos, R.....	763,500.00	16.525	203,018.22	4.39
1893	J. Amos, R.....	820,000.00	17.165	223,181.82	4.67
1894	J. Amos, R.....	884,000.00	18.17	205,332.26	4.22
1895	J. Amos, R.....	957,000.00	†14.75	248,744.54	3.84
1896	J. K. McGuire, D.....	1,064,000.00	15.95	262,970.63	3.95
1897	J. K. McGuire, D.....	1,085,000.00	13.95	246,589.95	3.25
1898	J. K. McGuire, D.....	1,245,200.69	15.95	300,485.64	3.86
1899	J. K. McGuire, D.....	1,238,994.96	15.345	320,546.02	3.99
1900	J. K. McGuire, D.....	1,752,509.96	19.25	330,659.46	3.63
1901	J. K. McGuire, D.....	1,855,245.52	21.30	300,898.30	3.45
1902	J. B. Kline, R.....	1,552,701.67	18.00	243,608.40	2.82
1903	J. B. Kline, R.....	1,379,202.16	16.37	260,841.21	3.10
1904	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	1,642,387.06	18.99	345,285.20	3.99
1905	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	1,504,086.19	17.27	298,358.25	3.43
1906	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	1,579,667.56	17.38	276,310.28	3.04
1907	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	1,611,750.67	17.04	413,832.30	4.38
1908	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	1,886,355.75	19.3001	412,545.41	4.22
1909	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	1,860,227.56	18.374	461,124.80	4.56
1910	E. Schoeneck, R.....	2,023,118.46	.....	.....	.....

†Eleven months.

POLITICAL AND LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

Chapter 3 of the Laws of 1893, Chapter 101 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 81 of the Laws of 1898, changed the boundaries of the wards and the numbering thereof without increasing the territory of the city or the number of wards.

State Lighting Commission commenced their investigation March 19, 1906, and handed down decision September 6, 1906, directing 20 per cent. reduction in price of electricity, and 5 per cent. in price of gas, to Syracuse consumers.

Chapter 361 of the Laws of 1899, annexed a part of the town of Onondaga and all of the village of Elmwood and changed the boundaries of the Eighteenth Ward. That portion of the chapter relating to Elmwood went into effect December 31, 1899.

James E. Leamy took possession of the office of Fire Marshal, succeeding Hoyt H. Freeman, May 4, 1897. The latter instituted legal proceedings to recover the office which resulted in his favor, and he took formal possession June 2, 1898, by order of the Court.

The charter of the City of Syracuse in force at the present time and known as the "White Charter," was passed in 1898. The city government of 1900 was the first to organize and operate under its provisions. It has since been amended in some particulars.

Roster of County Officers

Following tabulated lists of County Officers who have served in the various departments of the County government since its establishment in 1794, were copied from official records:

The following have served as District Attorneys of Onondaga County since 1818:

1818—Victor Birdseye.	1859—Frank Hiscock.	1883—Ceylon H. Lewis.
1836—Jerome L. Briggs.	1862—William H. Gifford.	1886—Lawrence T. Jones.
1841—William J. Dodge.	1865—Levi W. Hall.	1889—Theo. E. Hancock.
1843—LeRoy Morgan.	1868—Frederick A. Lyman.	1892—Benjamin J. Shove.
1847—Henry Sheldon.	1871—William P. Goodelle.	1895—Jay B. Kline.
1850—Rowland H. Gardner.	1874—William James.	1902—William L. Barnum.
1853—Charles Andrews.	1877—Nathaniel M. White.	1908—George H. Bond.
1856—Henry S. Fuller.	1880—Harrison Hoyt.	1910—Still in office.

The following have served as Surrogates of the county of Onondaga since the year 1794:

1794—Moses Dewitt.	1831—John Fleming, Jr.	1863—Oscar L. Sprague.
1797—Thomas Mumford.	1840—Isaac T. Minard.	1865—DeWitt C. Greenfield.
1799—Thaddeus M. Wood.	1844—David D. Hillis.	1869—Cyrus Sweet.
1800—George Hall.	1847—Isaac T. Minard.	1874—Cyrus Sweet.
1810—Medal Curtis.	1851—L. Harris Hiscock.	1880—George R. Cook.
1811—George Hall.	1855—Amasa H. Jerome.	1892—Edgar P. Glass.
1822—James Porter.	1859—Samuel D. Luce.	1910—Still in office.
1824—Freeborn G. Jewett.		

The following have served as Clerks of Onondaga County since 1794:

1794—Benjamin Ledyard.	1855—Edwin P. Hopkins.	1885—J. Emmet Wells.
1797—Comfort Tyler.	1858—Victory J. Birdseye.	1888—George G. Cotton.
1802—Jasper Hopper.	1861—Elijah S. Payne.	1891—John J. Hallock (one month).
1810—Geo. W. Olmstead.	1864—Carroll E. Smith.	1892—DeForest Settle.
1811—Jasper Hopper.	1867—Theodore L. Poole.	1895—James Butler, to Dec. 12, '96 (deceased).
1818—Truman Adams.	1870—Edgar E. Ewers.	1896—George J. Yaeckel.
1823—Daniel Mosely.	1873—Charles E. Hurd (died before taking office).	1898—George J. Yaeckel, elected to full term.
1825—Reuben L. Hess.	1873—Charles E. Hubbell.	1901-5—J. E. Hubbell.
1834—Alanson Edwards.	1876—Thomas H. Scott.	1906-7-8—Jas. C. Butler.
1837—Elijah Rhodes.	1879—William Cowie.	1909—Re-elected.
1840—Charles T. Hicks.	1882—Gustavus Sniper.	
1846—Vivus W. Smith.		
1849—Rufus Cossett.		
1852—Bernard Slocum.		

The following have served as County Judges of the county of Onondaga since its organization in 1794:

1794—Seth Phillips.	Tousley and John Ten Eyck.	Allen and Grove Lawrence.
1795—William Stevens.	1818—James O. Wattles and Warren Hecox.	1843—Nathan Soule, Oliver R. Strong, Lyman H. Mason, Johnson Hall and Daniel Pratt.
1797—Asa Danforth.	1819—Jonathan Stanley, Squire Munro, Levi Mason and James Webb.	1847—John L. Stevens, George A. Stansbury, Lyman Kingsley, Amasa H. Jerome and James R. Lawrence.
1799—William Stevens.	1823—Nehemiah H. Earll, John Mason, George Pettit, James Sisson, Jr.	1850—Richard Woolworth and Israel Spencer.
1801—Daniel Bradley.	1828—Nehemiah H. Earll, Geo. Pettit, Martin M. Ford, Otis Bigelow and John Smith.	1854—Richard Woolworth.
1802—John Ballard.	1831—Samuel L. Edwards.	1862—Henry Riegel.
1804—W. J. Vredenburg.	1833—John Watson.	1883—A. Judd Northrup.
1805—Reuben Humphreys.	1838—Otis Bigelow, David Munro, Geo. Pettit, Jas.	1894—William M. Ross.
1808—Daniel Bradley.		1910—Still in office.
1809—Squire Munro, Roswell Tousley and W. J. Vredenburg.		
1812—Jacob R. DeWitt, James Geddes and Sylvanus Tousley.		
1813—Joshua Forman.		
1814—Reuben Humphreys.		
1815—Jacob R. DeWitt, Squire Munro, Amos		

Roster of County Offices

ROSTER OF COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
Henry J. Knapp, Treasurer.....		\$4,000.00	George B. Hammond, Cashier.....		1,500.00
Wm. S. Landon, Deputy Treasurer		3,000.00	Minnie E. Gersbacher.....		600.00

ROSTER OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
George H. Bond, District Attorney.....		\$3,700.00	Edward D. Chapman, Second Assistant District Attorney.....		1,200.00
Geo. W. Standen, First Assistant District Attorney.....		2,000.00	John N. Mosher, Third Assistant..		1,200.00
			J. N. Ardner, Confidential Clerk..		720.00

ROSTER OF SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
Edgar P. Glass, Surrogate.....		\$5,000.00	Jeannette Atwell, Recording Clerk.		†600.00
John W. Sadler, Clerk of Court...		2,000.00	Mildred Remer, Desk Clerk.....		600.00
J. H. Wilson, Court Stenographer.		1,200.00	*J. J. Glass, Transfer Tax Clerk...		1,200.00
Mary E. Parkinson, Index Clerk...		900.00	*Paid by State.		
Margaret H. Ney, Recording Clerk		†600.00	†Salary and fees.		

ROSTER OF SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
Frederick Wyker, Sheriff.....		\$4,000.00	John Sleeth, Third Deputy.....		*750.00
E. G. Ten Eyck, Under Sheriff....		1,750.00	Louis H. Kruger, Deputy Sheriff..		900.00
John C. Kratz, First Deputy.....		1,200.00	John Greaves, Deputy Sheriff.....		900.00
Wm. H. Turner, Second Deputy Sheriff		1,000.00	Fred'k Bretzer, Deputy Sheriff....		900.00
			*Provided living apartments.		

ROSTER OF COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
James C. Butler, Clerk.....		\$4,000.00	Miss Mary A. Kinne, Clerk.....		720.00
Henry S. Whitney, Deputy.....		1,800.00	Chas. H. Schlosser, Abstract Clerk		Fees
Charles J. Clarke, Deputy.....		1,800.00	John Y. Andrews, Abstract Clerk.		Fees
George Baxter, Special Deputy....		1,200.00	L. T. Hogan, Abstract Clerk.....		Fees
Arthur C. Mead, Special Deputy...		1,200.00	Robert Snow, Abstract Clerk.....		Fees
Ralph C. Doran, Special Deputy...		1,200.00	John Bates, Abstract Clerk.....		Fees
L. Trage, Jr., Cash. Mortgage Tax		1,500.00	Miss H. M. Ingraham, Recorder..		720.00
J. B. Emerick, Chattel Mortgage Clerk		960.00	Miss Mabelle Smith, Recorder....		660.00
Miss Carrie C. Doll, Index Clerk..		1,000.00	Mrs. Minnie S. Greeley, Recorder.		660.00
Miss Anna Hopstein, Asst. Clerk..		720.00	Miss M. G. Barrett, Recorder.....		660.00
Miss Mary O'Neil, Judgment Clerk		840.00	Miss Mary C. Rogers, Recorder....		660.00
Mrs. Emma K. Callanan, Clerk....		840.00	Miss Ethel Kitz, Recorder.....		660.00
Rodman T. Odell, Clerk.....		840.00	Miss S. Pearl Owen, Recorder....		660.00
Miss Belle C. Grumbach, Clerk....		720.00	Miss Eliz. G. Dowling, Recorder...		660.00
			Miss F. E. Anderson, Recorder....		660.00

The following have served as Sheriffs of the county of Onondaga since the year 1794:

1794—John Harris.	1828—John H. Johnson.	1870—William Evans.
1796—Abiather Hall.	1831—Johnson Hall.	1873—Davis Cossitt.
1798—Comfort Tyler.	1834—Dorastus Lawrence.	1876—John J. Meldram.
1799—Elnathan Beach.	1837—Elihu L. Phillips.	1879—Hiram K. Edwards.
1801—E. R. Hawley.	1840—Frederick Benson.	1882—Minor G. Bennett.
1804—Elijah Phillips.	1844—Heber Weatherby.	1885—Thomas R. O'Neil
1808—Robert Earll.	1846—J. C. Cuddeback.	1888—Hector B. Johnson.
1810—Elijah Rust.	1849—William C. Gardner.	1891—John A. Hoxsie.
1811—Robert Earll.	1852—H. W. Chadwick.	1894—Oscar F. Austin.
1813—Elijah Rust.	1855—James M. Munroe.	1897—Stephen Thornton.
1819—H. L. Granger, G.	1858—George L. Maynard.	1901—Charles W. Marvin.
Cornish and J. Earll.	1861—Byron D. Benson.	1904—William H. Turner.
1823—Luther Marsh.	1864—Jared C. Williams.	1907—Thomas F. Walsh.
1825—Lewis Smith.	1867—Dewitt C. Toll.	1910-12—Frederick Wyker.

COUNTY JUDGES AND SURROGATES

Following table shows total vote received by Republican and Democratic candidates for Surrogate and County Judge since 1862:

Year	SURROGATE CANDIDATES	Vote in City.	Vote in Tow's.	Year	COUNTY JUDGE CANDIDATES.	Vote in City.	Vote in Tow's.
1865	Dewitt C. Greenfield, R.	+9,871	....	1862	Henry Riegel, R.	+9,218	....
	W. W. VanBrocklin, D.	+7,216	....		Hamilton Burdick, D.	+7,784	....
1869	Cyrus Sweet, R.	+8,802	....	1866	Henry Riegel, R.	+11,396	....
	Wm. A. Beach, D.	+6,509	....		James S. Leach, D.	+8,082	....
1873	Cyrus Sweet, R.	+8,760	....	1870	Henry Riegel, R.	+10,748	....
	Patrick Corbett, D.	+6,798	....		Nathan F. Graves, D.	+8,970	....
1879	George R. Cook, R.	+13,314	....	1876	Henry Riegel, R.	+13,349	....
	D. C. Greenfield, D.	+8,024	....		Edwin S. Jenny, D.	+12,392	....
1885	George R. Cook, R.	+15,625	....	1882	A. J. Northrup, R.	+12,630	....
	D. C. Greenfield, D.	+10,793	....		C. E. Stevens, D.	+10,752	....
1891	Edgar P. Glass, R.	9,621	7,298	1888	A. J. Northrup, R.	+20,115	....
	M. F. Sherlock, D.	8,690	5,529		Hiram H. Bacon, Pro.	+788	....
1897	*Edgar P. Glass, R.	21,769	9,899	1894	Wm. M. Ross, R.	8,831	7,717
1903	*Edgar P. Glass, R.	24,809	13,036		T. L. R. Morgan, D.	9,969	5,039
1909	†Edgar P. Glass, R.	+42,200	....	1900	Wm. M. Ross, R.	14,027	9,761
					J. J. Kennelly, D.	9,548	5,310
				1906	Wm. M. Ross, R.	15,239	8,377
					George H. Sears, D.	11,136	4,838

*Indorsed by Democratic party.

†Combined vote of city and towns.

‡Indorsed by Democratic, Direct Primary and Square Deal Parties.

*Combined vote of city and towns.

COUNTY CLERKS AND SHERIFFS

Following tables show total vote received by Republican and Democratic candidates for County Clerk and Sheriff since 1861:

Year	SHERIFF CANDIDATES.	Vote in City.	Vote in Tow's.	Year	CO. CLERK CANDIDATES.	Vote in City.	Vote in Tow's.
1861	Byron D. Benson, R.	+7,549	....	1864	Carroll E. Smith, R.	+10,659	....
	Charles Nichols, Jr., D.	+5,872	....		Abel G. Cook, D.	+8,564	....
1864	Jared C. Williams, R.	+10,750	....	1867	Theodore L. Poole, R.	+10,543	....
	H. W. Chadwick, D.	+8,490	....		Harvey Tappan, D.	+8,186	....
1867	Dewitt C. Toll, R.	+10,098	....	1870	Edgar E. Ewers, R.	+10,628	....
	Wm. J. Vroman, D.	+8,617	....		Abel G. Cook, D.	+9,467	....
1870	William Evans, R.	+11,374	....	1873	Charles A. Hurd, R.	+8,865	....
	Joseph Hoag, D.	+8,279	....		Horace K. King, D.	+7,067	....
1873	Davis Cossitt, R.	+8,813	....	1873	*Chas. E. Hubbell, R.	+8,443	....
	James Randall, D.	+7,093	....		Horace K. King, D.	+6,051	....
1876	John J. Meldram, R.	+14,884	....	1876	Thomas H. Scott, R.	+14,859	....
	Eli Tator, D.	+11,037	....		Robt. M. Beecher, D.	+11,078	....
1879	H. K. Edwards, R.	+12,762	....	1879	Wm. Cowie, R.	+13,145	....
	W. H. Porter, D.	+8,928	....		O. J. Brown, D.	+8,503	....
1882	M. G. Bennett, R.	+12,852	....	1882	Gustavus Sniper, R.	+13,445	....
	M. Britton, D.	+10,562	....		J. A. Atwell, D.	+9,925	....
1885	Thomas O'Neill, R.	+16,884	....	1885	J. Emmet Wells, R.	+14,693	....
	J. H. Norton, D.	+9,757	....		Charles J. Rae, D.	+12,147	....
1888	H. B. Johnson, R.	+19,715	....	1888	George G. Cotton, R.	+19,854	....
	E. C. Fay, D.	+14,039	....		L. C. Hoffman, D.	+13,901	....
1891	John A. Hoxie, R.	8,619	7,225	1891	DeForest Settle, R.	9,811	7,021
	Phil S. Ryder, D.	9,696	5,599		R. E. Dorchester, D.	8,558	5,868
1894	O. F. Austin, R.	8,936	7,700	1894	James Butler, Sr., R.	6,932	6,973
	L. Windholz, D.	9,767	5,012		P. E. Gooley, D.	8,008	4,527
1897	Stephen Thornton, R.	12,223	5,179	1897	H. H. Gurley, Pro.	4,295	1,764
	G. R. French, D.	9,682	4,841		A. B. Yaeckel, R.	11,412	5,521
1900	Chas. W. Marvin, R.	13,303	9,303	1900	A. B. Rowley, D.	10,511	4,418
	I. Sawmiller, D.	10,198	5,741		Jas. E. Hubbell, R.	14,409	9,532
1903	Wm. H. Turner, R.	13,846	7,907		J. C. Munro, D.	9,175	5,490
	B. V. Kelley, D.	10,872	5,186	1903	Jas. E. Hubbell, R.	14,023	8,131
1906	Thomas Walsh, R.	15,352	8,604		W. A. Friedel, D.	10,691	4,894
	John L. Schmieder, D.	11,020	4,671	1906	James C. Butler, R.	15,805	8,579
1909	Frederick Wyker, R.	+20,808	....		F. H. Loughlin, D.	10,557	4,654
	P. V. Howard, D.	+16,674	....	1909	James C. Butler, R.	+21,992	....
	*Jonathan Wyckoff.	+4,774	....		Wm. R. Sullivan, D.	+20,320	....

†Combined vote of city and towns.

*Direct Primary and Square Deal candidate.

*Special election held Dec. 27, 1873—Charles A. Hurd, County Clerk-elect, died Nov. 14, 1873.

Assemblymen of Onondaga County

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

[As apportioned by Chapter 727 of the Laws of 1907, and divided into Assembly districts by Boards of Supervisors in July, 1907.]

The First Assembly District comprises First, Second, Third and Ninth Wards of the City, and the Towns of Camillus, Cicero, Clay, Elbridge, Geddes, Lysander, Marcellus, Otisco, Salina, Skaneateles, Spafford and Van Buren; aggregate population 56,551, excluding aliens.

Results of elections in First District since 1875:

Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.	Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.
1875	Allen Munro, R.....	3,599	1893	J. E. Wells, R.....	4,839
	Wm. Kirkpatrick, D.....	2,660		J. H. Meagher, D.....	4,566
1876	Thomas G. Alvord, R.....	4,790	1894	C. R. Rogers, R.....	5,869
	Daniel O. Salmon, D.....	3,659		John Garnett, D.....	5,432
1877	Thomas G. Alvord, R.....	3,370	1895	C. C. Cole, R.....	4,101
	John C. Munro, D.....	2,413		D. M. Hill, D.....	2,367
1878	Thomas G. Alvord, R.....	3,807	1896	W. J. Bellen, R.....	4,603
	Thomas Ryan, D.....	3,247		W. H. Hoffman, D.....	3,125
1879	Thomas G. Alvord, R.....	4,569		Stephen Thornton, Ind. R.....	2,238
	John M. Jaycox, D.....	2,782	1897	W. J. Bellen, R.....	3,282
1880	Thomas G. Alvord, R.....	5,182		W. G. Cottle, D.....	3,326
	Martin H. Blynn, D.....	4,023	1898	W. G. Cottle, D.....	5,264
1881	Thomas G. Alvord, R.....	3,553		John C. Kenyon, R.....	3,031
	Thomas Ryan, D.....	3,509	1899	E. V. Baker, R.....	4,953
1882	James Geddes, R.....	4,115		Philo S. Thornton, D.....	3,632
	George F. Comstock, Jr. D.....	3,822	1900	E. V. Baker, R.....	6,239
1883	James Geddes, R.....	3,812		G. L. Hoyt, D.....	3,489
	Deforest Ver Planck, D.....	3,110	1901	J. F. Williams, R.....	5,284
1884	Wallace Tappan, R.....	5,682		W. H. Boggs, D.....	3,102
	Wm. Kirkpatrick, D.....	4,596	1902	J. F. Williams, R.....	5,255
1885	Wallace Tappan, R.....	4,818		Henry J. Hubbard, D.....	2,965
	Frank Matty, D.....	4,572	1903	F. X. Wood, R.....	5,256
1886	Hector B. Johnson, R.....	4,316		W. H. Tappan, D.....	3,255
	Nathan F. Graves, D.....	2,687	1904	F. X. Wood, R.....	6,454
1887	Hector B. Johnson, R.....	5,404		W. H. Seammel, D.....	3,247
	John Mogg, D.....	3,703	1905	Charles H. Gregory, R.....	5,379
1888	James W. Upson, R.....	6,775		J. Coleman, D.....	2,841
	R. J. Sadler, D.....	4,875	1906	Edward Schoeneck, R.....	7,372
1889	Howard G. White, R.....	4,839		J. H. Lambton, D.....	5,564
	John M. Jaycox, D.....	3,067	1907	J. C. McLaughlin, R.....	7,122
1890	Howard G. White, R.....	4,381		Thomas H. Wheaton, D.....	5,718
	James C. Rawn, D.....	3,674	1908	John C. McLaughlin, R.....	8,411
1891	P. J. Ryan, D.....	5,541		Lewis M. Ellis, D.....	5,695
	David A. Munro, R.....	4,981	1909	James E. Connell, R.....	7,019
1892	David A. Munro, Jr. R.....	6,026		*William G. Cottle, D., D. P..	6,526
	Duncan W. Peck, D.....	6,155			

*Democratic and Direct Primaries candidate.

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.

Following is the population of Onondaga County by towns, according to census taken in 1905: Camillus, 2,586; Cicero, 2,451; Clay, 2,410; De Witt, 6,252; Elbridge, 3,041; Fabius, 1,545; Geddes, 4,990; Lafayette, 1,489; Lysander, 4,379; Manlius, 5,821; Marcellus, 2,744; Onondaga, 5,324; Otisco, 1,131; Pompey, 2,381; Salina, 3,826; Skaneateles, 4,261; Spafford, 1,130; Syracuse, 117,503; Tully, 1,463; Van Buren, 3,147; Onondaga Indian Reservation, 525; inmates of institutions, 42. Total, 178,441.

Compensation of Legislators—Each member of the New York State Legislature shall receive for his services an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars. The members of either House shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, once in each session, on the most usual route. Senators, when the Senate alone is convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of the Court for the Trial of Impeachments, and such members of the Assembly, not exceeding nine in number, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, shall receive an additional allowance of ten dollars a day.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

[As apportioned by Chapter 727 of the Laws of 1907, and divided into Assembly districts by Boards of Supervisors in July, 1907.]

Second Assembly District comprises Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards, and the Towns of Fabius, Lafayette, Onondaga and Tully; aggregate population 56,434, excluding aliens.

Results of elections in the Second District since 1875:

Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.	Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.
1875	Carroll E. Smith, R.	3,510	1893	J. Wyckoff, R.	5,128
1876	Horace K. King, D.	3,074		T. C. Derango, D.	3,379
	Carroll E. Smith, R.	4,939	1894	C. C. Cole, R.	6,311
1877	Avery R. Palmer, D.	3,786		William J. Shotwell, D.	4,340
	Samuel Willis, R.	3,160	1895	C. R. Rogers, R.	3,913
1878	R. E. Dorchester, D.	2,516		S. Duell, D.	3,230
	Samuel Willis, R.	3,763	1896	E. G. Ten Eyck, R.	4,405
1879	Charles J. Keegan, D.	2,798		S. E. McClusky, D.	3,338
	Albert Howland, R.	4,157		J. Sawmiller, Ind. R.	1,553
1880	Alfred D. Lewis, D.	2,927	1897	E. G. Ten Eyck, R.	3,498
	Albert Howland, R.	5,120		W. H. Gries, D.	3,426
1881	Charles W. Sherman, D.	4,119	1898	E. G. Ten Eyck, R.	4,205
	Elbert O. Farrar, R.	3,610		J. P. Maloney, D.	3,808
1882	Daniel Candee, D.	2,993	1899	R. Moore, R.	4,038
	Elbert O. Farrar, R.	3,986		William Herrick, D.	4,365
1883	William L. Pike, D.	3,431	1900	F. D. Traub, R.	5,543
	Francis Hendricks, R.	4,151		William Herrick, D.	3,734
1884	Daniel Candee, D.	3,779	1901	F. D. Traub, R.	5,071
	Francis Hendricks, R.	5,580		S. G. Schlachter, D.	3,659
1885	Robert E. Dorchester, D.	4,241	1902	F. D. Traub, R.	4,844
	Alfred E. Stacey, R.	4,643		A. C. Behr, D.	3,399
1886	Philo S. Thornton, D.	3,688	1903	Edward Schoeneck, R.	4,895
	Alfred E. Stacey, R.	4,176		C. A. Stone, D.	3,900
1887	William B. Kirk, Jr., D.	3,637	1904	Edward Schoeneck, R.	5,863
	William H. Gallup, R.	4,840		L. J. Bedell, D.	3,669
1888	Edward Kanally, D.	3,695	1905	Edward Schoeneck, R.	5,281
	William H. Gallup, R.	6,477		O. F. Hogan, D.	3,427
1889	Jacob Glahn, D.	4,465	1906	Fred W. Hammond, R.	8,125
	Willis B. Burns, R.	4,229		James J. Neville, D.	4,771
1890	F. W. Waggoner, D.	2,586	1907	F. W. Hammond, R.	7,750
	William Kennedy, R.	4,128		D. B. Sugarman, D.	5,537
1891	R. E. Dorchester, D.	3,549	1908	F. W. Hammond, R.	9,280
	William Kennedy, R.	5,594		William A. Spitz, D.	5,740
1892	Melvin C. Haven, D.	4,411	1909	F. W. Hammond, R.	6,256
	J. Wyckoff, R.	6,181		*John T. Roberts, D.	8,359
	J. H. Earll, D.	4,756			

*Democratic, Square Deal and Direct Primaries candidate.

The Legislature of the State has met in Albany since 1797.

There were four thousand seven hundred and forty-six election districts in New York State January 1, 1910.

The session of nineteen hundred and ten was the one hundred and thirty-third in the history of the Assembly.

The legislative term begins on the first day of January, and the Legislature assembles on the first Wednesday in January.

There are fifty-one Senatorial Districts in New York State. There were thirty-five Republican and sixteen Democratic Senators in 1910.

There were one hundred and fifty Assemblymen in the New York State Legislature in 1909. Ninety-eight Republicans, fifty-one Democrats and one vacancy.

The reapportionment made by the Board of Supervisors in May, 1906, according to the census of 1905, reduced the county's representation in the Assembly to three. The Fourth Assembly District was created in 1895, E. M. Wells being its first representative in 1896.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

[As apportioned by Chapter 727 of the Laws of 1907, and divided into Assembly districts by Boards of Supervisors in July, 1907.]

Third Assembly District comprises Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards, and the Towns of Dewitt, Manlius and Pompey; aggregate population 56,747, excluding aliens.

Results of elections in the Third District since 1875:

Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.	Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.
1875	C. F. Herbst, R.....	3,364	1893	William H. Hotaling, R.....	4,642
	Marshall Dyer, D.....	3,153		T. J. Kuntz, D.....	3,470
1876	C. F. Herbst, R.....	4,589	1894	L. S. Chapman, R.....	5,469
	George J. Champlin, D.....	3,790		T. E. Quimby, D.....	4,220
1877	J. G. Holbrook, R.....	3,109	1895	Joseph Bondy, R.....	4,479
	C. G. Hinckley, D.....	2,166		W. M. Quinn, D.....	3,577
1878	Henry L. Duguid, R.....	3,913	1896	Joseph Bondy, R.....	4,387
	Meredith Moore, D.....	2,469		N. C. McKeever, D.....	4,108
1879	Henry L. Duguid, R.....	4,226		L. Stillman, Ind. R.....	997
	Patrick H. Lyons, D.....	2,790	1897	Joseph Bondy, R.....	4,422
1880	Henry L. Duguid, R.....	4,679		F. W. Fix, D.....	4,315
	Marshall R. Dyer, D.....	4,480	1898	Ed. B. Sabine, R.....	4,633
1881	H. D. Nottingham, R.....	3,492		T. F. Murphy, D.....	3,386
	John Lighton, D.....	3,640	1899	Ed. B. Sabine, R.....	4,351
1882	George Baxter, R.....	3,600		A. Z. Hyman, D.....	4,455
	John Lighton, D.....	4,237	1900	Martin L. Cadin, R.....	5,866
1883	Conrad Shoemaker, R.....	3,758		A. Z. Hyman, D.....	3,279
	M. M. Conklin, D.....	2,912	1901	Martin L. Cadin, R.....	5,826
1884	Conrad Shoemaker, R.....	5,506		F. J. Eigabroadt, D.....	3,721
	George W. Gray, D.....	4,089	1902	Martin L. Cadin, R.....	5,393
1885	Thomas McCarthy, R.....	5,441		T. J. Costello, D.....	3,068
	Myron Bangs, D.....	3,120	1903	M. L. Cadin, R.....	5,678
1886	Thomas McCarthy, R.....	3,689		F. J. Eigabroadt, D.....	3,855
	Judson McKinley, D.....	2,198	1904	Martin L. Cadin, R.....	6,575
1887	W. W. Cheney, R.....	4,895		Benjamin Stolz, D.....	3,673
	John Graff, D.....	3,704	1905	George L. Baldwin, R.....	6,324
1888	W. W. Cheney, R.....	6,251		M. F. Lundigan, D.....	3,631
	Thomas W. Sheedy, D.....	4,448	1906	George L. Baldwin, R.....	8,369
1889	Ignatius Sawmiller, R.....	4,928		William Broughton, D.....	5,029
	Charles A. Lakin, D.....	2,533	1907	J. Henry Walters, R.....	8,014
1890	Ignatius Sawmiller, R.....	4,219		G. H. Fournier, D.....	5,113
	Albertus Rowley, D.....	2,678	1908	J. Henry Walters, R.....	9,250
1891	Adam Listman, R.....	5,075		J. W. Rogers, D.....	5,449
	Peter Snyder, D.....	4,871	1909	J. Henry Walters, R.....	7,563
1892	William H. Hotaling, R.....	5,787		*R. C. McLennan, D.....	6,446
	Peter Snyder, D.....	4,948			

*Endorsed by Square Deal and Direct Primaries.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

Fourth Assembly District comprises the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards.

Results of elections in Fourth District since 1895:

Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.	Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.
1895	E. M. Wells, R.....	4,540		J. H. Horton, D.....	4,254
	E. J. Stearns, D.....	4,027	1901	F. W. Hammond, R.....	6,038
1896	E. M. Wells, R.....	4,817		J. H. Marbes, D.....	4,931
	B. E. Farley, D.....	3,891	1902	F. W. Hammond, R.....	5,834
1897	H. H. Boggs, Ind. D.....	1,752		P. F. Ryan, D.....	3,723
	J. T. Delaney, R.....	5,293	1903	F. W. Hammond, R.....	6,298
1898	C. W. Phillips, D.....	4,262		N. Brewster, D.....	4,560
	J. T. Delaney, R.....	5,455	1904	F. W. Hammond, R.....	7,838
1899	W. D. Tallman, D.....	3,351		W. H. Harris, D.....	4,414
	J. T. Delaney, R.....	5,086	1905	F. W. Hammond, R.....	7,042
	F. C. Dineen, D.....	4,675		J. J. Neville, D.....	4,037
1900	F. W. Hammond, R.....	6,151			

Assembly Districts reduced to three in 1907.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Year.	GOVERNORIAL CANDIDATES.	Vote in City.	Vote in Town's	LIEUT.-GOV. CANDIDATES.	Vote in City.	Vote in Town's	Total Vote in State for Governor.	Total Vote in State for Lieut-Governor.
1876	Lucius Robinson, D....	†11,245	.....	Wm. Dorsheimer, D....	†11,219	.....	519,831	518,769
	Edwin D. Morgan, R....	†14,712	.....	Sherman S. Rogers, R....	†14,572	.....	489,371	490,075
1879	A. B. Cornell, R....	†12,542	.....	G. G. Haskins, R....	†12,907	.....	418,567	435,304
	Lucius Robinson, D....	†7,744	.....	C. N. Potter, D....	†8,808	.....	375,790	435,014
	John Kelly, Tammany..	†1,468	.....				77,566	.....
1882	Charles J. Folger, R....	†11,629	.....	B. P. Carpenter, R....	†11,551	.....	342,464	337,855
	Grover Cleveland, D....	†11,563	.....	David B. Hill, D....	†11,532	.....	535,318	534,636
1885	Ira Davenport, R....	†15,246	.....	J. B. Carr, R....	†15,383	.....	490,331	492,308
	David B. Hill, D....	†11,729	.....	E. F. Jones, D....	†11,414	.....	501,465	495,464
1888	Warner Miller, R....	†19,332	.....	S. V. R. Cruger, R....	†19,448	.....	631,293	628,617
	David B. Hill, D....	†14,679	.....	E. F. Jones, D....	†14,582	.....	650,464	650,851
1891	Roswell P. Flower, D....	†14,620	.....	Wm. F. Sheehan, D....	†14,683	.....	582,893	575,012
	J. Sloat Fassett, R....	†16,529	.....	John W. Vrooman, R....	†16,465	.....	534,956	540,593
1894	Levi P. Morton, R....	10,443	8,079	C. T. Saxton, R....	†10,471	8,089	673,818	673,798
	D. B. Hill, D....	8,885	4,997	D. L. Lockwood, D....	8,955	5,199	517,710	546,315
1896	Frank S. Black, R....	13,443	9,943	Timothy Woodruff, R....	13,844	10,031	787,516	793,845
	W. F. Porter, D....	9,847	5,334	F. C. Schraub, D....	9,431	5,242	574,524	565,063
1898	Theodore Roosevelt, R..	*11,477	8,272	Timothy Woodruff, R....	*11,376	8,222	661,707	653,879
	Augustus Van Wyck, D..	*8,668	4,905	Elliott Danforth, D....	*8,545	4,877	643,921	644,218
1900	Benjamin B. Odell, R....	14,023	9,651	T. L. Woodruff, R....	14,091	9,693	804,859	809,234
	John B. Stanchfield, D..	9,739	5,358	W. F. Mackey, D....	9,564	5,319	693,733	689,829
1902	B. B. Odell, R....	13,145	8,310	F. W. Higgins, R....	12,912	8,216	665,150	663,689
	Bird S. Coler, D....	9,223	4,492	C. N. Bulger, D....	9,087	4,504	655,398	652,602
1904	Frank W. Higgins, R....	16,076	9,543	M. L. Bruce, R....	16,694	9,778	813,264	826,620
	D. Cady Herrick, D....	10,936	5,230	F. B. Harrison, D....	10,311	4,987	732,704	718,513
1906	Charles E. Hughes, R....	15,564	8,547	M. L. Bruce, R....	15,611	8,561	749,002	713,068
	W. R. Hearst, I. L. & D.	10,883	4,777	L. S. Chandler, D....	10,776	4,691	673,268	701,182
1908	Charles E. Hughes, R....	†26,186	.....	Horace White, R....	†25,883	.....	804,651	827,416
	Lewis S. Chandler, D....	†17,868	.....	John A. Dix, D....	†17,491	.....	735,189	707,701

*Exclusive of soldier vote of county—Roosevelt, 36; Van Wyck, 25; Woodruff, 37; Danforth, 24. †Total vote in county.

Laws Pertaining to County Officers

Constitution of 1894, including subsequent amendments.

COUNTY JUDGES—Shall be chosen by the electors of the county for the term of six years. County Courts shall have the powers and jurisdiction they now possess, and also original jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of money only, where the defendants reside in the county, and in which the complaint demands judgment for a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars. The Legislature may hereafter enlarge or restrict the jurisdiction of the County Courts, provided, however, that their jurisdiction shall not be so extended as to authorize an action therein for the recovery of money only, in which the sum demanded exceeds two thousand dollars, or in which any person not a resident of the county is a defendant. All the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions in each county, except the county of New York, shall thereupon be vested in the County Court thereof, and all actions and proceedings then pending in such Courts of Sessions shall be transferred to said County Courts for hearing and determination. Every County Judge shall perform such duties as may be required by law. His salary shall be established by law, payable out of the county treasury. A County Judge of any county may hold County Courts in any other county when requested by the judge of such other county.

SURROGATES—Shall be chosen by the electors of their respective counties, and their terms of office shall be six years, except in the county of New York, where they shall continue to be fourteen years. Surrogates and Surrogates' Courts shall have the jurisdiction and powers which the Surrogates and existing Surrogates' Courts now possess, until otherwise provided by the Legislature. The County Judge shall be Surrogate of his county, except where a separate Surrogate has been or shall be elected. In counties having a population exceeding forty thousand, wherein there is no separate Surrogate, the Legislature may provide for the election of a separate officer to be Surrogate, whose term of office shall be six years. When the Surrogate shall be elected as a separate officer his salary shall be established by law, payable out of the county treasury. No County Judge or Surrogate shall hold office longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age. Vacancies occurring in the office of County Judge or Surrogate shall be filled in the same manner as like vacancies occurring in the Supreme Court. The compensation of any County Judge or Surrogate shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office. For the relief of Surrogates' Courts the Legislature may confer upon the Supreme Court in any county having a population exceeding four hundred thousand, the powers and jurisdiction of Surrogates, with authority to try issues of fact by jury in probate cases. The Legislature may, on application of the Board of Supervisors, provide for the election of local officers, not to exceed two in any county, to discharge the duties of County Judge and of Surrogate, in cases of their inability or of a vacancy, and in such other cases as may be provided by law, and to exercise such other powers in special cases as are or may be provided by law.

COUNTY CLERKS—Clerks of the several counties shall be clerks of the Supreme Court, with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law. The Justices of the Appellate Division in each department shall have power to appoint and to remove a clerk, who shall keep his office at a place to be designated by said Justices. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall keep his office at the seat of government. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals and the Clerks of the Appellate Division shall receive compensation to be established by law and paid out of the public treasury.

SHERIFFS—Clerks of counties, district attorneys, registers in counties having registers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every three years and as often as vacancies shall happen, except in the counties of New York and Kings, and in counties whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, where such officers shall be chosen by the electors once in every two or four years as the Legislature shall direct. Sheriffs shall hold no other office and be ineligible for the next term after the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security, from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The Governor may remove any officer, in this section mentioned, within the term for which he shall have been elected; giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—The original appellation of this office was that of Assistant Attorney-General. The districts originally embraced several counties, and the office was filled by the Governor and Council during pleasure. The office of District Attorney was created April 4, 1801. In 1818 each county was constituted a separate district for the purposes of this office. District Attorneys were appointive under the Constitution of 1821, by the Courts of Sessions, until 1847, after which they became elective.

Supreme Court

The general jurisdiction in law and equity of the Supreme Court, includes all actions civil and criminal. The State is divided into nine judicial districts. There are thirty Justices in the first district; seventeen in the second; six each in the third, fourth and sixth districts; eight in the fifth; seven in the seventh; twelve in the eighth, and five in the ninth—ninety-seven in all. Justices are elected by the voters of their respective districts. Although elected in districts, the jurisdiction of each Justice extends to every part of the State. The term of office is fourteen years from the first day of January next after their election, but no Justice can hold his office longer than until the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age. They can hold no other office or public trust. When a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of the term of office, the same shall be filled for a full term at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs; and until the vacancy shall be so filled, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate shall be in session, or if not in session, the Governor may fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall continue until and including the last day of December next after the election at which the vacancy shall be filled. Amendments of 1909 fixed the salaries of the Justices at \$10,000 per annum. The Justices of the second district (except those residing in the county of Kings) each receive an additional allowance of \$7,500, which amount is levied on the counties in said district, except the county of Kings, by the Comptroller. In New York and Kings counties the Justices each receive an additional allowance which is paid by the respective counties and which makes the total amount paid each Judge in New York and Kings counties \$17,500. Those assigned to the Appellate Divisions in the third and fourth departments shall each receive, in addition, the sum of two thousand dollars, and the Presiding Justices thereof the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per year. Those Justices elected in any Judicial Department other than the first or second, and assigned to the Appellate Divisions of the first or second departments shall, while so assigned, receive from those departments respectively, as now provided by law, such additional sum as is paid to the Justices of those departments. A Justice elected in the third or fourth department, assigned by the Appellate Division or designated by the Governor to hold a trial or special term in a Judicial district other than that in which he is elected, shall receive, in addition, ten dollars a day for expenses while actually so engaged in holding such term, which shall be paid by the State and charged upon the Judicial district where the service is rendered. The State is now divided into four Judicial Departments. There is an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in each Judicial Department, consisting of seven Justices in the first and second departments, and of five Justices in each of the other departments. In each department four Justices constitute a quorum, and three shall be necessary to a decision. No more than five Justices sit in any case. From all the Justices elected to the Supreme Court the Governor designates the Presiding Justice and the other Justices who shall constitute the Appellate Division in each department. The Appellate Court is located respectively in the first department in New York City; in the second department in Brooklyn; in the third department in Albany, and in the fourth department in Rochester, but terms thereof may be held elsewhere in such departments, whenever in the discretion of the Justices thereof, respectively, public interests may require. The County Clerks of the several counties are clerks of the Supreme Court in their respective counties, and the seals of such County Clerks are the seals of the court.

JUDGES OF FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Edgar S. Merrell, Lowville, term expires December 31, 1924; Frank H. Hiscock, Syracuse, term expires December 31, 1910; Pardon C. Williams, Watertown, term expires December 31, 1911; William S. Andrews, Syracuse, term expires December 31, 1913; Watson M. Rogers, Watertown, term expires December 31, 1914; Irving R. Devendorf, Herkimer, term expires December 31, 1919; Peter B. McLennan, term expires December 31, 1920; Pascal C. J. DeAngelis, Utica, term expires December 31, 1920.

No judicial officer, except Justices of the Peace, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office; nor shall any Judge of the Court of Appeals, or Justice of the Supreme Court, or any County Judge or Surrogate hereafter elected in a county having a population exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand, practice as an attorney or counselor in any court of record of this State, or act as referee. The Legislature may impose a similar prohibition upon County Judges and Surrogates in other counties. No one shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, Justice of the Supreme Court, or, except in the county of Hamilton, to the office of County Judge or Surrogate, who is not an attorney and counselor of this State.

Governors of New York State

Governors of the State of New York, their place of residence, date of election and terms of office since 1777:

George Clinton,‡ Ulster Co., July 9, 1777.	Myron H. Clark, Canandaigua, Nov. 7, 1854.
John Jay, New York City, April, 1795.	John A. King, Queens Co., Nov. 4, 1856.
George Clinton, Ulster Co., April, 1801.	Edwin D. Morgan, N. Y. City, Nov. 2, 1858.
Morgan Lewis, Dutchess Co., April, 1804.	Horatio Seymour, Deerfield, Nov. 4, 1862.
D. D. Tompkins, Richmond Co., April, 1807.	R. E. Fenton, Frewsburg, Nov. 8, 1864.
John Tayler,* Albany, March, 1817.	John T. Hoffman, N. Y. City, Nov. 3, 1868.
De Witt Clinton, N. Y. City, —, 1817.	John A. Dix, N. Y. City, Nov. 5, 1872.
Jos. C. Yates,† Schenectady, Nov. 6, 1822.	Samuel J. Tilden, N. Y. City, Nov. 3, 1874.
De Witt Clinton, N. Y. City, Nov. 8, 1824.	Lucius Robinson, Elmira, Nov. 7, 1876.
Nath'l Pitcher,* Sandy Hill, Feb. 11, 1828.	Alonzo B. Cornell, N. Y. City, Nov. 4, 1879.
M. Van Buren, Kinderhook, Nov. 5, 1828.	Grover Cleveland,§ Buffalo, Nov. 7, 1882.
Enos T. Throop,‡ Auburn, March 12, 1829.	David B. Hill,|| Elmira, Jan. 6, 1885.
Wm. L. Marey, Troy, Nov. 7, 1832.	Roswell P. Flower, N. Y. City, Nov. 3, 1891.
Wm. H. Seward, Auburn, Nov. 7, 1838.	Levi P. Morton, Rhinecliff, Nov. 6, 1894.
Wm. C. Bouck, Fultonham, Nov. 8, 1842.	Frank S. Black, Troy, Nov. 3, 1896.
Silas Wright, Canton, Nov. 5, 1844.	Theo. Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, Nov. 8, 1898.
John Young, Geneseo, Nov. 3, 1846.	B. B. Odell, Jr.,|| Newburgh, Nov. 6, 1900.
Hamilton Fish, N. Y. City, Nov. 7, 1848.	Frank W. Higgins, Olean, Nov. 8, 1904.
Washington Hunt, Lockport, Nov. 5, 1850.	Chas. E. Hughes,† N. Y. City, Nov. 6, 1906.
Horatio Seymour, Deerfield, Nov. 2, 1852.	

‡ The Constitution of 1777 did not specify the time when the Governor should enter on the duties of his office. Governor Clinton was declared elected July 9th, and qualified on the above day. On the 13th of February, 1787, an act was passed for regulating elections, which provided that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor should enter on the duties of their respective offices on the 1st of July after their election.

* Lieutenant-Governor, Acting Governor.

† The Constitution of 1821 provided that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall, on and after the year 1823, enter on the duties of their respective offices on the first of January.

‡ Lieutenant-Governor became Governor upon resignation of Martin Van Buren, March 12, 1829. Elected November, 1830, for a full term.

§ Elected President of the United States in 1884, and resigned the office of Governor January 6, 1885.

|| Lieutenant-Governor, became Governor upon resignation of Grover Cleveland, January 6, 1885. Elected November 6, 1885, for a full term, and re-elected November 6, 1888.

† Re-elected November 4, 1902.

+ Re-elected November 3, 1908.

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

Agitation for a new Capitol began about the year 1860.

In 1883 a law was passed creating the office of Capitol Commissioner, at a yearly salary of \$7,000. Isaac G. Perry was appointed by Governor Cleveland.

The total expenditures for the new Capitol to September 30, 1899, amounted to \$24,265,082.67, and it is estimated that several millions more will be required to complete it.

The first stone in the foundation of the Capitol was laid July 7, 1869, by John V. L. Pruyn. The cornerstone was laid with great ceremony by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons on the 24th of June, 1871.

On the first of May, 1865, an act was passed authorizing the erection of a new Capitol, whenever the city of Albany should deed over the land proposed for its site. The work was actually commenced December 9, 1867.

The building is 300 feet north and south by 400 feet east and west, and with its porticoes covers an area of three acres. Height of four corner pavilions, 224 feet; main approach extends 176 feet from the building.

The Capitol was first occupied by the Legislature January 7, 1879. The same evening a grand reception was given by the citizens of Albany. The formal occupation of the Assembly Chamber took place February 12, 1879; the Senate Chamber, November 10, 1881.

PEDESTRIANISM—Weston arrived in Syracuse, Nov. 11th, 1867, en-route to Chicago from Portland, Me.; November 9th, 1907, arrived in Syracuse, en-route to Chicago from Portland; again March 22d, 1909, en-route to Pacific Coast from Portland; arrived in city from West on 90-day coast-to-coast walk seventeen days ahead of schedule, April 22d, 1910. Was guest of Mystique Krewe at their Kavern in evening where rousing reception in his honor was given. Resumed Eastern journey 9:30 same evening.

BIOGRAPHICAL



ONONDAGA'S

"CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY."

Onondaga's "Captains of Industry"

AN authentic and complete history of Onondaga county and of its vast number of important business institutions, would be impossible without adequate recognition of the men whose enterprise and genius organized and developed them. The publishers of THE ONONDAGA BLUE BOOK therefore, deemed it a most pleasant duty to record in this volume comprehensive histories of the able men whose sagacity, progressiveness and business acumen were responsible for the success of these enterprises, that their sturdy characters and achievements might be better understood and perpetuated as safe standards for emulation by future generations. Only the engravings and biographies of reputable citizens and those acknowledged representative examples of Onondaga's "Captains of Industry" who have successfully piloted their industrial crafts through the hazardous channels of the commercial sea to safe anchorage in the harbor of success, are accorded representation in this department of the ONONDAGA BLUE BOOK.

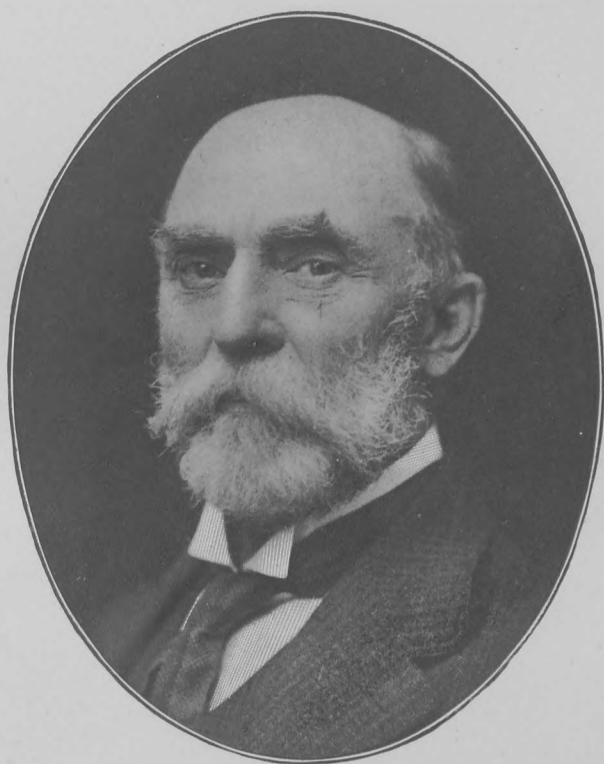
WILLIAM B. COGSWELL was the only Syracuse business man who was selected to be one of the 100 "Captains of Industry" to meet His Royal Highness, Prince Henry of Prussia, when that gentleman was dined in New York by the leaders of finance, commerce and business in this country. This was indeed a great honor and attracted unusual attention to Mr. Cogswell in this part of the State.

Mr. Cogswell is an engineer, and at the present time is director manager of the Solvay Process Company's works in Solvay. He is a native of Oswego, where he was born September 22, 1834. His education in the engineering line was thorough. He received the degree of Civil Engineer from the Troy Polytechnic institute, in the class of 1852. After leaving school Mr. Cogswell took a leading part in railroad building; did a vast amount of work in the United States Navy shipyards in Brooklyn and at Port Royal, S. C.; had charge of the erection of the blast furnaces at the Franklin Iron works; had charge of the completion of the Clifton Suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, and started the works which were the inception of the Whitman & Barnes manufacturing concern. In 1879 Mr. Cogswell went to Belgium and investigated the soda ash works. When he returned to Syracuse he made experiments in the Tully valley and after a long search discovered rock salt. In 1881 the Solvay works were formed with Mr. Cogswell as Treasurer and General Manager; Rowland Hazard, President; Earl B. Alvord, William A. Sweet and George E. Dana, Directors, with a capital stock of \$300,000, and to-day the capital stock is eight million dollars, with an investment of twenty millions of dollars, and is one of the largest industries in the United States. Mr. Cogswell's business judgment has been relied upon by men of vast capital and business acumen, and to-day he is recognized as one of the big "Captains of Industry" in the United States. Mr. Cogswell has traveled extensively on business and for recreation, having visited most all the countries of Europe and other sections of the world.

The first marriage of Mr. Cogswell was to Miss Mary N. Johnson, daughter of Reuben Johnson of Boscowen, formerly Fisherville, January 31, 1856, Mrs. Cogswell dying July 20, 1877, leaving one daughter, Mabel Cogswell. On April 29, 1902, Mr. Cogswell married Miss Cora Browning of New York City. He has been identified with many charitable movements and institutions, his donations to the Hospital of the Good Shepherd alone amounting to a quarter of a million dollars. Mr. Cogswell is a member of many societies and clubs, but is best known in the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Chemical Industry of England, and the North American Society for the Advancement of Sciences. He is a fellow of the Geographical Society, a Master Mason, Royal Arch Chapter, and member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Citizens' Club, the Century Club, Technical Club, University Club, Syracuse County Club and Onondaga Historical Association of Syracuse; Engineers' Club, National Arts' Club, Transportation Club, Chemical Club and Republican Club, Pittsburg Duquesne Club, and the Detroit Club and Fellowcraft Club of Detroit.

J. WILLIAM SMITH was born on April 18, 1856, at Lancashire, England. Seven years later his parents settled at Lawrence, Mass. Early in life he exhibited a fondness and natural ability for architecture and civil engineering, and later took up the study of these subjects, at which he made rapid progress. Upon graduating he became identified with several large surveys, which gave him a wide experience. In 1878 Mr. Smith came to Syracuse to study mechanical engineering, and the next year he was engaged in the construction of elevated railroads in New York City. Later he became engineer and chemist for the Sanderson Steel Company. In 1883 he attracted the attention of William B. Cogswell, the Supervising-General Manager of the Solvay Process Company, and was at once engaged by the latter to go to Europe to study with the Solvays in their extensive works. Mr. Smith embraced this golden opportunity and in a comparatively short time fitted himself for service in almost any branch of the Solvay Process Company's immense plant. On his return he was placed at the head of the Soda Ash department and shortly afterward was promoted to the position of Assistant General Manager of the Solvay Process Company. In January, 1909, however, Mr. Smith resigned his position in order that he might give his entire attention to the organization and development of a business enterprise which he had had under advisement for some time—the manufacture of liquid soap. He immediately organized a company composed of well-known capitalists of our city, known as the Royal Solvent Soap Company, and became its Vice-President and Treasurer. This company has since absorbed several similar companies and at present practically controls the manufacture of these particular products in this section of the country. Mr. Smith still retains the managerial position. In 1894, Mr. Smith was appointed Library Commissioner and was continually in office until two years ago, when he resigned because of his numerous business engagements. During the time that he was a member of this commission Mr. Smith fathered the system of branch libraries throughout the city, and the services he rendered in extending the usefulness of the public library, were most valuable. It was chiefly through his efforts that the evening class in mechanical drawing, under the supervision of the Board of Education, was inaugurated. For many years Mr. Smith has been most deeply interested in the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, and has been largely instrumental in the success of that institution, besides being identified with many other philanthropic works. He has always been prominent in Republican politics, as well as a member of many social and fraternal organizations of our city. Far to the front in the line of progressive citizenship is J. William Smith. That his prominence and success are due to his individual efforts, is a well-known fact. Brimful of business activity and acumen, aided by broadmindedness and brilliancy of intellect, he has made a history for himself that will ever stand among the best this city has ever produced.

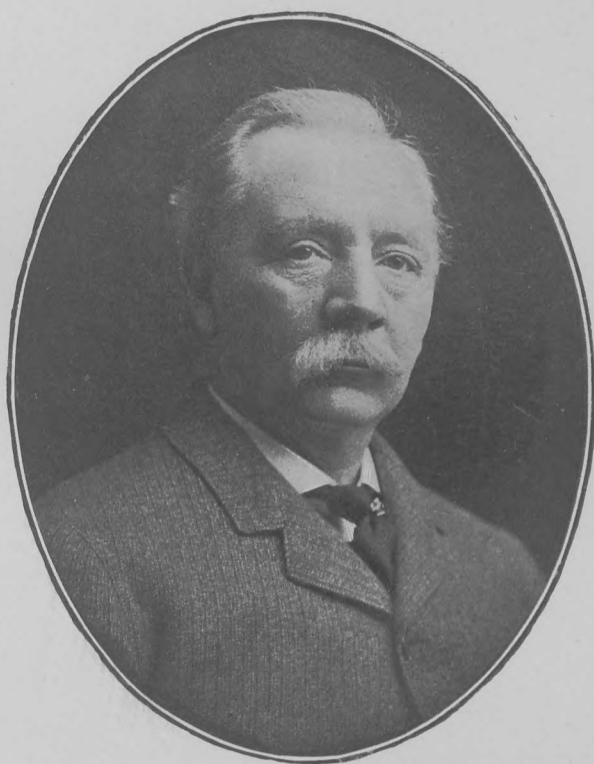
RAY B. SMITH, Clerk of the Assembly, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., December 7, 1867, his father being Willis Smith, a farmer, who later moved to Licklaen, Chenango County. Mr. Smith was educated at the district school, at DeRuyter Academy, at Cazenovia Seminary, and Syracuse University, where he remained one year, and finally at Yale University, by which he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of A. B. He completed a practically two-year course in the Cornell Law School in 1891-92. Governor Hughes was then an instructor in the school. Mr. Smith then completed his law studies in Syracuse and was admitted to the bar in 1893. He formed a law partnership with Thomas Woods, which later developed into the law firm of Thomson, Woods & Smith, of Syracuse. At Yale Mr. Smith was prominent as a junior ex-speaker, as senior prize speaker, editor and manager of *The Yale Literary Magazine*, and a successful competitor for the John A. Porter prize, being the second successful undergraduate since the founding of the prize in 1870. He was also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. In 1894 and 1895 he was Clerk of the Committee on General Laws of the Senate; he was also a clerk in the Constitutional Convention of 1894. Elected Supervisor of the Fourteenth (now Seventeenth) Ward of Syracuse in 1895, he held that office four years, and was chairman of a committee that had charge of the construction of the new Onondaga County Penitentiary. In 1898 he was appointed Assistant Clerk of the Assembly, which office he held until his election as Clerk of the Assembly in 1908, and re-elected in 1909 and again in 1910. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Republican General Committee of Onondaga County, in 1896 its Vice-President, and in 1907 its Chairman, which position he now holds. In 1906 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Republican State Committee and still retains that position. While Assistant Clerk of the Assembly he yearly organized the clerical force of the House and managed its work with skill and success. He was interested in parliamentary law and moulded the present procedure of the House so as to expedite the work before it. He drafted an amendment to the Legislative Law providing for a system of original journals and documents which already has enabled the courts to save money of the State. He was counsel of the committee which revised the charters of the second-class cities, and drew up the Syracuse lighting bill, which aims to thoroughly protect the rights of the gas consumer.



WILLIAM B. COGSWELL



HON. JACOB AMOS



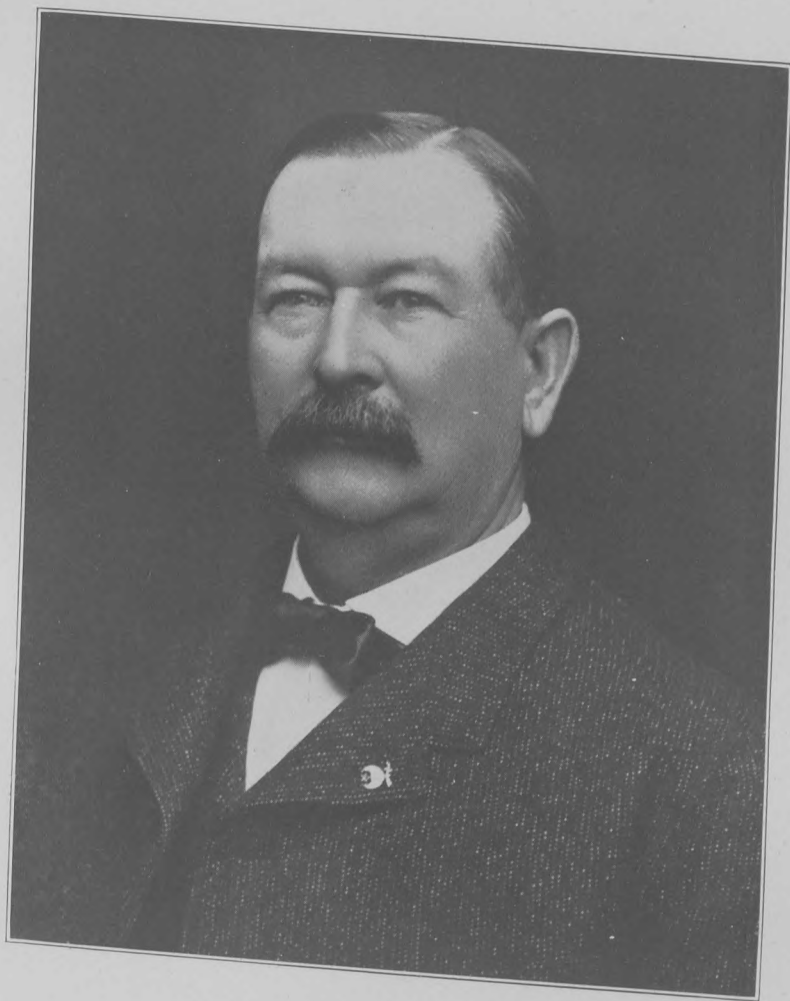
HON. WILLIAM COWIE



DENNIS MCCARTHY



MONROE C. SMITH



CHARLES LISTMAN

BIOGRAPHICAL

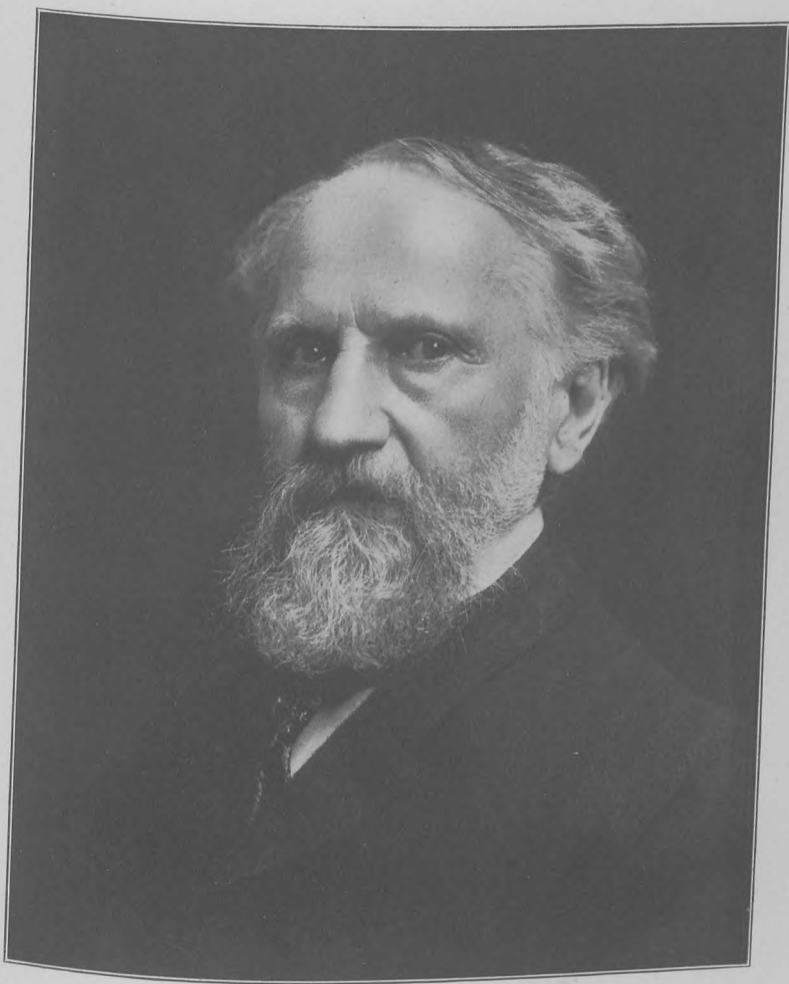
REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN
OF ONONDAGA.



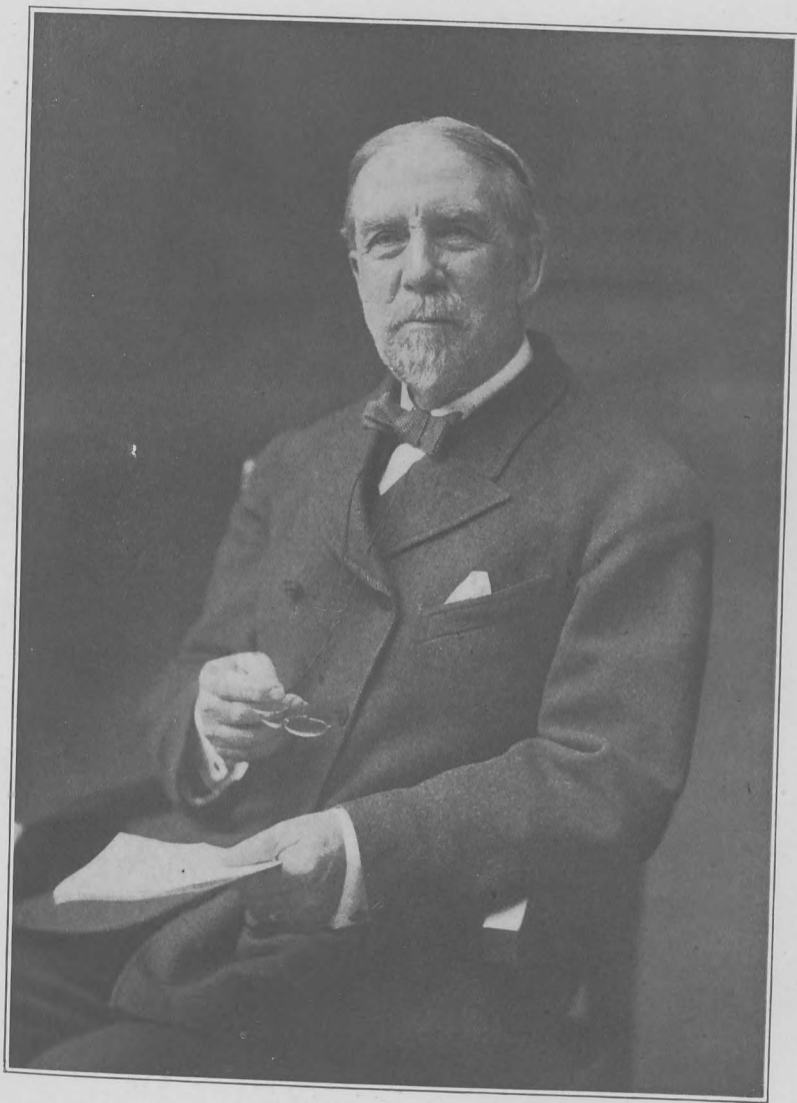
FREDERICK R. HAZARD



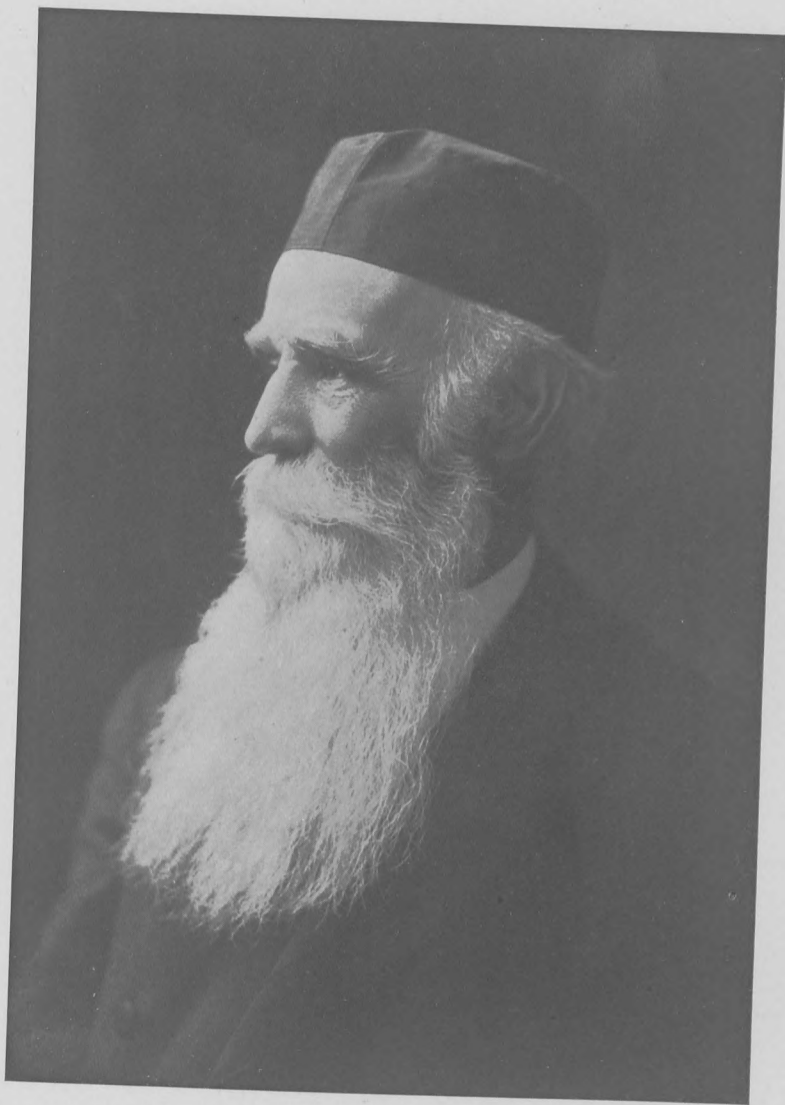
HON. ALAN C. FOBES



WILLIAM P. GOODELLE



EZEKIEL WILSON MUNDY



PROF. GEORGE FISKE COMFORT

HISTORICAL

THE NINETEEN TOWNS AND THEIR
REPRESENTATIVE TOWNSMEN

The ONONDAGA BLUE BOOK

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF LOCAL EVENTS
FOR DAILY REFERENCE

HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, LEGISLATIVE,
LEGAL, JUDICIAL, COMMERCIAL, IN-
DUSTRIAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL
AND MISCELLANEOUS DATA PERTAINING
TO SYRACUSE AND ONONDAGA COUNTY,
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS
AND OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES

SPECIAL De LUXE EDITION

LIMITED TO FIVE HUNDRED COPIES

ONONDAGA BLUE BOOK PUBLISHING CO.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

1910

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Compiled and Published
by
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WALTER H. HINKLEY,
Syracuse, N. Y.

SPECIAL DE LUXE EDITION

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P R E F A C E

The Blue Book of England is an official publication dealing almost exclusively with matters which pertain to its Parliament and political history. A few years ago there was published in this city a volume entitled "The Political Blue Book," which contained much valuable information on the subject its title suggested. It proved a step in the right direction and was favorably received. But an extensive field which demanded recognition was necessarily excluded and it was due, in a great measure, to a keen appreciation of the vital importance of those discrepancies, that the publication of The Onondaga Blue Book was attempted and conducted to successful issue—on a broader and more comprehensive scope—giving distinctive recognition to a vast number of important subjects heretofore neglected, and the very liberal support received from all classes of business men of the city and towns is flattering endorsement of our efforts. The wonderful expansion and development in recent years of all branches of the Commercial and Industrial interests of Syracuse, the predominating spirit of progress manifest in every act of its citizens, certainly augur well for a "Greater Syracuse." Consistent with this prevailing spirit of the community, the publishers of "The Onondaga Blue Book," appreciating the great necessity and demand by all classes of citizens for a volume containing just such useful and valuable information, planned and carried to a successful issue this volume. It is an authentic history in brief of Syracuse and Onondaga County; a record of its institutions, financial, commercial and industrial, and of its representative citizens foremost in their respective professions and other walks of life. It is a comprehensive index to the important events associated with the history of Syracuse and Onondaga County in general, covering a period of more than one hundred years, besides containing much other valuable data of such varied character as to render it indispensable as a book of reference, to every class of citizens.

Investigation reveals the fact that no other publication exists that contains so much information of special interest and value to Syracusans. Many months were expended in careful research and examination of all available public records, as well as other authentic sources of information, including the files of old newspapers preserved in the city library, for the information contained in this volume. Much patience, perseverance and extensive pecuniary outlay were also necessary to complete the undertaking. A distinctive and most significant feature in connection with the success of this enterprise, is to be found in the fact that its publishers can consistently give prominence to the popular phrase, "Made in Syracuse." They can emphasize this by adding, OF SYRACUSE, BY SYRACUSANS AND FOR SYRACUSANS, for everything necessary for the completion of the work (excepting the paper and inks) are exclusively the products of SYRACUSANS.

It is extremely gratifying to the publishers to acknowledge at this time, that if any credit is due them for the production of this volume, it is shared by many enterprising citizens, without whose generous support and earnest co-operation, its creation would have been an impossibility.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Syracuse, New York,
July, 1910.

HISTORICAL

HISTORY OF ONONDAGA COUNTY
AND CITY OF SYRACUSE.

Sketch of Onondaga County



LITTLE more than a century practically embraces the history of Onondaga County. Originally this county was the military tract, which consisted of twenty-six townships, whose territory by legislative acts was later set off to the existing counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Cortland, Oswego in part, Seneca and Tompkins. Four only of the original townships are included in the present county of Onondaga, which has an area of 812 square miles. Its natural resources have made it one of the most populous and prosperous of the interior counties. From its salt springs, its limestone, water-lime and gypsum quarries, as also from the products of its rich and varied farming lands, it has developed rapidly and successfully.

There is a great diversity in its soil, and its hills and valleys are productive in a remarkable degree. As the salt springs, the canals and the railroads, have built up its principal city and towns, so all the surrounding country has profited from these sources of prosperity and wealth. Beside the agricultural pursuits, industries and manufactures have sprung up throughout the territory, and on these impulses Onondaga County has long held rank as the sixth, and now is the fifth county in the State, and the products of its soil and natural resources have placed it in the forefront of the wealth-producing counties.

Onondaga County was by act of the Legislature on March 5th, 1794, erected from Herkimer County, which embraced most of the territory of Central and Western New York. Cayuga was taken off March 8th, 1799; Cortland, April 8th, 1808; Oswego, March 1st, 1816, from parts of Onondaga and Oneida; Seneca from Cayuga, March 24th, 1804, and Tompkins from Cayuga and Seneca, April 7th, 1817. A part of original Onondaga went to Wayne April 11th, 1823, and Schuyler in part was taken from Tompkins (originally Cayuga) April 17th, 1854. The territory of these counties constituted the original Military tract, the bounty lands awarded by the State to soldiers of the Revolutionary War. About 300 of these soldiers located upon the bounty lands, spent the remainder of their lives here, and their bodies repose in the county's soil. The original townships were laid out by Simon DeWitt, Surveyor-General of the State, in tracts of five to six hundred acres. The classical nomenclature was DeWitt's, who delighted in classical studies. The county's organization was perfected March 14th, 1794, when the Governor of the State appointed the first county officers, and county seats were located at Onondaga, Scipio and Ovid. Nine towns remained in Onondaga County, and gradually the number was increased to nineteen. The city of

Syracuse was originally organized from the town of Salina and additions have been made to it from the towns of Geddes, Dewitt and Onondaga. The population of the county in 1800, with nine towns, was 7,698; in 1810, with thirteen towns, 25,987; in 1820, 41,497; in 1830, with seventeen towns, 58,973; in 1840, 67,911; in 1855, 86,575; in 1865, 92,972; in 1870, 104,183; in 1875, 112,886; in 1880, 117,893; in 1890, 146,747; in 1892, 158,808; in 1900, 168,735. The first permanent white settlement was made at Onondaga Valley, May 22d, 1788, by Gen. Asa Danforth, Asa Danforth, Jr., and Comfort Tyler, who were induced to locate there by Ephraim Webster, who had two years previously established a trading post at the mouth of Onondaga Creek, near the later site of Syracuse. The white settlements steadily increased, mainly on the highlands of the towns of Onondaga, Manlius, Otisco, Marcellus and Pompey, and they extended into all parts of the new county. Statistics show the growth in population, the thrift of the people and the establishment of manifold industries. In 1906 there were four hundred and fifty-two thousand five hundred and ninety acres of land assessed in the county, representing an assessed valuation of one hundred and twenty-two million seven hundred and thirty thousand and eighty-two dollars. The personal estate amounted to six million six hundred and sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars, and the aggregate equalized valuation was one hundred and twenty-eight million nine hundred and ninety-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars. The election districts have been reduced to one hundred and twenty-nine, but the number of polling places have been increased. There are nineteen towns in the county and each town elects a supervisor, thus giving the towns and the city of Syracuse equal numerical representation in the Onondaga County Board of Supervisors. The Twenty-Ninth Congressional District comprises Madison and Onondaga Counties and has been represented by Hon. Michael E. Driscoll of Syracuse, since eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. Onondaga County comprises the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District of the State, and at present is represented by Hon. Hendrick S. Holden of Syracuse. The Assembly Districts of the county have been reduced to three and are represented at present by J. Henry Walters of Syracuse, James E. Connell of Baldwinsville and John T. Roberts of Syracuse. Onondaga is justly proud of the brilliant records of numerous sons who have during the past half century distinguished themselves in the Judiciary and Legislative halls of the State and Nation, as well as in the professions and other walks of life.





CITY HALL

Sketch of Syracuse



SYRACUSE, as a village and city, has practically rounded out its first century. Although Webster's trading post at the mouth of Onondaga Creek was located in 1787 and a considerable Indian settlement lined the banks of the creek, there was not till 1805 more than a scattered hamlet at what then became known as Bogardus's Corners, from the erection in that year by Henry Bogardus of a log house on the site of the present Empire House, which he kept as an inn. The place was known from 1809 to 1812 as Milan; from 1812 to 1814 as South Salina; from 1814 to 1817 as Cossit's Corners; from 1817 to 1820 as Corinth, and then, on a postoffice being located here, at the suggestion of John Wilkinson, the postmaster, the name of Syracuse was adopted from the fancied similarity of the site to ancient Syracuse. The village of Syracuse was incorporated April 13th, 1825, and Joshua Forman was made President. The village of Salina was incorporated March 12th, 1824, and the villages of Liverpool, Geddes and Lodi about the same time. Liverpool was for some years, in business relations, the leading place, and then Salina, and it was not till after 1830 that Syracuse came to the forefront. It was the development of the Onondaga salt springs that gave these places their early impetus. These salines gave employment to a large number of persons and their products went into all parts of the country. On the location of the Erie Canal through Syracuse in 1817, and its being brought into full use in 1825, the growth of Syracuse was facilitated. In 1829 the removal of the county seat from Onondaga Hill to a site near the dividing line of Syracuse and Salina, with the erection of county buildings within the bounds of the former, determined its pre-eminence. The construction in 1828 of the Oswego Canal was a help to Salina, but the larger advantage had already tended to Syracuse. The Walton tract, which consisted of 250 acres of land, became and still is the business center of Syracuse. The tract was purchased of the State for \$6,552, an average of \$26.20 per acre. After passing through several ownerships it came into possession of the Syracuse Company, and under the management of Joshua Forman and Moses D. Burnet, its sub-divisions passed into individual ownership and the village began its substantial growth. Joshua Forman, a leading promoter of the Erie Canal, removed from Onondaga Hollow to Syracuse in 1819, and on his confidence in the future of the place and his energetic management of landed interests, the substantial foundation of the village was assured. Cityhood for Syracuse was agitated as early as 1844 and was realized in the act of the Legislature of December 14th, 1847, which was ratified by popular elections in the villages of Syracuse and Salina on

January 3rd, 1848, when Syracuse voted 1,072 for to 771 against, and Salina 385 for to 39 against the adoption of the city form of government. The first municipal election was held March 7, 1848, the total vote for Mayor being 2,028. Harvey Baldwin (Democrat) was elected over John G. Forbes, Whig, by 57 majority. Vote by wards: First, 418; Second, 643; Third, 536; Fourth, 468; total, 2,065. The eight Aldermen elected were: First Ward, James Lynch, Elizur Clark; Second Ward, Alexander McKinstry, John D. Burnet; Third Ward, Gardner Laurence, William H. Alexander; Fourth Ward, Robert Furman, Henry W. Durnford. On organization of the Common Council, at its first meeting, March 13, 1848, "they proceeded to draw by lots for two-year terms, resulting as follows: First Ward, James Lynch; Second, Alexander McKinstry; Third, Gardner Laurence; Fourth, Henry W. Durnford." The details of the city's history are matters of record. It was October 10th-16th, 1897, that the city's semi-centennial was celebrated, and on March 5th and week of June 6th, 1894, the centennial of the county was celebrated under the auspices of the Historical Association. There was a trading post at the mouth of Onondaga Creek from 1787 for a series of years. In 1820 there is a record of a log tavern, two or three stores and half a dozen dwellings on the site of Syracuse. The village corporation continued for twenty-three years, since which the city corporation has existed for sixty-two years. There were about 750 inhabitants when the village was incorporated; in 1830, 6,000; in 1840, 11,000; when the city was organized in 1847 it had 17,500; in 1850, 22,270; in 1860, 28,009; in 1870, 45,051; in 1880, 51,792; in 1890, 88,143, and in 1900, 108,374. There has been no survivor of the officers of the village in the last twenty years. The last survivor of the officers of the first city government, Richard Austin Yoe, the first City Clerk, died September 26th, 1903, aged ninety years, seven months and eleven days. The first railroad openings were in 1839, followed by others later on, superseding the canal packet and stage lines by which previously all travel was made. Other important general improvements were the filling of the old mill pond in 1849, the straightening of Onondaga Creek in 1868, the cutting down of Prospect Hill as an inducement to the locating of the State Capitol here, and the organizing of a street railway system. The impetus given to the villages of Syracuse, Salina and Geddes by the development of the salt interests, accelerated by the construction of the canals and railroads, has continued during all the years of the city's existence, and, co-operative with that healthful promotion, has been the splendid growth in material respects. Syracuse has always been the most important business center of Central New York. It also is a favorite convention city, and much political history in this connection has been made here, while all kinds of organizations, business, social, benevolent, reformatory and scientific gatherings, State, national and international, have assembled here. It was the nucleus of anti-slavery agitation, and the Jerry Rescue incident of October 1, 1851, gave to the city a world-wide notoriety. Here was formulated the State's free school

system, and by an act of the Legislature in 1867, the city, April, 1871, issued its bonds to the extent of \$100,000 for the purpose of aiding in the development of the Syracuse University, which was located here in 1871. Its development under the directorship of its present Chancellor, Rev. James R. Day, has been phenomenal, and its beautiful grounds and modern buildings, together with its marvelous Stadium, with a seating capacity of more than 30,000, represent an outlay of millions of dollars, besides being acknowledged one of the foremost educational institutions in the United States. Syracuse is also the home of the State Fair. It was first held here in April, 1841, and for many years it wandered from one city to another, until in September, 1890, the first exhibition was held on its permanent grounds, which consists of about 125 acres, beautifully situated just beyond the western confines of the city. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been expended in beautifying and improving the grounds. Magnificent permanent buildings and grandstands have been erected and many additional permanent structures are planned, and when erected, New York State's annual exposition, held in conjunction with the annual Ka-noo-no Karnival festivities, will be the greatest of its kind in the United States. All leading branches of trade and manufacture have flourished here until our products are not only marketed in every State of the Union, but wherever civilization extends. The industrial output in agricultural implements, in wagons and carriages, in pottery, furniture, household implements, chemicals, iron and steel utilities; the wholesale trade in dry goods, men's, women's and children's clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, drugs, paper and notions; the retail stores and shops, besides the salt and soda ash products, and the automobile, typewriter, gun and other manufactures have attested the spirit of enterprise and the masterly thrift of the community. In public buildings, the magnificent and elegantly equipped new County Building, erected in 1904-5, at a cost of more than \$1,000,000; the new Central Library Building, the Young Men's Christian Association's new building, representing an expenditure of about \$275,000; the beautiful South and North Side High School Buildings; in banking and office structures; in other business and residential buildings, as also in its splendid water system, which cost in litigation and to construct its conduits and city mains, in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000; its street railways, and its lighting and heating facilities, its fire and police departments, and other essential respects, Syracuse is abreast, if not in advance, in accomplishments of cities of like population and environment. The city's population in 1870 was 43,051, a gain of more than eleven thousand in the preceding five years. This number increased to 48,255 in 1875, and to 51,792 in 1880. This represented a legitimate growth, and the era of prosperity which followed the Civil War was not yet ended, for the city continued to make rapid strides in increase of population as well as in commercial and industrial importance. The paid fire department of the city was established in 1877, and in the first report of the fire commissioners this year was

shown that there were on hand four Amoskeag steam fire engines, one chemical fire engine, one hook and ladder truck, and apparatus, five hose carriages and sixteen horses, with eleven thousand feet of hose. In May, 1886, an act of the Legislature was passed authorizing the annexation of the village of Geddes and territory adjacent thereto. The following year the beautiful suburban village of Danforth and a portion of the town of Onondaga were annexed to the city. These acquisitions greatly extended the city's boundary lines besides adding substantially to its population. Any consistent review of Syracuse's manufactures must commence with the salt industry, although that once great factor in the city's development has almost become a thing of the past. To take its place, however, there has been and continues a constant and healthy increase in all kinds of important manufactures, giving daily employment to many thousands, including the Solvay Process Company, capitalized at \$8,000,000, which gives employment to nearly four thousand; the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, makers of automobiles; the Smith Premier Typewriter Company, the L. C. Smith & Brothers' Typewriter Works, the Monarch Typewriter Company, the combined output of the three factories representing the largest number of typewriters manufactured in any city in the world; the Chilled Plow Works, whose products are used in all parts of the civilized world; Church & Dwight Company, Dey Time Register Company, the Will & Baumer Candle Company, Halcomb Steel Company, Sanderson Bros.' Steel Works, Syracuse Malleable Iron Works, Eckel-Nye Steel Company, Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Co., R. E. Dietz Lantern Works, the New Process Rawhide Company, the Merrell-Soule Company, the Moyer Wagon Works, O. M. Edwards Company, Syracuse Stove Company, and many other important industries that space will not permit mention of. The compilations of the Chamber of Commerce in the year 1907 furnish a fair estimate of the city's industrial accomplishments: "In six hundred and thirty-eight factories there was an invested capital of thirty-eight million seven hundred and forty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, with one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight clerks, drawing a total of one million nine hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and seventy-eight dollars in salaries, and fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy-eight wage earners taking seven million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and seven dollars a year. The miscellaneous expenses of these factories amounted to four million two hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars; the cost of materials to sixteen million one hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, and the value of the products thirty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars. Where there was a cedar swamp eighty-five years ago and scarcely tangible improvements sixty-five years ago, there has arisen a beautiful city of about 135,000 population, with towering business blocks and extensive factories, many miles of well paved highways lined with business places and residences of excel-

lent character, together with the establishment of its city parks and "intersections" (beauty spots) numbering sixty-seven and aggregating in acreage about two hundred and ninety-four and valued at \$1,588,650, with other wholesome conditions and healthful influences, and the realization of all the comforts and conveniences of the most improved public utilities of this progressive age. Inestimable benefits are to be derived from the completion of the extensive improvements now under way in connection with the construction of the intercepting sewer system, in the straightening and deepening of the channels of Onondaga Creek and Harbor Brook. These improvements will mark a new era in sewage disposal and argue well for a high standard of sanitary excellence and healthful conditions. The work was commenced in the fall of 1907 and the total cost of the undertaking to complete will approximate \$1,000,000, and will require from two to three years longer. The city in its march of progress has, nevertheless, not been immune to the visitations of calamities and discouragements in some form or another. The deadly powder explosion of August 20, 1841, in which twenty-five were killed outright and sixty-four others more or less injured; the Central Baptist Church disaster of June 23rd, 1874, when the floors gave way, precipitating men, women and children to the basement, killing fourteen and injuring one hundred and forty-five; the serious fires of March 15, 1834, and of 1856; the Salina fire of November 15, 1858; the three Wieting blocks and opera house fires, and the burning of the Leland Hotel with its sad fatalities October 16, 1890; and the destructible fires of March 14-15, 1891, when the Hogan block, the old United States Hotel, the Mansion House, O. V. Tracy Wholesale Coffee House, the Cook block, Journal building, the Montgomery Flats, St. James Episcopal Church and McLennan Flats, were either seriously damaged or totally destroyed. The remains of an unfortunate victim were found in the ruins of the Montgomery Flats. These latter fires were the most serious that the city has ever experienced, and at one stage the destruction of the entire business section of the city appeared inevitable, the losses amounting to \$1,000,000. Nevertheless, with the characteristic spirit of enterprise, the buildings destroyed were soon replaced with more modern and pretentious structures, and the scars of disaster effaced. The effective activity of the Chamber of Commerce, the consistent endeavors of the Mystique Krewe, with the co-operation of a loyal, progressive and intellectual press of the city, in their efforts to boom and promulgate to the world the unusual facilities possessed by "Greater Syracuse," not only as a residential city but for commercial purposes as well, are resulting in immeasurable success and benefits. It is the Central City, with a proud career in its past, and the prospect of a prouder achievement in the future.

Syracuse Water Department



WITH the completion and utilization of the new conduit and stand-pipe of the water system, there is not a city in the world that can consistently boast of a purer quality or of a superior gravity system than that with which the local municipality is now equipped. From its incipency the undertaking to provide this city with water from Skaneateles Lake has proven most difficult and costly. Conservative estimates fix the total pecuniary outlay, including cost of litigation, very close to \$6,000,000. But the incalculable benefits derived are more than commensurate with the expenditures, for the efficiency of the present system is calculated to meet all the requirements of the city during the next twenty years or more. A brief review of the history of this most important department of the municipal government is both interesting and instructive. The Syracuse Water Company was organized on April 5, 1849, and succeeded to the rights and franchises held by Oliver Teall, who, since 1829, had furnished water to Syracuse under authority from the village trustees. A law was passed on March 21, 1821, empowering them to take water from any spring on the State lands east of the village. The Wilkinson Reservoir was built in 1870, and in 1871 the company began pumping water from Onondaga Creek. Owing to the poor quality of the water, and the inadequate facilities the company had for delivering the same, the people of Syracuse were led to agitate the question of an entire new system and municipal ownership. The water company would not extend its mains or bring in a new supply of good water from other sources. A special election held April 27, 1886, for the purpose of deciding upon bonding the city for municipal ownership, resulted in the question being defeated at that time by a majority of 4,076. The Governor, on June 9, 1888, approved the bill authorizing the Mayor to appoint a commission to inquire into and investigate the source of a water supply for the city of Syracuse for public, mechanical and domestic uses. Mayor William B. Kirk appointed this commission on June 21, of the same year, consisting of Messrs. E. B. Judson, Sr., James B. Brooks, Alexander H. Davis, Peter B. McLennan, Wm. H. Warner and Wm. K. Niver. After an investigation of eleven sources of supply the commission on February 1, 1889, reported to the Mayor and Common Council, "That the water of Skaneateles Lake is the best available for all uses and purposes for the City of Syracuse." The members unanimously recommended it as a source of supply, and also that the city should own its own waterworks. Biological examinations made by Charles G. Currier, M. D., of New York City, showed that in one cubic centimeter of Skaneateles Lake water there were 21 living bacteria; in Onondaga Creek water, 491; and in Croton water supplied to New York, 673. On May 15, 1889, the Governor approved a law authorizing the city to take water from Skaneateles Lake, subject to the approval of the Canal Board, and on condition

that a majority of votes cast at a special election to be held afterward were in favor of city ownership and control of the water supply. This special election was held June 4, 1889. With a total registration of 19,250 the result was as follows: Total vote, 12,212; for municipal ownership, 11,302; against municipal ownership, 910. This gave a majority of 10,392 in favor of municipal ownership. This election did not prove a surprise, because public sentiment at that time was strictly in favor of municipal ownership and a pure and wholesome water supply such as the city had not been accustomed to. A non-partisan Board of Water Commissioners was then appointed by Mayor William B. Kirk, consisting of the following well-known citizens: Messrs. Henry J. Mowry, James B. Brooks, William H. Warner, Charles Hubbard, Peter B. McLennan and William K. Niver. Not being able to agree upon a price for the Syracuse Water Co.'s plant, the price asked by the company being deemed exorbitant, the commission applied to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a commission to condemn the plant. This was done and the company was awarded \$850,000. The plant at that time consisted of about forty miles of water mains, the greater part of which was cement-lined pipe and practically useless for a new system with increased pressure. They had about 1,800 consumers and an annual income of about \$110,000, which included \$26,000 paid by the city for water for municipal purposes. The Water Board took possession of the operating plant on January 1, 1892, and at once began the work of construction of the new system. William R. Hill, C. E., was employed by the Water Board to make the preliminary surveys and estimates for the new system, and upon their acceptance by the Board he was made chief engineer in full charge of the construction of the new works. Upon the completion of the work of construction, in addition to his duties as Chief Engineer, he was also made Superintendent of the Water Department, which position he retained until December 31, 1899, when he resigned to accept the position of Chief Engineer of the Aqueduct Commission of New York City. The greatest measures of value of a water system to any city are those of its effect upon the health and the fire protection it affords. Syracuse is exceptionally fortunate in both these respects.

WATER WORKS IN BRIEF

Source of supply, Skaneateles Lake.

Its greatest depth is about 350 feet.

The first conduit line was laid in 1893-4.

The submerged intake pipe was laid 1892-3.

There are 51.25 acres in Woodland Reservoir tract.

Our supply is acquired and distributed entirely by gravity.

There are 194 miles of water mains now in use in this city.

Estimated cost to date, including litigation, about \$6,000,000.

Water was turned into the second conduit in February, 1910.

The water bonds outstanding by the city amount to \$4,960,000.

It is 466.40 feet above the level of the Erie Canal in this city.

There are eleven stop gates at different points on conduit No. 1.

Skaneateles Lake is fifteen miles long and about one mile wide.

The cost of construction of Woodland Reservoir was about \$270,000.

Water was first let into the Woodland Reservoir November 12, 1894.
 The assessed valuation of the Woodland Reservoir in 1900, \$400,668.96.
 The area of its water shed, exclusive of the lake, is 63,281 square miles.
 From the gate house to the distributing reservoir there is a fall of 245 feet.
 Conduit line No. 1 is constructed of 30-inch cast iron pipe and is $19\frac{3}{4}$ miles long.
 The average storage capacity per mile of the water mains in the city is 34,200 gallons.
 The westerly hill adjoining the reservoir has an elevation of 285 feet above the city.
 The Water Bureau was moved to the Lynden July 1, 1898, and to the City Hall in 1910.

Syracuse is one of the largest cities in the United States to obtain its entire water supply by gravity.

A high pressure system to supply University Hill section and a portion of Elmwood, was installed in 1910.

When the city took possession of the old water company's plant there was only 40 miles of street mains.

The water mains of city are subjected to pressure varying from 100 pounds to about 30 pounds to square inch.

The submerged pipe is of steel, 54 inches in diameter, 6,419 feet in length, and 40 feet below surface of water at crib.

Preliminary surveys for the second conduit were made in 1907-8 and work of construction started in the fall of 1908.

On October 15, 1890, the preliminary surveys for the work were begun under the direction of Engineer William R. Hill.

The city took control of old Water Company's plant January 1, 1892. It was acquired by condemnation proceedings and cost the city about \$872,000.

Friday, June 29, 1894, the gates at Skaneateles were first opened and water allowed to flow into the first conduit. It required nearly four days to fill the pipes.

The second conduit is parallel to and a duplicate of number one, except that the first 8,000 feet is 42-inch in diameter, instead of 30-inch. Its cost was about \$825,000.00

On Skaneateles outlet there are 36 water powers. On December 22, 1890, the commissioners acquired the first water power right on the outlet, that of F. A. Sinclair, for \$7,040.

The distributing reservoir (Woodland) was constructed in 1893-5; capacity, 121,000,000 gallons; elevation above Erie Canal, 221 feet; area of 14 acres; depth, 35 feet, two miles from center of city.

The standpipe is 66 feet in diameter and 51 feet high, the flow line being 30 feet above the level of the Erie Canal. A 20-inch feed line leads to the University section and a 12-inch to Elmwood. The total cost of standpipe and feed lines is about \$125,000.00.

ANALYSIS OF SKANEATELES LAKE WATER

Prof. F. E. Engelhardt, in a report to the Board of Health, gives an analysis of Skaneateles Lake water in parts per 100,000 as follows:

Solids, volatile and organic.....	4.50
Solids, fixed	7.00
Total solids left at 212 degrees Fahrenheit.....	11.50
Temporary hardness	4.89
Permanent hardness	3.98
Total hardness	8.87
Chlorine	0.40
Salt	0.66
Nitrates	slight trace.
Free Ammonia	0.00052
Albumenoid Ammonia	0.00360
Oxygen consumed	0.28000

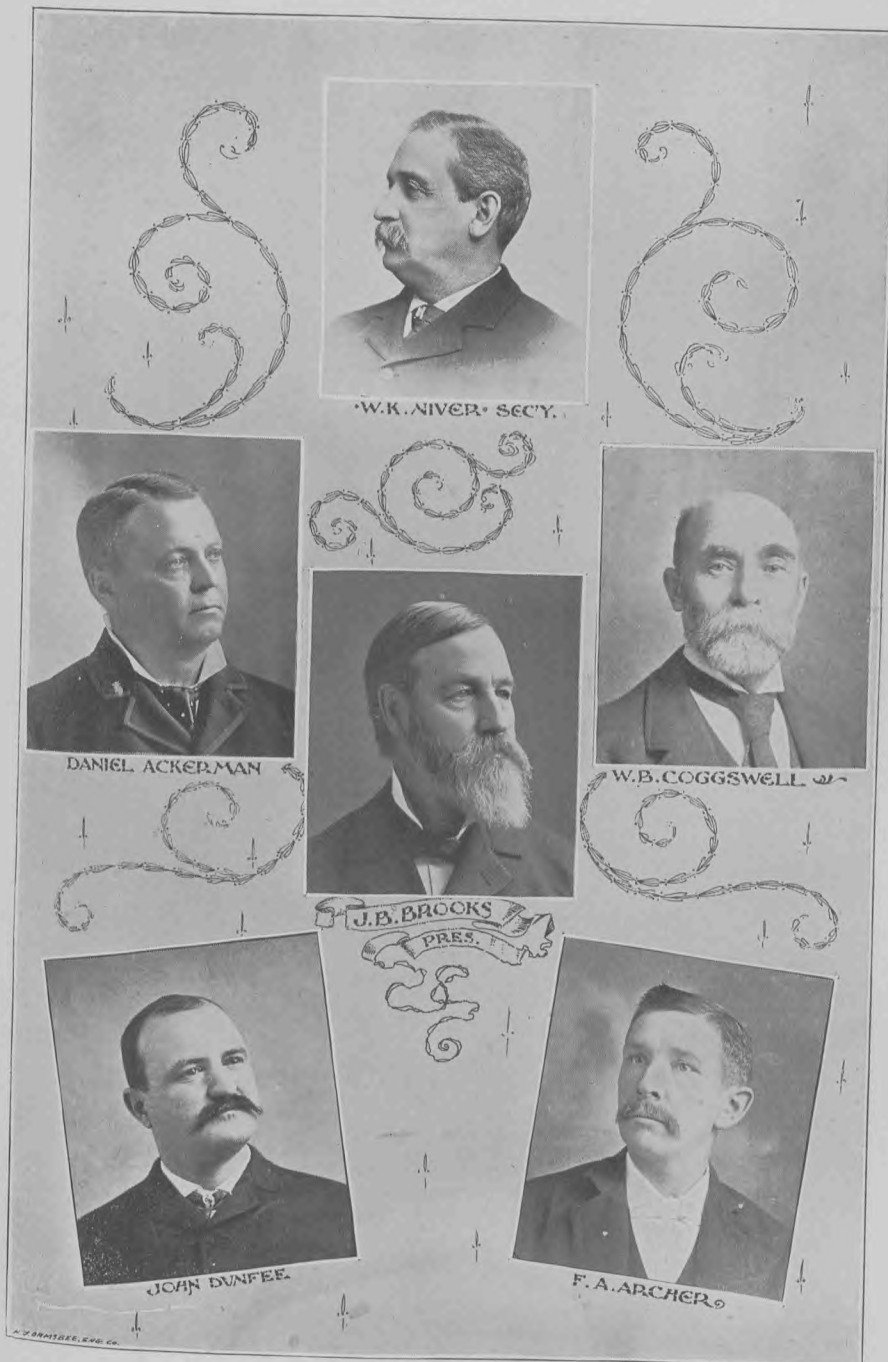
Professor Engelhardt adds that "These results show the purity of our present water supply."

The following statement shows the average yearly consumption of water, in gallons, since Skaneateles Lake has been the city's source of supply:

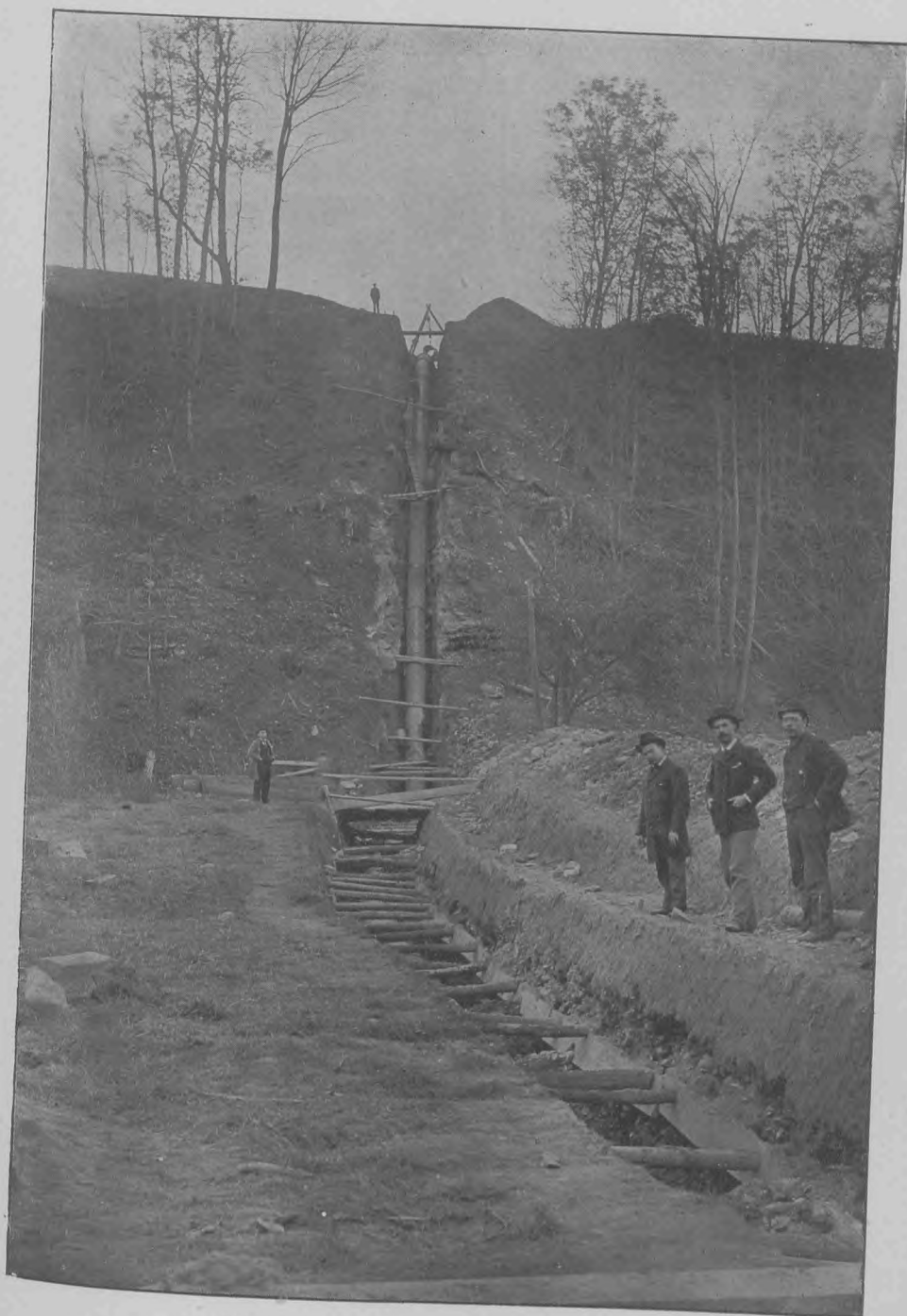
1896, 7,741,000; 1897, 7,824,000; 1898, 8,553,000; 1899, 10,030,000; 1900, 10,995,000; 1901, 11,604,000; 1902, 11,927,000; 1903, 12,254,000; 1904, 11,962,000; 1905, 12,384,000; 1906, 12,306,000; 1907, 12,214,000; 1908, 12,393,000; 1909 (estimated), 13,000,000.



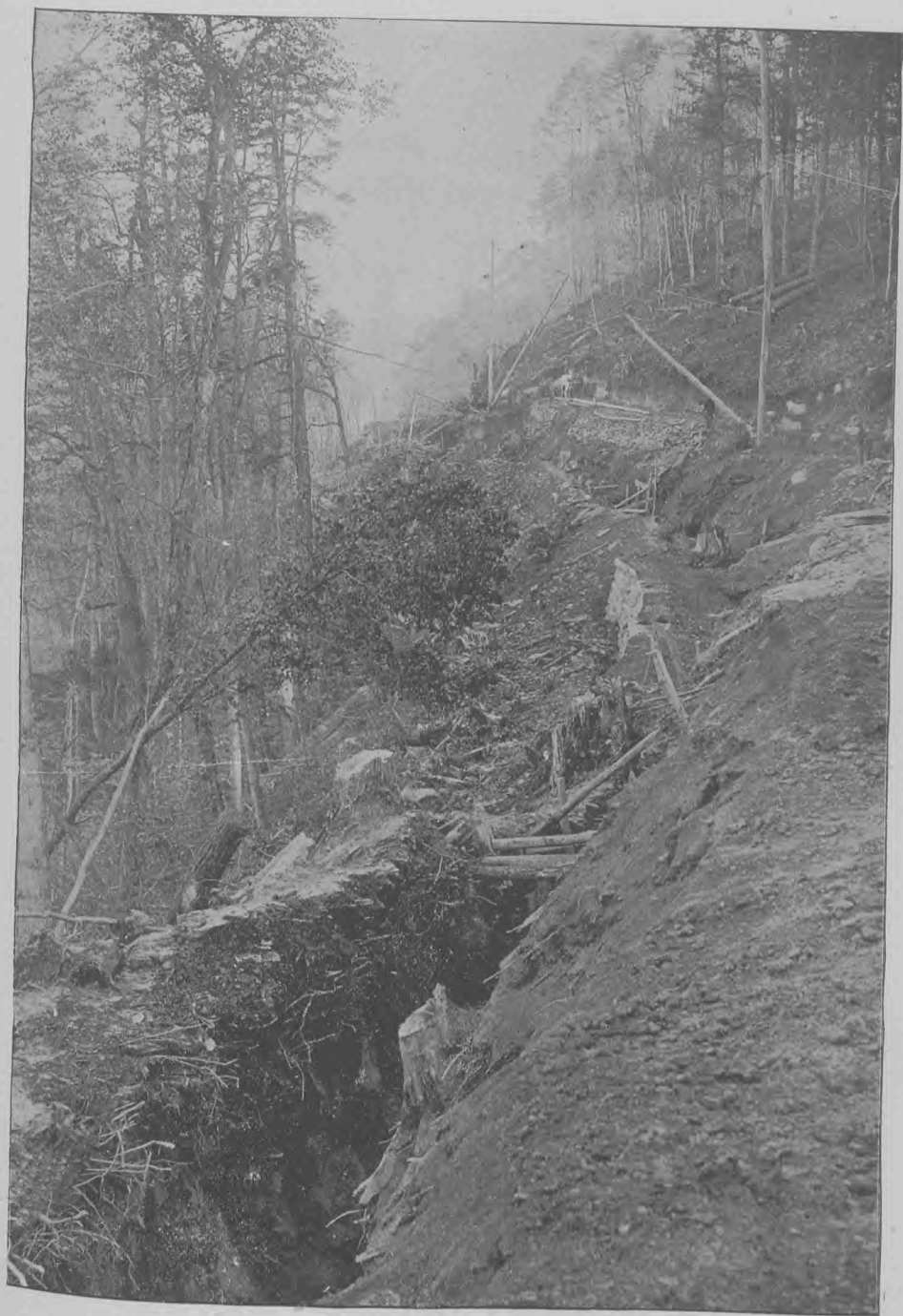
FORMER WATER COMMISS'ONERS



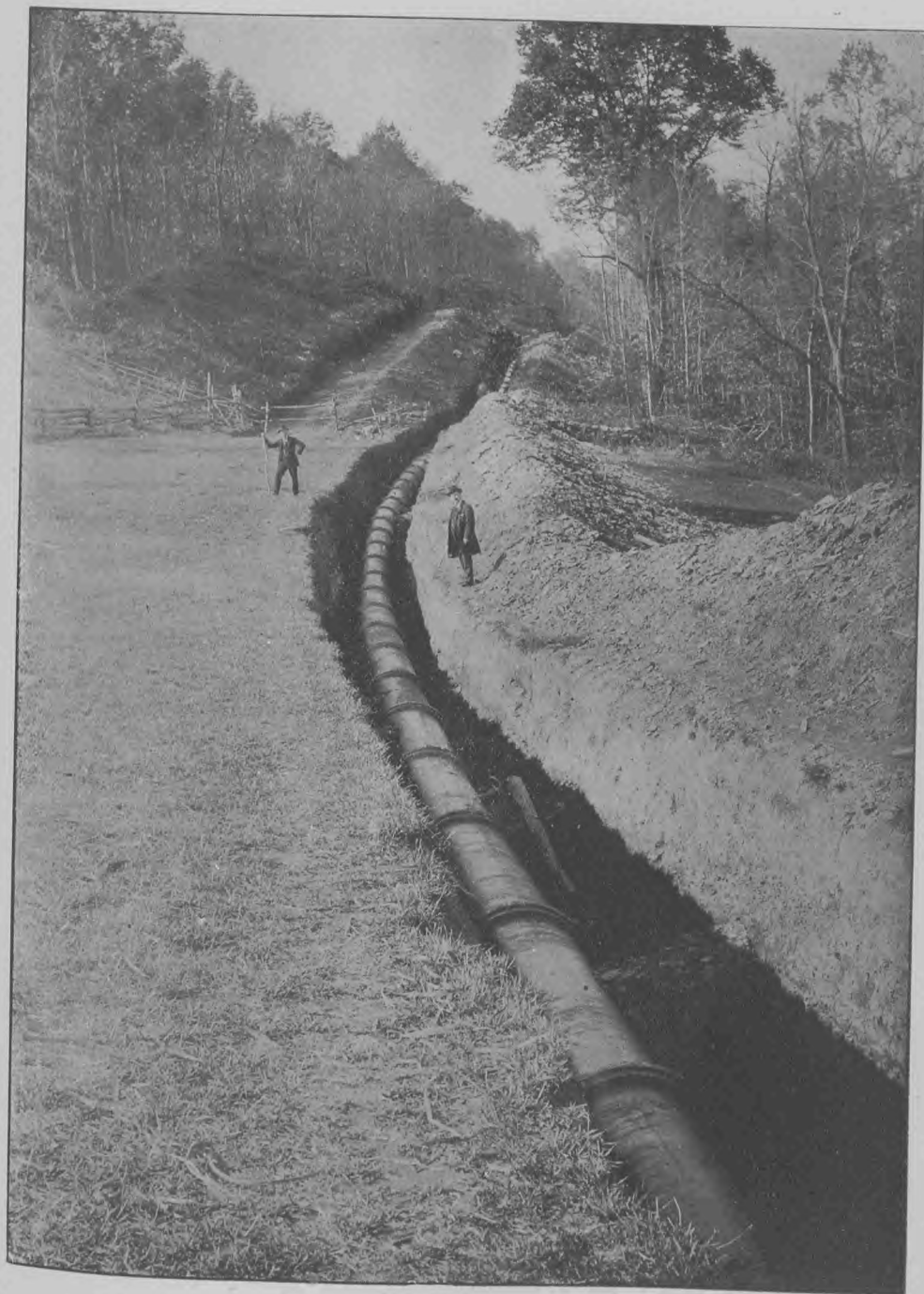
FORMER WATER COMMISSIONERS



CROSSING MARCELLUS RAVINE



DIFFICULT DIGGING IN THE "ALPS"



WESTWARD INTO "ALPS"



THROUGH THE "ALPS"



WOODLAND RESERVOIR

SUPERINTENDENTS OF WATER DEPARTMENT

Dwight H. Bruce, from January 1, 1892, to August 31, 1894; William R. Hill, from September 1, 1894, to December 31, 1899; John H. Moffitt, from January 1, 1900, to December 31, 1901; Thomas F. DeLany, from January 1, 1902, to December 31, 1903; John T. Delaney, from January 1, 1904, to December 31, 1907; George H. Beebe, from January 1, 1908. George H. Beebe was reappointed by Mayor Schoeneck, February, 1910.

ROSTER OF WATER DEPARTMENT

Name.	Position.	Salary.
George H. Beebe,	Superintendent.....	\$3,000.00
W. P. Eddy,	Bookkeeper and Chief Clerk.....	2,000.00
John G. Butler,	Cashier.....	1,600.00
L. O. Morgan,	Bookkeeper and Clerk.....	1,600.00
W. J. Daly,	Superintendent's Clerk.....	1,200.00
Benjamin Rounds,	General Foreman.....	1,200.00
Thomas Mack,	Clerk and Assistant Cashier.....	1,200.00
Charles H. Horton,	Clerk, Repair Department.....	1,100.00
F. M. Wakefield,	Clerk.....	1,100.00
George Roller,	Assistant General Foreman.....	1,000.00
E. L. Deming,	Schedule Clerk.....	1,000.00
D. L. Furlong,	Schedule Clerk.....	960.00
Jacob Listman,	Meter Reader and Clerk.....	960.00
William H. Jones,	Meter Reader and Clerk.....	960.00
Edward Gebhardt,	Stockkeeper.....	900.00
George Whitelam,	Foreman.....	840.00
H. P. Tibbitts,	Meter Reader and Setter.....	840.00
W. L. Post,	Meter Reader and Setter.....	840.00
Charles Brand,	Hydrant Repairer.....	840.00
William Connery,	Meter and Hydrant Repairer.....	840.00
H. L. Mastin,	Foreman.....	840.00
John T. Harrison,	Gatevalve Repairer.....	840.00
Samuel Frey,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
C. F. Rathbun,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
Daniel Hummel,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
L. D. Korb,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
George F. Sax,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
F. D. Drumma,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
John H. Horton,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
Grace Smith,	Clerk.....	820.00
Elsie Smith,	Clerk.....	820.00
Edward Conron,	Gate Tender (Skaneateles).....	750.00
H. C. Hammond,	Clerk.....	720.00
John H. Venner,	Clerk.....	720.00
Frank Morris,	Watchman.....	720.00
Frank Buies,	Watchman.....	720.00
Thomas Foran,	Watchman.....	720.00
Daniel Ehle,	Watchman.....	720.00
John Kiggins,	Watchman.....	720.00
W. J. Preston,	Watchman.....	720.00

SMALLPOX—During the year 1875 there were nearly 900 cases of smallpox in Syracuse, and about 200 deaths resulted. The epidemic cost the city more than \$75,000. The hospital and grounds (comprising eight acres) originally cost \$12,000. The Penitentiary was quarantined during January, 1889, on account of smallpox. The Jervis House was quarantined February 9, 1909, for 16 days.

Syracuse Post-Office Department



THE Federal postal system, with its numerous accessory bureaus working consistently and in perfect accord with the main machinery in the Federal Building, is recognized today as one of the most important and vital of the various public utilities operating in our midst necessary to the maintenance and development of the innumerable institutions of which the city of Syracuse is comprised. The stupendous volume of its daily and even nightly transactions must be witnessed if a comprehensive estimate of its magnitude is to be formed. It is perpetual—three hundred and sixty-five days in the year—and only at night time, while the rest of the populace of our city slumbers, is there perceptible cessation of activities. The marvelous system of handling, transferring and delivering of mail matter is so perfect in its operation that the possibility of mistakes is minimized to a remarkable degree. The local postoffice department can properly be referred to as a gigantic meter, which registers the material increase and development of the various branches of business of our city, as well as recording the steady increase in its population. And, as the mercury in the thermometer is influenced by the changes of temperatures, so are the records of the postal department of Syracuse susceptible to the seasons of prosperity and business depression. The truth of this statement is proven by studying the accompanying comparative table of its annual receipts, for during the business and financial depressions of the years of 1897-8 and 1908, which extended to all sections of the United States, affecting to more or less extent the commercial interests of our own city, there is shown a corresponding falling off in its annual receipts compared with the records of the years immediately prior. The extraordinary increase of the postal business from year to year is most significant. Notwithstanding that within recent years there have been established "branches" at Solvay and Onondaga Valley; three "stations"—Station A (Elmwood), Colvin Station and Salina Station, and twenty-three "numbered stations"—distributed in various sections of the city, where money orders are issued, and letters are registered and stamps are sold, to relieve the congested conditions of the main building as well as to extend to the residents of those sections of the city a better service, the efficiency of the postal system in Syracuse is still seriously hampered by the contracted and inadequate quarters which the department is compelled at present to occupy. This important subject has been under consideration for years, and it is promised that a satisfactory solution of the question by the proper authorities will soon be reached and a building erected that will be adequate and commensurate with the importance of the local department.

John Wilkinson was the first Postmaster of Syracuse. He received his appointment February 24, 1820, and was reappointed July 9, 1836. His

services as Postmaster covered a period of twenty years. Following are the names and dates of appointment of Postmasters of Syracuse:

John Wilkinson, Feb. 24, 1820.	Gen. D. H. Bruce, April 10, 1871.
James Earll, Jr., June 26, 1840.	Col. A. C. Chase, December 15, 1875.
Henry Raynor, November 10, 1842.	James M. Gilbert, February 23, 1884.
William W. Teall, July 23, 1845.	Milton H. Northrup, April 1, 1888.
William Jackson, April 14, 1849.	Carroll E. Smith, November 1, 1889.
Henry J. Sedgwick, May 4, 1853.	Milton H. Northrup, June 1, 1893.
Patrick H. Agan, August 27, 1861.	*Gen. D. H. Bruce, July 24, 1897.
George L. Maynard, April 1, 1866.	William Cowie, January 1, 1908.

*Reappointed and was still in office at his death, August 19, 1908.

POSTAL NOTES

There are twelve substitute clerks.

There are one hundred and five clerks.

There are twenty-five substitute carriers.

There are one hundred and four letter carriers.

Postoffices were first established in 1464.

Prepaid postage act went into effect April 1, 1855.

Postal notes were discontinued during the year 1895.

Postage stamps were first used in the United States in 1847.

The free delivery system was introduced in Syracuse in 1864.

The first postoffice at Onondaga Hollow was established in 1794.

Excavations for the new government building began April, 1884.

Mail route was established between this city and Oswego in 1806.

Postage stamps were invented by James Chalmers of Scotland in 1839.

James McLusky was appointed Assistant Postmaster, January 11, 1909.

Commenced moving into the new government building Sunday, March 3, 1889.

The letter carriers of Syracuse first appeared in uniforms December 15, 1868.

The "all-night" service in the distributing departments of city mail was established in 1888.

In 1789 there were but seven postoffices in New York State and only seventy-five in the United States.

The postal car system went into operation on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad July 13, 1868.

The first postman in Syracuse was W. B. Hubbard, the second Thomas Connelly. They distributed the foreign mail.

February 1, 1910, there were 45 combination and 529 "regular" receptacles for mail, a total of 574, distributed in various sections of the city.

The change from 5 to 3 cents postage occurred on March 3, 1855; from 3 to 2 cents March 3, 1885. Prepayment was demanded March 3, 1851.

About two hundred and twenty-five "special delivery" letters are delivered daily in this city. Twelve special messengers are employed for this service.

From 1789 until 1816 the postage on a single letter carried under forty miles was 8 cents; over forty and under ninety miles, 10 cents; over 500 miles, 25 cents.

The postoffice was removed to the old Granger block, May 18, 1855; in 1863 was moved to the Arcade in the old Bastable block, and located in the government building March 3, 1889.

The "South Syracuse" office was discontinued in 1889, and the business transacted through the main office and an extension of the free delivery system to the southern limits of the city.

Eight carriers, under the free delivery system, were appointed in 1864 as follows: Thomas Connelly, Henry Stroh, Martin Mara, Thomas Clary, William Olmstead, Herman Mueller, John S. Larrabee and James H. Luther.

By an order which went into effect October 1, 1886, the special delivery system was extended to all postoffices. By placing the special delivery stamp upon a letter or package, providing the place or address was not more than one mile distant, the prompt delivery was assured.

The Geddes postoffice was discontinued on June 1, 1888, and in its place "Station A" of the Syracuse Postoffice was established and continued for a few years only. By this change the free delivery system was extended to the Ninth and Tenth Wards directly from the main office.

The total number of all known varieties of postage stamps used by all the governments of the world to date, is over 20,000. Salvador, the smallest of the Central American republics, has issued to date 770 different kinds, and more than any other single country. The government of the United States of Colombia has issued 600 varieties, and including its provinces, more than 1,000 distinct varieties of postage stamps.

YEAR.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.	NO. OF LETTERS AND PARCELS REGISTERED.	NO. OF LETTERS AND PARCELS RECEIV'D FOR DELIVERY.	NO. PIECES OF FIRST CLASS DISPATCHED.
1889	\$156,696.16	13,365	28,525	12,692,132
1890	177,880.33	13,451	27,543	15,316,120
1891	188,120.62	13,907	31,064	15,741,600
1892	205,594.30	14,452	32,596	16,612,290
1893	215,188.84	18,030	30,095	16,814,560
1894	230,180.84	16,545	28,458	18,397,640
1895	238,957.93	16,663	29,039	19,159,600
1896	249,580.06	16,748	29,577	21,107,752
1897	*242,283.82	17,894	30,039	22,153,040
1898	*248,719.88	19,345	31,069	21,959,400
1899	264,559.62	23,364	32,514	23,202,730
1900	282,399.59	28,208	42,815	23,587,240
1901	299,328.96	26,720	38,254	23,554,760
1902	324,835.49	27,564	40,159	24,477,040
1903	354,686.76	35,791	54,492	27,132,760
1904	376,034.19	54,977	85,584	27,835,640
1905	413,334.35	42,788	67,181	29,400,560
1906	452,262.58	51,994	72,590	31,838,020
1907	513,250.52	63,042	85,193	32,765,840
1908	*525,102.88	66,406	103,517	32,946,264
1909	573,077.97	76,719	94,719	36,078,326

*Financial and business depression existed throughout the United States.

DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS ISSUED AND PAID

YEAR.	TOTAL No. ISSUED.	TOTAL AMOUNT ANNUALLY.	TOTAL FEES.	TOTAL NUMBER PAID.	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID.
1903	33,874	\$280,957.58	\$2,140.89	145,444	\$1,136,446.20
1904	34,845	288,290.76	2,195.54	135,625	1,203,454.80
1905	42,073	380,585.09	2,759.46	161,507	1,442,234.99
1906	54,184	504,191.13	4,024.74	163,781	1,482,288.17
1907	60,601	507,640.56	3,603.76	180,857	1,661,724.75
1908	65,931	581,186.99	4,260.88	230,262	1,581,612.82
1909	70,088	615,696.34	4,564.24	226,533	1,641,323.20

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS ISSUED AND PAID

YEAR.	TOT'L NO. FOREIGN ISSUED.	TOTAL AMOUNT ANNUALLY.	TOTAL FEES.	TOTAL NUMBER PAID.	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID.
1903	3,136	\$43,983.75	\$585.15	607	11,381.43
1904	3,597	56,682.35	697.56	675	12,782.44
1905	4,823	87,273.82	949.94	648	14,411.46
1906	6,494	152,825.08	1,706.30	715	13,868.47
1907	6,492	179,112.80	1,779.92	726	17,726.76
1908	7,317	189,665.09	1,777.17	1,143	24,541.05
1909	8,344	189,443.09	1,864.45	959	19,223.86

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS

Syracuse was made a port of delivery by an act of Congress, May 18th, 1896. John F. Nash was appointed by President Cleveland, the first Surveyor of Customs, and entered upon the duties of his office in June, the same year. Former Alderman Edward McLaughlin was appointed his deputy. The first shipment of goods to be received at the local office was consigned to the Solvay Process Company. The establishment of the port of delivery in Syracuse has proven of inestimable benefit to the merchants of this city and adjoining towns, as well as being of great convenience to the many Syracusans who are constantly traveling in foreign lands. They are now enabled to ship in bond direct to their native city any purchases that they may make while abroad, as well as any excess baggage with which they may become encumbered, in advance of their homecoming, thereby avoiding the tedious delays at the customs department in New York City. All such goods received are carefully kept in the local government storage and held until the owners call for them. Notwithstanding that tea was placed on the free list and has been exempt from duty since January 1, 1906, the value of goods annually received through the local office is steadily increasing. Frederick A. Kuntzsch succeeded Surveyor Nash and was serving his second term at the time of his sudden demise in 1907. Ernest I. Edgcomb was named to fill out the unexpired term and was reappointed by President Roosevelt and is still in office. Mathew J. McCarthy, Special Deputy Surveyor, was appointed August 1, 1900. The accompanying statistics give an approximate valuation of the goods annually received at the port: The year 1896, \$175,000.00; 1897, \$177,500.00; 1898, \$178,100.00; 1899, \$178,500.00; 1900, \$185,000.00; 1901, \$187,000.00; 1902, \$191,000.00; 1903, \$250,000.00; 1904, \$320,000.00; 1905, \$306,000.00; 1906, \$350,000.00; 1907, \$368,000.00; 1908, \$375,000.00; 1909, \$426,000.00.

ROSTER OF THE OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
Ernest I. Edgcomb,	Surveyor of Customs	\$1,000.00	F. J. Becker,	Deputy Surveyor	1,400.00
Mathew J. McCarthy,	Special Deputy Surveyor	1,800.00	Howard Coonley,	Dep. Surveyor	1,200.00
			*And fees.		

Syracuse Chamber of Commerce

FORTY of the most prominent of the city's business men at a meeting held at the Vanderbilt House, Thursday evening, March 7, 1889, attached their signatures to the by-laws of the newly organized Business Men's Association, adopted at that meeting. At a meeting held at the Leland Hotel, March 29, 1889, officers of the association were elected for the ensuing year and headquarters established in the Larned Building. The annual dues for the first year were fixed at twenty-five dollars. In 1890 they were twenty dollars, and in 1891 they were reduced to ten dollars. The name of the association was changed to "Syracuse Chamber of Commerce" in 1896, and the last annual meeting held in the Larned rooms was on the first of April, 1898. The Chamber took possession of their present quarters in the University Building, June 2, 1898. The Syracuse Chamber of Commerce is an organization which like so many similar bodies in other cities, is taking more and more an active part in the great civic movement that is remodelling and improving American cities. It has a membership of more than eight hundred of the leading business and professional men of the city. Its routine work embraces the securing of conventions, the distribution of information concerning Syracuse to the prospective locators of manufacturing establishments, the encouragement and assistance of young manufacturing concerns and the advertising of Syracuse not only by literature but by making its manifold attractions and advantages manifest.

No better measure of its usefulness can be given than a recital of some of the accomplishments which from time to time have been placed to its credit. It secured the appointment of a park commission and started the movement towards the development of playgrounds and parks in this city. It inaugurated through a convention called by it, the movement for the improvement of agriculture in New York State. It prepared and had adopted a complete sanitary code for the city including a system of milk inspection. It successfully promoted a new hotel, second to none in New York State, outside of New York City. It secured a proper system of medical inspection for the public schools. It secured an investigation of the Lighting Company and a reduction in the price of gas and electricity. It secured the adoption of a smoke ordinance and prepared one of the most thorough reports on smoke abatement that has ever been prepared. It has insisted upon and helped to carry out a thorough system of inspection of the city's water supply. It has secured the equipment of the city's street cars with improved routing signs. It has borne a part in the war against tuberculosis and has spread the doctrine of eradication by its warnings printed on the backs of more than 7,000,000 street car transfers. It collected in a few days in May, 1906, \$17,081.00 for the San Francisco earthquake sufferers. It has secured in spite of many difficulties an ideal site for a new post-office building. It has played a part in every movement for the improvement of Syracuse.

Presidents—1889-92, E. A. Powell; 1893, Charles W. Snow; 1894-6, Donald Dey; 1897-8, John Marsellus; 1899-'03, Francis E. Bacon; 1904, Frederick R. Hazard; 1905, Dennis McCarthy; 1906-7, Giles H. Stilwell; 1908-9, Thomas W. Meachem.

Secretaries—1889-96, Cyrus L. Hasbrouck; 1896 (June)-1902, N. H. Chapman; 1903-5, Charles W. Wood; 1905 (July)-1907, Harlow C. Clark; 1908 (May) William P. Baker; 1909, (Oct.) 1910, Harlow C. Clark.

ANNUAL BANQUETS—Many men of distinction have been guests of honor at the annual banquets given by the Chamber. At the second annual banquet, 1891, the late Chancellor Sims of Syracuse University; 1898, February 10th, at Yates, Seth Low and Rev. M. L. Clarke; 1899, February 22nd, Governor Theodore Roosevelt; 1901, February 8th, at Yates, Governor B. B. Odell, Jr.; 1903, Marcus H. Hanna; 1904, Leslie M. Shaw; 1905, Wm. T. Jerome; 1906, May 5th, at Alhambra, Governor Charles E. Hughes; 1907, February 11th, at Yates, W. C. Brown; 1908, April 21st, at Turn Hall, George B. Cortelyou; 1909, May 8th, Yates, Clark Williams; 1910, March 19th, at Yates, Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor of New York City.

The Monthly Bulletin of the Chamber was first published in August, 1905.

Honorary Commercial Commission of Japan were guests of the Chamber, October 9, 1909.

The New York State Board of Trade was formed at a meeting held in Rochester, Nov. 12, 1891. Its first annual meeting was held at Albany, Feb. 17, 1892.

MISCELLANEOUS CASUALTIES

Robert W. Flack drowned in Niagara Rapids July 4, 1888.

The memorable blizzard and snow blockade March 11-15, 1888.

Central Baptist Church was damaged by lightning July 7, 1901.

The old Onondaga Penitentiary damaged by severe wind storm January 13, 1890.

P. J. Enright fatally injured at Denver July 17, 1902. He died from injuries received, July 20.

Syracuse storm swept, trees blown down and Kirkwood grandstand wrecked September 30, 1896.

Central Baptist Church disaster June 23, 1874. Fourteen persons killed and 145 more or less injured.

The front walls of the Lynch and Everson buildings fell November 17, 1887, killing two workmen.

James Buckingham, the aeronaut, dropped into Onondaga Lake and was drowned August 16, 1891.

The deadly "powder explosion" in which 25 were killed and 64 injured occurred August 20, 1841.

The People's Railway Company's barns demolished by wind storm December 26, 1889. One person killed.

The James Street bridge collapsed, precipitating street car and occupants into Oswego Canal, April 6, 1901.

Julius H. Earll was fatally injured by the collision of iceboats on Skaneateles Lake, February 11th, 1882.

October 20, 1906, Rev. C. J. Donigan received fatal injuries in the collapse of the "bleacher" stands at the Lakeside Park.

Steamer No. 3 was badly wrecked in collision with locomotive while crossing Central tracks in West Street November 25, 1900.

City visited by severe windstorms, Sept. 14th 1892, and August 28th, 1895, the latter doing much damage at State Fair Grounds.

Hose wagon No. 7 collided with street car at Crouse Avenue and Genesee Street April 11, 1901. Eight firemen were injured.

Mrs. Dr. Joseph P. Dunlap was killed while crossing the West Shore Railroad tracks at Townsend Street in a sleigh, January 7th, 1884.

The north walls of the New York State Trades School for Girls building on Montgomery Street fell into adjoining excavations March 1, 1907.

Excursion steamer "Frontenac" burned on Cayuga Lake, Sunday, July 27, 1907. Several Syracusans were injured and Miss Marietta Sullivan was killed.

Former Postmaster Milton H. Northrup was run over by street car while riding his bicycle on South Salina Street, August 16, 1906, and died the same day from injuries received.

Albert D. Soule was killed in the Washington block fire, corner South Salina and East Jefferson Streets, January 13, 1902. Others received slight injuries.

Onondaga's Railroads

THE great evolution in the various agencies of transportation which have taken place during the past seventy-five years, furnishes an admirable illustration of the wonderful achievements of man and progress of the nation, during that period. The primitive means of transportation available to our forefathers were for many years limited to the horse and oxen, the stage coach and canal boat. Then followed the steam boat and the steam railroads with its four-wheeled coaches and wood-burning locomotives which ran on wooden rails and made less than twenty miles an hour. But in those days even this rate of speed was considered a wonderful achievement. There also came the "bob-tail" horse cars which, in their time, were considered a great innovation, but in the march of progress they in turn were crowded out of use by the introduction of the "trolley" and "third-rail"—electrics. Late in the nineties the various modes of transportation were substantially augmented with the advent of the automobile. Its rapid development and its universal adoption and constantly increasing popularity, have been most phenomenal, and today the automobile is regarded one of the most indispensable vehicles of modern utilities. Early in the forties there appeared in the village papers an announcement "that the Syracuse & Utica Railroad Company was operating two trains daily each way between the two villages. The wonderful evolution in design and construction of the locomotive, as well as in the coaches it hauls, and the high rate of speed attainable, are almost beyond the comprehension of man, and we are told that the limit of possibilities have not even yet been reached. It may be considered a rash statement when it is suggested that seventy five years hence there will be presented as great a contrast in this respect as comparisons of today with those of seventy-five years ago furnish. But who can now deny that with a better understanding and more perfect application of electricity that the great variety of marvelous inventions of the past seventy-five years will not only be equalled but vastly exceeded during the next? Successful aerial navigation has for centuries been regarded as a problem impossible of solution, but during the past two years its practicability has been indisputably established, and no one can now predict the wonderful evolution of the present systems of travel which further development of the flying machine may inaugurate. Following is a great deal of general information concerning the railroads of Syracuse and vicinity which will be found invaluable as a reference:

Iron Pier was built in 1887-8.

The old Fifth Ward line opened in 1868.

Transfer system went into operation in 1897.

Park Street trolley line opened June 27, 1905.

Syracuse & Geddes Street Railway was built in 1863.

The Butternut Street Railway was opened June, 1888.

Rapid Transit Street Railway strike, August 5-7, 1898.

Fenders on street cars were first used in this city in 1897.

The Central Depot was completed and opened in October, 1895.

Initial trip of Empire State Express was made October 26, 1891.

The street railways aggregate more than seventy-five miles of track.
 The first car was run over the Grace Street line, December 28, 1895.
 South Bay Railroad purchased by Clifford D. Beebe February 21, 1907.
 The Syracuse Rapid Transit Company was incorporated May 21, 1896.
 The Consolidated Street Railway Company was organized July 1, 1890.
 Suburban Railroad changed to its present management January 13, 1909.
 South Bay Railroad Company was granted a franchise September 3, 1895.
 The Fourth Ward Railroad was sold to J. Emmet Wells, August 10, 1888.
 The Syracuse & Onondaga Railway Company opened its line July 25, 1864.
 The West Shore Railroad was granted its franchise through the city in 1881.
 The People's Railroad Company was organized in 1887 with a capital of \$300,000.
 The "Traffic Bureau" of the Chamber of Commerce was established in March, 1909.
 Cars first run over Suburban Railroad from city line to Fayetteville May 13, 1898.
 Third rail cars of Utica, via West Shore Railroad, commenced running June 15, 1907.
 The old Seventh Ward line was established in 1886, and the old Eleventh Ward in 1889.
 The Northern Railroad was formally opened November 2, 1871. The city bonded for \$500,000.
 The Common Center was completed October 4, 1896. First used October 13 of the same year.
 The first electric car service was established between this city and Fulton, December 30, 1908.
 The People's Railroad Company was merged in the Syracuse Street Railway Company May 1, 1894.
 The first car over the Brighton extension of the South Salina Street line was run October 1, 1891.
 The last of the "horse car" system in this city—Green Street line—was abandoned October 1, 1900.
 The Chenango Valley Railroad was formally opened February 12, 1874. The city was bonded for \$500,000.
 The old Third Ward line was put in operation in 1888 with electricity. First electric road to be operated in Syracuse.
 The "time standard" adopted by the principal railroads of the country now in use went into effect November 18, 1884.
 The Rochester, Syracuse & Eastern Railway established regular service between this city and Rochester, December 19, 1909.
 The old Fourth Ward line through Burnet, Catherine, Green and Lodi Streets to Rose Hill Cemetery opened September 17, 1868.
 Consolidated Street Railroad sold to Frederick Strauss of New York, Secretary of Bondholders' Committee, for \$865,000, August 17, 1895.
 The Genesee and Water Street Railroad was built in 1865, and tracks in Water Street taken up in 1878. Crouse Avenue branch opened in 1873.
 Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railroad completed its double tracks between this city and Skaneateles Village, a distance of 19 miles, in 1906.
 The People's Railroad Company's tracks were extended across the D., L. & W. R. R. Co.'s tracks in West Onondaga Street, December 27, 1888.
 C. Loomis Allen succeeded John J. Stanley as Vice-President and General Manager of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railroad, December 6, 1906.
 The Syracuse & Utica Railroad (New York Central) was formally opened June 4, 1839. The speed averaged from seven to ten miles an hour.
 The Rapid Transit Company's cars were first operated by "Niagara power" July 3, 1906. Put into general use on system July 31, of the same year.
 The Auburn & Syracuse Railroad, chartered in 1836, was opened from Auburn to Geddes on January 8, 1838, and was shortly afterward extended to Syracuse.
 The Syracuse, Lakeside & Baldwinsville Railroad was formally opened from the city to Pleasant Beach July 23, 1898; through to Baldwinsville, September 23, 1899.
 At a convention of railroad superintendents held at Albany February 13, 1851, it was resolved to reduce the fare on the Central route from Albany to Buffalo to two cents per mile.

Under the direction of Commissioner of Public Works James H. Meagher, a portion of the tracks of the Syracuse & Eastside Street Railroad in James Street were torn up, July, 18, 1897.

William K. Niver purchased the Skaneateles Steam Railroad August 1, 1898. The Skaneateles Railroad Company now owns and operates it, and Martin F. Dillon has been its President since October 21, 1907.

The Auburn Interurban Electric Railway established regular service with Skaneateles January 1, 1900. The Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railway inaugurated regular service between the two cities in May, 1903.

The severe storm of wind and sleet which wrecked over a mile of poles and overhead service of the Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railway between Skaneateles and Auburn, stopping traffic for several days, occurred February 28, 1904.

The first charters for street railways in Syracuse were granted in 1860. The first street railway to be built extended through North Salina Street from the Erie Canal bridge to Wolf Street, and opened for business August, 1860.

The Syracuse & Eastside Railroad opened February 16, 1895. May 7, 1898, George D. Chapman and Mathew J. Myers were appointed receivers for the road, and December 29 of the same year it was sold to a reorganization committee for \$30,000.

In 1889 there were twelve separate and distinct lines of street railways in the city: Central City, the Syracuse & Geddes, Syracuse & Onondaga, Genesee & Water, the Fifth Ward, Syracuse & Oakwood, Seventh Ward, Woodlawn & Butternut Street, Burnet Street, Third Ward, and People's.

At a meeting of the taxable inhabitants convened pursuant to public notice at the Syracuse House on the 26th day of December, 1838, a resolution was passed on motion of Capt. Hiram Putnam permitting the Syracuse & Utica Railroad Company to erect their passenger depot in Washington Street between South Salina and Warren Streets. The resolution also required that the company, within one year, "set out a row of suitable and proper shade trees on each side of said railroad from the west line of said railroad to the bridge over the railroad on Beech Street in Lodi, not over two rods apart, and in case of death or destruction they should be replaced."

MISCELLANEOUS CASUALTIES

Philip Eckel, Chief of the Fire Department, was killed, hook and ladder truck passing over him at Crouse Avenue and Railroad Street, June 1, 1886.

Serious break in the Erie Canal near the Greenway Brewery, July 30, 1907, causing great damage to property and interrupted navigation several months.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church bell fell from the tower and crashed into the organ, causing much damage to the instrument, Sunday evening, July 31st, 1887.

Hyda S. Hurd, a traveling man, fell into the piston pit of the Salina Street bridge over the Erie Canal, and died from his injuries shortly afterward, June 3, 1907.

Rapid Transit street car was struck and demolished by D., L. & W. Railroad train at West Street crossing, Friday night, April 22d, 1910. Eleven occupants of the car were more or less injured.

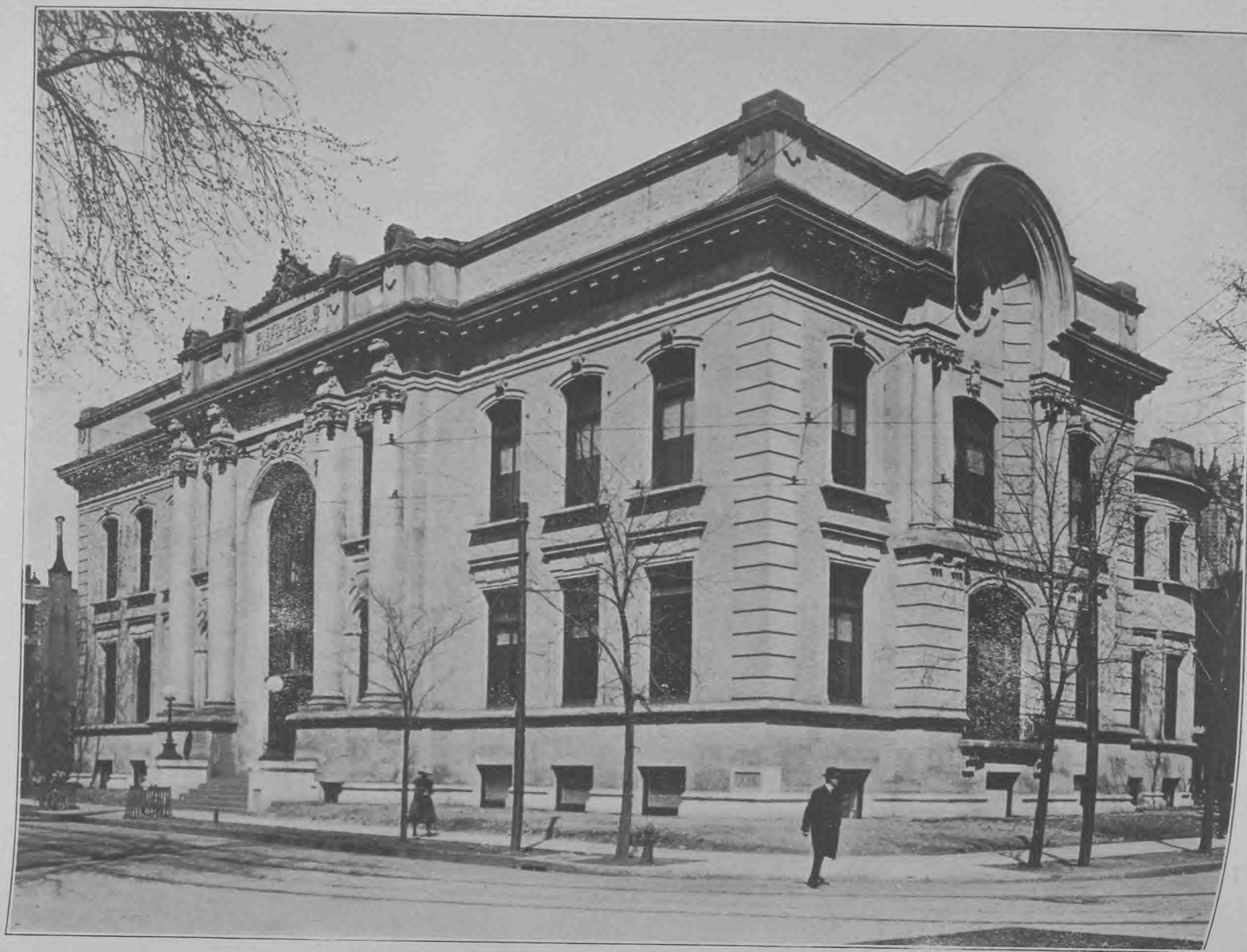
Hose wagon No. 1 and Truck No. 1 collided at Franklin and West Fayette Streets December 4, 1896. Fireman James Murphy was killed and five others injured. The hose wagon horse was killed.

Christopher Fralick, driver of Engine No. 1, died February 17, 1885, from injuries received by a collision of his engine with Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1 at the corner of Adams and Mulberry Streets, February 11, 1885.

April 30, 1869, Central City No. 1 steamer and horses, while on its way to a fire, fell through the Salina Street bridge. Machine was badly wrecked and horses were killed. The late "Tom" Abele was driving the team and miraculously escaped serious injury.

Chapter 397 of the Laws of 1886, annexed a portion of the town of Geddes and the village of Geddes to the city, forming the Ninth and Tenth Wards, excepting a small portion of said village lying north of the Erie Canal, which was added to and became a part of the Third Ward.

Truck No. 2 collided with West Shore train September 10, 1887, at McBride Street crossing and was badly wrecked. Fireman Joseph Hooker died from his injuries the following day. "Al" Sheriff lost his left arm and Wolfrom, Blust and Sanderson were all more or less injured.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING

Syracuse's Distinguished Guests

IN the days gone by Syracuse has been visited by and has entertained many men of national and world-wide reputation. In the early twenties of the Nineteenth Century during his visit to the United States, General De La Fayette was extended a public reception on the occasion of his visit to this section of the State, and Fayette Park was so called in his honor. The popular Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, was tendered a reception at the City Hall, on his arrival Monday, May 31, 1852, after which he delivered an address in the First Presbyterian Church. He died in Turin, in his ninety-second year, March 20, 1894. Other foreign notables, as well as many distinguished Americans, have been guests and honored by the citizens of Syracuse, including Abraham Lincoln, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Stephen A. Douglass, General Winfield Scott, Charles Dickens, General U. S. Grant, Samuel J. Tilden, Grover Cleveland, James G. Blaine. The names of a great many others are to be found in the following list of prominent men who have filled notable engagements in Syracuse from time to time:

- Prince Lu Lun in this city June 15, 1904.
- Count Yamagata visited Syracuse, April 13th, 1896.
- General Kuroki of Japan in Syracuse May 25, 1907.
- Governor Odell attended State Fair September 9, 1902.
- Jenny Lind appeared in concert in Syracuse, July 16, 1851.
- Prince Henry of Germany visited Syracuse March 5, 1902.
- Charles Dickens read in the old Wieting Hall March 9, 1868.
- Marquis de La Fayette was given a reception in Syracuse in 1825.
- Justin McCarthy delivered a lecture at the Alhambra, Dec. 9th, 1886.
- John Brown delivered an address in the old National Theater in 1856.
- Louis Kossuth, the patriot, was given a rousing reception May 31, 1852.
- Governor Odell addressed political meeting at Alhambra October 22, 1902.
- Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, visited State Fair September 10, 1901.
- Governor Roosevelt delivered political speech at Alhambra October 25, 1900.
- Governor Hughes addressed political gathering at Alhambra, October 15, 1908.
- Governor Hughes spoke on "Direct Primaries" at Alhambra August 25, 1909.
- William R. Hearst addressed labor mass meeting at Alhambra September 3, 1906.
- Charles Stewart Parnell delivered an address at the State Armory March 13, 1880.
- Governor Hughes addressed a large assemblage at State Fair September 12, 1907.
- William J. Bryan spoke on issues of campaign to a large gathering October 18, 1900.
- Crown Prince of Siam visited Syracuse and was guest of L. C. Smith, November 3, 1902.
- David B. Hill addressed a large political gathering at the Alhambra, November 4th, 1898.
- Taft, Higgins and Black, addressed large political gathering at Alhambra, October 27, 1904.
- P. T. Barnum lectured at Wieting Hall February 20, 1855, on "Philosophy of Humbug."
- Joseph Jefferson the famous actor, addressed the Kanatenah Club, Saturday, Nov. 20th, 1897.
- President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland visited his old home (Fayetteville), July 19th, 1887.
- Carl Schurz addressed a large political gathering at Shakespeare Hall, October 15th, 1884.
- Senator Thomas F. Bayard addressed a large political gathering at the Armory, October 31, 1884.

President Taft made brief speech from rear of his private car in Vanderbilt Square, March 19, 1910.

Gen. B. F. Butler delivered a political speech (Greenback) in Grand Opera House, October 18th, 1884.

Wendell Phillips lectured at the Wieting Opera House on "Daniel O'Connell," February 17th, 1872.

Robert G. Ingersoll lectured at Wieting Opera House, January 4th, 1898; subject: "Why I am an Agnostic."

William Jennings Bryan, Presidential candidate, addressed a large assemblage in Hanover Square August 26, 1896.

Hon. John Kelly of New York lectured on the "Work of the Sisters of Charity," at Wieting Opera House, November 22, 1880.

President Lincoln, en route to Washington, spoke to a large gathering from the platform of his car in this city February 18, 1861.

Theodore Roosevelt, Chauncey Depew, Timothy Woodruff and Mason Mitchell addressed large gathering at Alhambra, Oct. 27th, 1898.

Democratic candidate for Governor Augustus Van Wyck and Elliot Danforth, delivered political speeches at the Alhambra, October 26th, 1898.

Daniel Webster delivered a speech on the fugitive slave law June 9, 1851, and spoke from the iron balcony now to be seen on the east side of the old Courier building.

General John A. Logan, Vice Presidential candidate, addressed a large gathering in Vanderbilt Square, from the platform of his car, October 30, 1885. Died December 26, 1886.

Presidential candidates Taft and Bryan addressed large gatherings in Syracuse October 30, 1908. Former spoke at the Alhambra, the latter at City Hall and Wieting Opera House.

General U. S. Grant received an enthusiastic welcome in Syracuse, October 26, 1880. He delivered a political speech at the Armory in the afternoon, and reviewed a big parade from a platform erected in front of the Syracuse Savings Bank building in the evening.

BUILDINGS AND DEDICATIONS

The Kirk Block was erected in 1889-90.

The University Building was erected in 1897.

Leland Hotel was formally opened May 8th, 1888.

The old Armory was dedicated February 20th, 1876.

Dey Brothers formally opened their store May 2d, 1894.

General Sniper Monument was unveiled May 30th, 1905.

The Central depot was formally opened October 6th, 1895.

Cornerstone Scattergood Mission was laid Oct. 30th, 1884.

North Side High School was formally opened Oct. 5th, 1908.

The Crystal Spring Brewery was formally opened July 19th, 1888.

The John Crouse Memorial College cornerstone laid June 6th, 1888.

Onondaga Historical Association building dedicated Dec. 15th, 1906.

Cornerstone of St. Vincent de Paul's Church was laid Nov. 10th, 1895.

D. McCarthy & Sons took possession of their store March 28th, 1895.

The Redfield Monument in Forman Park was dedicated May 30th, 1908.

The New House of Providence cornerstone was laid October 4th, 1908.

The Von Ranke Library Building cornerstone was laid June 25th, 1888.

Hamilton S. White Monument in Fayette Park, was unveiled June 27th, 1903.

Chamber of Commerce rooms in University Block formally opened June 2d, 1898.

Cornerstone of St. Paul's Church was laid June 25th, 1884, by Bishop Huntington.

Cornerstone of Odd Fellows' Temple laid Oct. 17th, 1909; dedicated in April, 1910.

Bascule Bridge over Oswego Canal in North Salina Street went into operation June 1st, 1908.

Cornerstone of Soldiers and Sailors' Monument laid May 31st, 1909; dedicatory ceremonies June 21st and 22d, 1910.

Cornerstone of New Court House laid June 30th, 1904. Building formally opened Jan. 2d, 1907.

Serious Conflagrations

PRIOR to the year 1877, the city depended entirely upon the efficiency of the volunteer fire-fighting companies with their primitive equipment for its protection against fires. Early in the above year, however, the paid fire department was organized and the standard of efficiency raised by the purchase of more modern fire engines, hose and other necessary apparatus. *During the thirty-three years of its existence, to the first of January of the present year, official records show that the department has fought a total of 7,729 fires; that the combined monetary losses on buildings and contents, damaged and destroyed, amount to the enormous sum of \$7,938,264.78—sufficient to pay off the entire bonded indebtedness of the city—and that the total amount of insurance carried was \$55,835,210.37.

*See history of fire department printed elsewhere in this volume.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

Dunfee Theater destroyed, April 26, 1904.
 Criterion Skating Rink fire, May 15, 1885.
 Geddes Pottery destroyed, August 27, 1887.
 The old Granger block burned July 23, 1864.
 The old Barton block fire, November 15, 1867.
 St. Johns Manlius School burned April 8, 1902.
 Dunfee Theater damaged by fire April 30, 1900.
 Empire Skating Rink burned September 5, 1902.
 House of Providence destroyed December 8, 1907.
 Shakespeare Hall destroyed November 20, 1891.
 The Wilkinson homestead burned August 21, 1890.
 The Tavern (Valley) destroyed, September 21, 1904.
 The Grand Opera House burned September 13, 1888.
 The Eager block fire, Walton Street, March 14, 1899.
 Betts block fire, South Salina Street, March 13, 1899.
 Vanderbilt House fire February 12, 1902; loss, \$10,000.
 Hotel Mowry burned February 10, 1907; loss, \$165,000.
 The Bennett-Fralick incendiary fire, December 29, 1869.
 The Snow Building fire December 31, 1909; \$50,000 loss.
 The Brunswick House was damaged, December 22, 1889.
 Freeman block fire, East Jefferson Street, June 17, 1901.
 Candee House (Valley) seriously damaged April 21, 1908.
 Yates block on North Salina Street burned January 5, 1893.
 Roscoe Bros.' barns, with eight horses, burned October 28, 1889.
 Frontenac bicycle factory seriously damaged, November 17, 1908.
 The old Court House on Division Street burned February 5, 1856.
 The Bradley Works fire, November 23, 1878. Loss, about \$50,000.
 Drescher block, North Salina Street, March 10, 1910; \$25,000 loss.
 Barney, Lambley & Co. fire, South Salina Street, October 18, 1887.
 The McCarthy Building fire, West Washington Street, June 14, 1896.
 Gafney Rathskeller in Bastable block, badly damaged August 28, 1907.
 Electric Light Company's power plant badly damaged, March 15, 1910.
 Armory building damaged and military records consumed, June 24, 1873.
 St. James Church and McLennan Flats destroyed by fire March 15, 1891.
 Robert McCarthy building, West Water Street, burned December 8, 1893.
 Thalheimer fire on East Water Street, March 12, 1889. Loss, about \$150,000.

Pierce, Butler & Pierce, James Street, stock seriously damaged, July 17, 1908.
 Barnes bicycle works, East Water Street, burned March 4, 1897; loss \$200,000.
 Leland Hotel fire, October 16, 1890. Eight deaths and thirty persons injured.
 Syracuse Electric Light & Power Company's plant seriously damaged, May 25, 1888.
 Electric Light & Power Company's works in Fulton Street, destroyed August 21, 1890.
 Anglers' Clubhouse ("Sagamore Inn") at South Bay was destroyed December 1, 1908.
 The Montgomery flats, Hogan block, Roscoe and Journal buildings burned March 14, 1891.
 Heffron-Tanner Company, Grape and Water Streets, seriously damaged March 16, 1908.
 The Sherman House was burned November 13, 1868. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, about \$65,000.
 Scherrer Bros.' cafe and Elks' Hall on South Salina Street, seriously damaged January 12, 1902.
 November 8, 1856, seventy dwellings and blocks were destroyed in the First Ward. Loss, \$200,000.
 The Garage fire, South Clinton Street, December 15, 1909; loss, \$50,000; one fatality (Ned P. Saxton).
 During the year 1856 it is estimated that the total loss from fires in the city amounted to nearly \$1,000,000.
 The Dillaye and Vann blocks in South Salina Street, destroyed January 25, 1897. Loss about \$225,000.
 Masonic Hall in Washington block, South Salina Street, seriously damaged January 13, 1902. One fatality.
 The dry goods stock of Dey Bros., D. McCarthy & Co., and Ginty & Son was damaged by fire April 20, 1890.
 The mission boat "Good News" destroyed by fire May 10, 1894, while anchored in Oswego Canal. Two lives were lost.
 The "Gunpowder" explosion occurred August 20, 1841. Twenty-six persons were killed and about seventy-five others injured.
 The repair shops of the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad Company were destroyed by fire January 4, 1869; loss \$50,000.
 Valuable trotting horses owned by prominent Syracusans were killed in the burning of the Messina Springs Hotel Stables, June 14, 1887.
 The Street Railway barns on South Salina Street, near Tallman Street, were destroyed and 24 horses perished, December 23, 1883.
 Harvey Baldwin's law library and many private papers were destroyed in the Townsend block fire, corner Clinton and Water Streets, December 9, 1868.
 The Wieting block and hall destroyed by fire January 7, 1856; hall dedicated December 9, 1856; rebuilt and again burned July 19, 1881. Dedicated September 18, 1882; burned September 3, 1896; dedicated September 15, 1897.
 First serious fire in Syracuse occurred March 16, 1834. Twenty-one business blocks situated on the south and north banks of the Erie Canal, between Salina and Warren Streets, were destroyed. The total loss approximated \$75,000.

Turn Hall was dedicated September 13th, 1869; remodeled at great expense in 1909.
 Cornerstone of Carnegie Library was laid August 1st, 1902; building dedicated March 23d, 1905.
 The cornerstone of the County Clerk's building (now Police Headquarters) was laid August 11th, 1880.
 The Onondaga County Savings Bank building was erected 1896-7; cornerstone laid, November 5th, 1896.
 The old City Hall, built in 1844-5, was razed in 1889. The present building was formally opened April 30th, 1892.
 The New Onondaga Hotel site was acquired Jan. 5th, 1909; was erected 1909-10, and formally opened in July, 1910.
 Cornerstone of Elks' Temple was laid Aug. 13th, 1908 by Exalted Ruler J. Henry Walters; dedicated December 7th, 1909.
 The old Y. M. C. A. Building was opened to the public Jan. 10th, 1886. The new building was formally opened Sept. 13th 1908.
 The work of taking down the steeple of the old First Presbyterian Church was completed July 30th, 1901. The remainder of the edifice was razed in 1905.

County Bar Association

ON June 10, 1875, the Onondaga County Bar Association was incorporated. September of the same year, William C. Ruger was chosen President; First Vice-President, Frank Hiscock; Second Vice-President, Hon. James Noxon; Recording Secretary, Oscar J. Brown; Corresponding Secretary, Martin A. Knapp; Treasurer, A. Judson Northrup; Executive Committee, George N. Kennedy, William P. Goodelle, James L. Bagg, Andrew W. Wilkin, Edgar P. Glass. Meeting place, Court House. The certificate of incorporation, as filed, bears the signatures of twenty-five well-known members of the profession, some of whom have since distinguished themselves in the Judiciary of the State; many have also long since *died. The following have served as Presidents of the association:

*See mortuary record of well-known Syracusans.

William C. Ruger, elected September 6, 1875; re-elected January 11, 1876, and January 9, 1877.

Hon. Daniel Pratt, elected January 8, 1878.

Hon. George N. Kennedy, elected January 14, 1879; re-elected January 13, 1880.

Irving G. Vann, elected January 11, 1881.

John C. Hunt, elected January 24, 1882.

* * * * *

William P. Goodelle, elected January 13, 1891-2.

Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, elected in January, 1903; re-elected and served until January 11, 1910.

Hon. William Nottingham, elected January 11, 1910.

Officers for 1910—President, William Nottingham; First Vice-President, Jerome L. Cheney; Second Vice-President, George W. O'Brien; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, John W. Sadler; Treasurer, Edmund H. Lewis; Executive Committee, Frank C. Sargent, Alexander H. Cowie, Oliver D. Burden (President and Treasurer also members); Committee on Admission, Louis L. Waters, Stewart F. Hancock, William T. Rafferty, John H. Walrath, Charles P. Ryan.

MISCELLANEOUS LEGAL BRIEFS.

The Court of Appeals was created in 1846.

The age limit is applicable to County Judges and Surrogates.

The General Term held its final meeting December 26, 1895.

There are nearly 500 practicing lawyers in Onondaga County.

Thomas G. Alvord addressed the Bar Association June 6, 1893.

The first annual banquet was held at the Vanderbilt House, January, 1876.

The first Court House in the county was erected at Onondaga Hill, about 1807.

The first court of Oyer and Terminer was held at the home of General Danforth, July 1, 1794.

Rowland H. Gardner was appointed disbursing agent for the Onondaga Indians, February, 1884.

At a special meeting of the association held March 19, 1910, a new constitution and by-laws was adopted.

Thaddeus M. Woods, the first lawyer in Onondaga County, settled at Onondaga Hollow, in the year 1794.

In January, 1906, Frank H. Hiscock was appointed Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals by Governor Higgins.

William P. Goodelle in 1894 was appointed a member of the State Board of Law Examiners, and is still in office.

The "age limit" was changed to seventy years by an amendment adopted in 1880. Prior to this it was sixty years.

Frank H. Hiscock was nominated by Governor Morton to succeed Judge I. G. Vann as Supreme Court Justice, January 7, 1896.

Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Charles Andrews and Irving G. Vann by Yale University, June 29th, 1895.

The Century Club tendered reception to Judge I. G. Vann, January 4th, 1896, in honor of his elevation to the Court of Appeals bench.

Attorney-General-elect Theodore E. Hancock was tendered a banquet at the Yates, in honor of his election, December 22, 1893.

Assistant District Attorney Alex. H. Cowie resigned to become a member of the law firm of Hiscock & Dohney, October 27, 1897.

Hon. Frank Hiscock is the only representative Onondaga County ever had in the United States Senate. He was elected in 1887.

Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals were made elective by the Constitution of 1846. Term of office eight years.

Reception was held at the Century Club, November 24th, 1896, in honor of Judge Irving G. Vann and Justice Frank H. Hiscock, on their election.

The new Court House was formally occupied on January 7, 1907, when a Trial Term was held in "Part I, Supreme Court," Justice William S. Andrews, presiding.

Amendments were adopted in 1905 authorizing the Legislature to increase the number of Supreme Court Justices, and authorized Appellate Divisions to transfer cases.

Daniel Pratt, elected in 1873; Theodore E. Hancock, elected in 1895 and again in 1897, are the only citizens of Onondaga County to serve as Attorney-Generals of the State.

The first court held in Onondaga County, as it now is, was a term of the Common Pleas, on the first Monday in May, 1794, in Gen. Asa Danforth's corn-house, in Onondaga Valley.

Members of the Onondaga County Bar to serve as State Senators are Samuel L. Edwards, Henry J. Sedgwick, James Noxon, George N. Kennedy, Daniel P. Wood and Horace White.

Members of the Bar to serve in Congress are Freeborn G. Jewett, Daniel Gott, Charles B. Sedgwick, Thomas T. Davis, Elias W. Leavenworth, Frank Hiscock, Michael E. Driscoll (still in office).

When Surrogate Glass shall have served his present term, December 31, 1915, the office will have been filled for a period of thirty-six years by only two persons, the late George R. Cook and the present incumbent.

Reception was given to the Judges of the Fifth Judicial District and members of the Onondaga County Bar Association by President William Nottingham, of the association, at his residence Friday evening, April 15, 1910.

In 1869 the Court of Appeals was reorganized, to consist of a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges, with terms of fourteen years. The election of additional Justices of the Supreme Court was also authorized, and in 1882 a further increase was made.

With the establishing of the villages of Syracuse and Salina, a second Court House was erected in 1829-30, between the two villages. It was destroyed by fire, and in 1856-7 the old Court House, now standing at the corner of Clinton and Genesee Streets, was erected.

The State of New York has had four Constitutions, with important amendments, adopted from time to time. The first was adopted in 1777; the second, 1822; the third, 1846; the fourth and present, November 6, 1894, taking effect January 1, 1895, but has since been amended so far as it pertains to the Judiciary.

The fourth Constitution abolished the Circuit and Oyer and Terminer Courts and their jurisdiction vested in the Supreme Court; the number of Supreme Court Judges was increased; four judicial departments were created; the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, with seven Justices in the first department and of five in each of the other departments established, in place of the "General Term" of the Supreme Court.

In November, 1892, P. B. McLennan was elected Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of fourteen years, and was appointed in 1898, by Governor Black, an Associate Justice in the Appellate Division for the Fourth Department, and has since remained a member of that court. In 1903 he was appointed by Governor Odell, Presiding Justice of the court, and reappointed by Governor Hughes in January, 1907. Term as Justice expires December 31, 1920.



CLINTON SQUARE

Criminal and Civil Events

Mrs. Druse was hanged at Herkimer, February 28, 1887.

Betsey Ann Mason's will sustained by Surrogate Glass, June 1, 1895.

Counterfeiter Harold Marquisee captured in this city, February 15, 1897.

Henry Fralick was hanged April 18, 1873, for the killing of Peter Shaffer.

Owen Lindsay was hanged February 11, 1876, for killing Francis B. Colvin at Baldwinsville.

December 3, 1891, County Clerk George G. Cotton was removed from office, and John J. Hallock appointed.

Oliver Curtis Perry attempted to rob New York Central express train, February 21, 1892, and was captured near Lyons.

Ryder-Hoxie election contest was compromised by the payment of \$8,500.00 by Sheriff Hoxie to the former, August 1, 1892.

Mary Druse arrived at the Onondaga Penitentiary under sentence of life, October 14, 1885. She was pardoned by Governor Morton, June 25, 1895.

Referee Nottingham decided that Attorney Chas. L. Stone was entitled to \$13,761.95 from the city, August 25, 1900, for legal services in the water cases.

Court of Appeals' decision in contested Senatorial election case of John A. Nichols and Rufus T. Peck was in favor of the former, December 29, 1891.

The State secured a judgment for \$35,060.00 against the city on account of settlements made by the State in the Court of Claims to owners of riparian rights on Skaneateles Lake outlet.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company's coal trestle erected in the Tenth Ward, was dynamited by the police at the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works, March 19th, 1907.

Supervisor Welch was found guilty of contempt of court and sentenced to 30 days in the Penitentiary and fined \$250.00, December 22, 1891, by Justice G. N. Kennedy. Was pardoned by Governor Hill few hours afterward.

The will of D. Edgar Crouse declared valid by Justice Irving G. Vann, February 1, 1895. On June 8, 1895, commission appointed "to find Ansel White or his remains," reported his death to the court. Final distribution of the estate to legatees was made April 30, 1896.

The Solvay Process Company's paymaster was "held up" and robbed May 13, 1892. The McKinder brothers were arrested for the crime August 16, 1892; were tried and adjudged guilty December 7, 1892, and sentenced December 15 to Auburn State Prison for fourteen years.

State Salt Superintendent P. J. Brumelkamp was acquitted of conspiracy charge June 17, 1887. Attorneys for defense, Harrison Hoyt, William A. Beach and Ceylon H. Lewis; District Attorney Lawrence Jones and Louis Marshall for prosecution; Justice P. C. Williams, presiding.

George Cottle of Skaneateles Junction was fatally shot November 23, 1892, by John Cooper, alias Thomas O'Donnell. Found guilty of murder in the second degree February 3, 1893; sentenced to Auburn Prison for life by Justice I. G. Vann. W. L. Barnum, counsel for prisoner.

Lucy Wesolowski charged with murder (by poison) of Agnes Novak at Solvay, in December, 1896, was acquitted November 19, 1897. Counsel for defense, Edgar N. Wilson, assisted by Attorneys D. R. Cobb and Alex. E. Oberlander; prosecution, District Attorney J. B. Kline; Justice Frank H. Hiscock, presiding.

Patrick F. Murphy was acquitted upon the charge of murder (shooting of John O'Connor on March 10, 1910), April 1, 1910. Richard J. Shanahan, counsel for defense; District Attorney George H. Bond and First Assistant District Attorney George Standen, prosecution; Justice William S. Andrews, presiding.

There is a tradition that in Manlius, soon after the organization of the county, a man was lynched for the hated crime of horse stealing. The first official hanging in this county was that of Zachariah Freeman, colored, in the old jail yard, November 19, 1840, for the murder of Sarah Boyd, with whom he lived, in Lysander.

Fred Mason shot and killed his father-in-law, David Wilson, near Amber, July 24, 1904. Verdict, December 18, 1904, "Manslaughter in first degree." Sentenced to 20 years in Auburn Prison by Justice W. S. Andrews. John W. Reynolds and Harley J. Crane, attorneys for prisoner; District Attorney William Barnum, prosecution.

Charles Bellinger, Duncan McKay and Henry B. Ketchem were arrested in this city on charges of burglary, August 5, 1886. Ketchem turned State's evidence and was released. McKay was sentenced November 8, 1886, to Auburn Prison for five years, and Bellinger escaped from the Penitentiary October 20, 1886, while awaiting trial, and was never recaptured.

The Becker & Lathrop diamond robbery occurred October 17, 1894. Marcus Marks and Matt Lane, charged with the crime. Marks was arrested and tried in August, 1895, resulting in disagreement by the jury. Second trial resulted in acquittal, May 24, 1896. Edgar N. Wilson, counsel for prisoner; Assistant District Attorney J. B. Kline, for prosecution; Judge William Ross, presiding.

Case against the Rapid Transit Railroad Company, for causing the death of former Postmaster Milton H. Northrup, was settled April 18, 1910. First trial in February, resulted in disagreement; \$4,325.00 was amount paid in settlement. Mayor Edward Schoeneck and Justice Benjamin Shove, attorneys for Mrs. Northrup; Gannon, Spencer & Michell for railroad company.

Henry Lacy formally removed as executor of Gleason estate, by Surrogate Glass, September 8, 1896. Final trial of "Lacy-Gleason" case resulted in verdict "No cause of Action," May 16, 1898. Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, George Dohney and Alex. H. Cowie, attorneys for plaintiff; Edgar N. Wilson, Theodore E. Hancock and D. R. Cobb, attorneys for defense; Justice P. B. McLennan, presiding.

Rocco Chiaro, Sunday, January 30, 1910, shot William F. Keene and William F. Marsh. Keene died February 1. Indicted and arraigned March 16; trial commenced March 21; convicted of murder in first degree March 24; sentenced March 28 to be electrocuted week of May 8, 1910. Thomas Woods, counsel for prisoner. District Attorney G. H. Bond and First Assistant District Attorney George W. Standen, prosecution; Justice De Angelis, presiding.

Fitzsimmons was indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, January 19, 1895, for the death of "Con" Riordan, who collapsed during a sparring match at Grand Opera House, November 16, 1894, and died shortly afterward. Trial began June 24, acquitted July 3, 1895. Frederick House of New York, Chas. E. Ide and John McLennan, attorneys for prisoner; District Attorney Benjamin Shove and Assistant District Attorney J. B. Kline, prosecution; Judge William Ross, presiding.

Florence Ryan, in case against Central New York Telephone & Telegraph Company, for injuries received from falling into subway trench, September 24, 1904, awarded a verdict of \$20,000, February 24, 1906. Reduced to \$15,000 by Court. Sustained by Appellate Division of Supreme Court. Confirmed by Court of Appeals, March 16, 1909. Frank C. Sargent, counsel for plaintiff; Jerome L. Cheney and Frank O'Neill, attorneys for defendants; Justice W. S. Andrews, presiding, first trial.

Detective James Harvey was shot and killed by the Wilson brothers in East Water Street, July 31, 1893. "Dink" Wilson was electrocuted at Auburn Prison May 14, 1894. Charles Wilson was arrested at Buffalo August 24, 1893. After conviction he was sentenced September 24, 1894, by Justice Pardon C. Williams, to be electrocuted. Sentence commuted to life imprisonment at Auburn Prison June 11, 1895, by Governor Morton. Harrison Hoyt, counsel for prisoner; District Attorney Benjamin Shove, prosecution; Justice P. C. Williams, presiding.

Nathan Orlando Greenfield was hanged in Onondaga Penitentiary, August 5, 1881, for the murder of his wife at Orwell, Oswego County, October 21, 1875. First trial, Oswego, May and June, 1876; disagreement. Second, Oswego, February and March, 1877; guilty, first degree. Supreme Court, January 18, 1878; affirmed verdict. Later, Court of Appeals granted new trial. Change venue to Syracuse. Third trial, September, 1879; Judge Daniels, presiding; convicted. Appeals and respites by Governors Robinson and Cornell, delayed execution until August 5, 1881. Was sentenced eight distinct times to be hanged. Ex-Judge S. C. Huntington of Pulaski acted as counsel for prisoner throughout the court proceedings. William P. Goodelle was also retained in final trial. William C. Ruger assisted local District Attorney in final trial.

MUNICIPAL COURT—The act of the Legislature establishing this court was passed in 1892. Under the provisions of the act, Governor Roswell P. Flower appointed two Judges, of different party affiliation, one to hold office for five years and the other for six years. At the close of their respective terms, their successors were to be elected for terms of six years each.

William G. Cady, appointed January 1, 1893, for five years.

Patrick J. Ryan, appointed January 1, 1893, for six years.

These Judges have succeeded themselves at each election and are still in office.

Miscellaneous Events

Under the caption of "miscellaneous events," is to be found much interesting and useful information, so varied in its character but insufficient in volume however, to warrant individual classification or indexing.

JERRY RESCUE INCIDENT—Occurred October 1, 1851.

TELEPHONE—Telephone exchange first established in this city in 1879.

TELEGRAPH—The first telegraph office in Syracuse was opened May 1, 1846.

LABOR DAY—Labor Day was first observed as a legal holiday, September 5, 1887.

ELECTRICITY—Electricity for general street lighting was introduced in this city in 1885.

CITY DIRECTORY—The first city directory was issued in 1851-2. It sold for 75 cents.

CHOLERA—In 1832 Syracuse experienced a severe cholera epidemic. About 100 deaths occurred.

TRAINS—The American and English trains were on exhibition in Vanderbilt Square November 29, 1893.

CARDIFF GIANT—Was unearthed October 16, 1869, on the Newell farm in the town of La Fayette.

HENRY CLAY—The funeral train bearing the remains of Henry Clay passed through this city July 7, 1852.

BARBECUE—The barbecue given by John Greenway, Sr., took place in Clinton Square January 1, 1870.

FAIR GROUNDS—The Onondaga County Agricultural Society's fair grounds were sold June 5, 1889, for \$75,000.

TOURNAMENT—National shooting tournament under *Herald's* direction opened May 29, 1896, at State Fair grounds.

STATE FAIR—State Fair was permanently located at Syracuse in 1888. First fair on new grounds September 11-18, 1890.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—The funeral train bearing the remains of President Lincoln passed through Syracuse April 26, 1865.

ELMWOOD PARK—"Billy" McGlory of New York, leased and fitted Elmwood Park as a place of amusement in 1896.

GREEK SLAVE—Powers' celebrated Greek Slave statue was exhibited in the Basement Arcade during June and July, 1852.

CROUSE STABLES—The Crouse stables and residence were sold at auction March 20, 1895, for \$17,550 and \$26,400, respectively.

RAILROAD DEPOT—The old depot which occupied Vanderbilt Square between South Salina and Warren Streets was torn down Sunday, February 28, 1869.

SOUP HOUSE—John Greenway, Sr., opened a free soup house in this city during the winter of 1876. Many hundreds of the city's poor were provided for daily.

RAINES LAW—In 1896, when the Raines law became operative, 475 licenses for the sale of liquor in this city were issued, a falling off of 243 from the previous year.

PLANK ROADS—It is said, on good authority, that the first plank road in the United States was constructed between Central Square and Syracuse in 1846. It was 16½ miles in length and cost about \$25,000.

ATLANTIC CABLE—September 1, 1858, was observed as a national jubilee to commemorate the laying of the Atlantic cable. Cyrus W. Field arrived in Syracuse, September 10, 1858, and was greeted by thousands of citizens.

SALINA STREET BRIDGE—The first permanent bridge over the Erie Canal at Salina Street, erected in 1822, was a single arch stone structure. The swing bridge was put in place in 1874, and November 24th, 1898, the present hoist bridge was opened to traffic.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS—The first electric light to be exhibited in this city was tested on the evening of June 8, 1880. Lights were suspended from the Wieting and Onondaga County Savings Bank buildings. Thousands of people from neighboring villages came to witness the trial.

ONONDAGA CREEK—In the spring of 1849 the channel of Onondaga Creek in the vicinity of the present Armory building was deepened and changed and the old "mill pond nuisance" abated. The State shared \$4,000 of the expense. March 30th, 1896, the creek reached the highest mark in 30 years, flooding a large area and causing much damage.

MORTUARY RECORD OF FORMER WELL-KNOWN SYRACUSANS

Name and Date of Death.	Name and Date of Death.	Name and Date of Death.	Name and Date of Death.
Alvord, Thomas G., Oct. 26, 1897.	Bramer, Byron D., Sept. 22, 1907.	Chapman, N. H., Dec. 9, 1902.	Dinehardt, George J., July 19, 1895.
Abele, Thomas, April 1, 1901.	Bowman, S. E., Dec. 14, 1900.	Crozier, W. H. H., May 14, 1903.	Dorgan, "Mike" C., April 25, 1909.
Alvord, Anson E., Nov. 6, 1904.	Belden, E. M., June 12, 1906.	Covert, E. B., Dec. 17, 1903.	Durston, A. J. ("Ted"), April 26, '09.
Abel, William A., April 28, 1908.	Beach, Wm. A., July 17, 1906.	Cady, A. B., April 11, 1904.	Dwyer, Dr. T. B., Jan. 1, 1909.
Alvord, "Ed.", July 4, 1901.	Barnes, Carroll E., June 9, 1906.	Cook, Geo. R., Dec. 20, 1904.	Draper, Rev. A. D., Jan. 21, 1909.
Allen, Francis F., June 19, 1896.	Boyd, Andrew, Oct. 13, 1905.	Cooper, John R., March 13, 1905.	Dorwin, Thos. M., Nov. 10, 1908.
Aldrich, Bruce S., Nov. 23, 1896.	Burton, Lebius D., May 1, 1906.	Cheney, Stephen, July 30, 1906.	Dickinson, Ed. D., March 2, 1908.
Adams, Chauncey, Dec. 27, 1909.	Belden, Chas. G., Dec. 16, 1904.	Clark, Dr. G. P., Sept. 1, 1907.	Dawson, Edward S., Dec. 18, 1906.
Anderson, Lucius, Sept. 4, 1906.	Bronson, James M., Feb. 13, 1905.	Clark, Chas. P., June 15, 1907.	Dollard, Edmund, Oct. 11, 1906.
Aberdeen, Dr. Robert, Oct. 18, 1903.	Brothers, Richard, Sept. 15, 1905.	Cook, Christian, May 8, 1908.	Didama, Dr. H. D., Oct. 4, 1905.
Abrogast, E. J., Jan. 4, 1904.	Becker, Conrad L., March 2, 1904.	Cook, Dr. Geo. W., July 20, 1908.	Dunfee, John, Dec. 24, 1904.
Anderson, Yale, June 16, 1907.	Brownell, Prof. W. H., Mar 23, 1904.	Clark, F. W., June 9, 1908.	Devine, James, Jan. 11, 1905.
Balzhauser, Oscar H., Aug. 6, 1907.	Butler, William A., July 10, 1904.	Cossitt, Major D., Jan. 3, 1908.	Danziger, Henry, Jan. 31, 1905.
Bowe, John C., Feb. 13, 1907.	Ballard, Robert, Aug. 7, 1904.	Cowles, Ulysses H., March 8, 1908.	Dunlop, Robert, Aug. 14, 1903.
Brown, Parker T., Dec. 11, 1908.	Brown, Clarence G., Aug. 20, 1904.	Clift, Leonard, Sept. 20, 1908.	Dempsey, S. J., Dec. 11, 1902.
Burns, Peter, June 20, 1895.	Belden, Hon. J. J., Jan. 1, 1904.	Casey, M. E., Sept. 21, 1908.	Doolittle, Chas. H., Sept. 26, 1900.
Bright, James G., May 28, 1889.	Bookstaver, Daniel, April 27, 1900.	Clancy, John T., Sept. 24, 1908.	Decker, Phillip, Nov. 27, 1901.
Bastable, Stephen, March 19, 1894.	Bagg, J. L., Feb. 12, 1901.	Coleman, Theo. H., Dec. 5, 1908.	Drescher, Otto P., May 31, 1909.
Burpee, Wm. M., Oct. 31, 1896.	Blair, Thomas E., March 27, 1901.	Curtis, Frank E., Dec. 7, 1908.	Dallas, Dr. Alex. J., March 4, 1910.
Borden, John B., Dec. 23, 1890.	Blair, Chas. E., Aug. 27, 1897.	Candee, DeForest D., Dec. 10, 1908.	Dillon, Matthew, March 7, 1909.
Brown, Dr. U. H., Dec. 27, 1900.	Bangs, Eli T., Jan. 4, 1901.	Chryst, M. T., March 3, 1909.	Everson, Giles, Oct. 3, 1902.
Bastable, Frederick, Feb. 2, 1900.	Bradley, W. C., April 1, 1901.	Caldwell, L. B., April 2, 1909.	Eckel, John H., June 28, 1908.
Butterfield, Theodore, March 15, 1900.	Brumelkamp, P. J., Feb. 17, 1902.	Clapper, Capt. C. C., July 5, 1909.	Eckel, Chief Phillip, June 1, 1886.
Behm, H., "Dutch Hank," Oct. 7, '83.	Barnes, John W., May 29, 1902.	Chamberlin, Col. W. R., June 22, '09.	Eckel, Chief Nicholas, June 4, 1897.
Blint, Jacob, Feb. 16, 1910.	Blint, Jacob, Sr., Feb. 13, 1908.	Cronin, John W., Oct. 29, 1909.	Emory, Dr. Thomas, Aug. 31, 1908.
Brown, Taylor, July 14, 1908.	Brewster, Thomas D., Oct. 8, 1904.	Cahill, Patrick F., Dec. 12, 1909.	Elliott, Chester M., Feb. 28, 1909.
Bigelow, Harry P., Sept. 30, 1908.	Clark, "Gus" B., Oct. 5, 1886.	Clark, Elizur, Dec. 27, 1895.	Earl, Andrew J., Feb. 3, 1910.
Burbans, Col. H. N., Dec. 2, 1908.	Comstock, Judge, Sept. 27, 1892.	Cleveland, Seth, Feb. 23, 1910.	Ennis, John, June 8, 1899.
Bartlett, Judge E. T., May 3, 1910.	Crouse, Edgar, Nov. 21, 1892.	Candee, Daniel, Dec. 9, 1897.	Fuller, Truman K., Oct. 15, 1900.
Barrow, John D., Dec. 7, 1906.	Croak, James E., Feb. 7, 1898.	Dorwin, Lyman C., June 27, 1898.	Farrell, Richard M., April 21, 1909.
Buck, Henry D., April 1, 1908.	Crouse, George N., April 20, 1897.	Dodge, "Dupely," May 5, 1888.	Falker, August, Feb. 4, 1909.
Bruce, Gen. D. H., Aug. 19, 1908.	Crouse, Jacob, Nov. 1, 1900.	Doyle, John F., Oct. 15, 1900.	Fiske, Prof. W. O., March 29, 1909.
Baumer, Anton F., Jan. 27, 1907.	Crouse, John J., Feb. 10, 1886.	Dunn, John G., March 25, 1900.	Feeck, Andrew J., May 6, 1910.
Ball, Geo. A., Oct. 20, 1907.	Chase, Amos W., Feb. 26, 1900.	Downer, Ezra R., April 1, 1896.	Friedel, Joseph F., March 28, 1908.
Beecher, Robt. M., Dec. 6, 1907.	Cogan, Peter, May 16, 1900.	Denison, Chas. A., Nov. 30, 1901.	Frick, George W., Aug. 30, 1907.
Butterfield, Dr. E. T., Dec. 16, 1907.	Candee, Horace, May 8, 1901.	Davis, Capt. Thos., Jan. 8, 1880.	Felkins, Henry, Feb. 15, 1905.
Baldwin, Harvey, Aug. 22, 1863.	Cummings, Dr. W. H., July 23, 1902.	Denison, Lucius S., Oct. 27, 1892.	Forrest, Edwin J., May 12, 1904.
Burnet, John B., July 17, 1889.	Comfort, Prof. Geo. F., May 5, 1910.	Denison, Franklin, Feb. 21, 1910.	Fellows, Henry J., Jan. 7, 1903.



MAYOR EDWARD SCHOENECK



CITY CLERK GEORGE METZ





SIDNEY H. COOK
CAMILLUS



FRANK MOULTON
CICERO



A.L. SOMERS
CLAY



BYRON CHATFIELD
ELBRIDGE



CHARLES HISCOCK
"CHAIRMAN"
DE WITT



JAMES G. BARNARD
FABIVS



FREDERICK M. POWER
GEDDES



WILLIS C. NEWELL -



CHARLES R. NORTHRUP
LYSANDER



PATRICK H. KEOHANE
MANLIUS

LIBRARY TRUSTEES



JOHN J. CUMMINS
PRESIDENT



J. WILLIAM SMITH





JOHN P. QVIGLEY

CHIEF ENGINEER, SYRACUSE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE CHIEFS



THOMAS F. RYAN
FIRST ASSISTANT



CHARLES COOMBS
SECOND ASSISTANT



POLITICAL

MATTERS POLITICAL OF ONONDAGA
AND CITY OF SYRACUSE.

Political Events in Onondaga

SYRACUSE has always been distinctively popular as the "Convention City." Its central location renders it easy of access to all sections of the Empire State, and this feature alone has wielded much influence in the past in its selection as a meeting place by the old political parties as well as by fraternal, business, religious, scientific, reform and other organizations of the state and nation. Much political history has been made in Syracuse. At many of the political conventions held in Syracuse during the past seventy-five years have been witnessed some of the most memorable factional quarrels and struggles for personal and party supremacy ever recorded in the histories of the old parties. In the year 1842, three political State conventions convened in Syracuse—Whig, Democratic and "Liberty Party." Two years later the Democratic State Convention was held in the old Presbyterian church when Silas Wright was nominated for governor. In 1850, six political state conventions were held here—which unusual occurrence gave to Syracuse the title "Convention City." The "Liberals" held their convention on the first of October, 1851, and it was on this occasion that the famous rescue of the slave "Jerry" from his Southern captor was effected in opposition to the fugitive slave law, the incident attracting unusual attention to Syracuse. At the Republican State Convention held in the old Wieting Hall in 1871, Roscoe Conkling and Reuben E. Fenton became involved in a serious political squabble which terminated in the latter and his supporters "bolting" the convention. Another notable State convention was that of 1872 when the Democrats at Wieting Hall, named Francis Kernan for governor, while their Liberal Republican allies convened at Shakespeare Hall and nominated for lieutenant-governor, Chauncey M. Depew—both being defeated at the polls. Samuel J. Tilden was nominated for governor at the Democrat State Convention held in Syracuse in 1874, and was elected. Another memorable convention was that of 1879, when Lucius Robinson was renominated for governor, and Tammany "bolted" the convention and nominated John Kelly for the same office. It will be remembered that it was in Syracuse that the late Grover Cleveland's wonderful career in State and National politics was launched. In 1882 at the Grand Opera House, he was nominated for governor, and every county in the State gave him majorities excepting six—Onondaga going against him by less than 100 votes. Another memorable convention was that which the so-called "Dandelion" Democrats held at the Alhambra in May, 1892, and of which former Mayor Grace of New York City was the leading spirit. Ever since the war period Onondaga County has uniformly given Republican majorities, but this condition has not in all years extended to a majority of the towns, though it has generally done so. One notable exception was in 1863, when the Democrats had one majority in the Board of Supervisors. In the town elections of 1848 the Democrats, with the number secured in the city, had a majority of seventeen to seven in the Board of Supervisors. During the sixty-two years of its incorporation the city has been governed twenty-six years by Democrats, and for thirty-six years by Whig and Republican mayors.

Roster of City Officers

ALDERMEN.

At the first Municipal election ever held in the city of Syracuse, March 7th, 1848, eight Aldermen were elected. Each of the four Wards elected two representatives, and on the organization of the Common Council at its first meeting, March 13th, "they proceeded to draw by lots for two-year terms," which resulted as follows: First Ward, James Lynch; Second Ward, Alexander McKinstry; Third Ward, Gardner Lawrence; Fourth Ward, Henry W. Durnford. Following is a complete list of the various Boards of Aldermen since the organization of the city in 1848, including that elected in November, 1909:

- 1848—First Ward, Elizur Clark, James Lynch; Second Ward, John B. Burnet, Alex. McKinstry; Third Ward, William H. Alexander, Gardner Lawrence; Fourth Ward, Robert Furman, Henry W. Durnford.
- 1849—First Ward, James Lynch, Patrick Feagan; Second Ward, Alex. McKinstry, Silas Titus; Third Ward, Gardner Lawrence, Amos Westcott; Fourth Ward, Henry W. Durnford, Edward B. Wicks.
- 1850—First Ward, John P. Babcock, Miles W. Bennett; Second Ward, Silas Titus, George W. Herrick; Third Ward, Amos Westcott, John W. Barker; Fourth Ward, Edward B. Wicks, Henry D. Hatch.
- 1851—First Ward, Miles W. Bennett, Burr Burton; Second Ward, George W. Herrick, James M. Taylor; Third Ward, John W. Barker, Benjamin L. Higgins, Volney Green; Fourth Ward, Henry D. Hatch, Charles Pope.
- 1852—First Ward, Burr Burton, Alonzo Crippen; Second Ward, Daniel O. Salmon, Herman Ackerman; Third Ward, Volney Green, Addison G. Williams; Fourth Ward, Charles Pope, Oliver T. Burt.
- 1853—First Ward, Alonzo Crippen, Patrick Cooney; Second Ward, Daniel O. Salmon, Alexander McKinstry; Third Ward, Addison G. Williams, John A. Clark; Fourth Ward, Oliver T. Burt, George J. Gardner.
- 1854—First Ward, Patrick Cooney, Richard Sanger; Second Ward, Jacob Pfohl, Peter Ohneth; Third Ward, Alexander McKinstry, Solomon Wands; Fourth Ward, Francis A. Thayer, Peter Featherly; Fifth Ward, Z. Lawrence Beebe, William B. Durkee; Sixth Ward, John A. Clark, Timothy Hough; Seventh Ward, Robert M. Richardson, William C. Young; Eighth Ward, George J. Gardner, Tobias Van Dusen.
- 1855—First Ward, Richard Savage, Timothy R. Porter; Second Ward, Peter Ohneth, Jacob Pfohl; Third Ward, Solomon Wands, Manly T. Hilliard; Fourth Ward, F. A. Thayer, William Kirkpatrick; Fifth Ward, Z. L. Beebe, Vernam C. James; Sixth Ward, Timothy Hough, Charles H. Wells; Seventh Ward, Robert M. Richardson, Horatio N. White; Eighth Ward, Tobias Van Dusen, Elijah M. Ford.
- 1856—First Ward, Timothy R. Porter, Coddington B. Williams; Second Ward, Peter Ohneth, Peter Conrad; Third Ward, Manly T. Hilliard, Charles Manahan; Fourth Ward, William Kirkpatrick, George Sanford; Fifth Ward, Vernam C. James, William B. Durkee; Sixth Ward, Amos B. Hough, Henry Church; Seventh Ward, Horatio N. White, Francis A. Marsh; Eighth Ward, Norman Watson, James L. Bagg.

Roster of Municipal Government

ROSTER OF COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
M. E. Monahan,	Comptroller.....	\$3,500.00	Mark E. Conan,	Audit Clerk.....	1,500.00
Geo. J. Yaeckel,	Deputy Comp....	2,000.00	A. D. O'Keefe,	Asst. Bookkeeper..	800.00
E. R. Hildreth,	Chief Bookkeeper..	1,600.00	Henry Joseph,	Clerk.....	800.00
J. A. Lighthall, Jr.,	Warrant Clerk	1,200.00	Mary A. Cavanaugh,	Stenographer	720.00

ROSTER OF CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
George J. Metz,	City Clerk.....	\$2,800.00	L. F. Ormsbee,	First Assistant....	1,200.00
Andrew Zinmeister,	Deputy City Clerk	1,650.00	Edith L. Bailey,	Second Assistant and Stenographer.....	900.00

ROSTER OF CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
DeForest F. Settle,	Treasurer.....	\$3,000.00	John A. Troendle,	Bookkeeper....	1,600.00
Jacob D. Stemmler,	Deputy.....	2,500.00	G. H. Bedford,	Chief General Tax Clerk	1,200.00
John L. Barnes,	Cashier.....	1,500.00	H. H. Britcher,	Gen. Tax Clerk...	1,000.00
Geo. F. Smith,	Local Tax Clerk...	1,300.00	Stuart M. Carroll,	Gen. Tax Clerk.	1,000.00
H. A. Eiler,	Assistant Local Tax Clerk	1,200.00	Joseph G. Stadler,	Stenographer...	720.00

CITY CLERKS.

The following have served as City Clerks since the organization of the city in 1848:

1848—R. Yoe, D. P. Wood.	1863—Robert M. Beecher.	1890-96—H. F. Stephens.
1849—S. Corning Judd.	1864-5—Edward H. Brown.	1896-99—Melvin Z. Haven.
1850-4—L. L. Alexander.	1866-70—E. S. Mathews.	1899—George J. Metz.
1854-7—Carroll E. Smith.	1870-84—Lyman C. Dorwin.	1900-1—J. H. Saunders.
1857-8—James S. Gillespie.	1884-90—H. W. Bannister.	1902—George J. Metz.
1859-63—Edgar S. Mathews.		1910—Still in office.

CITY TREASURERS.

The following have served as City Treasurers since the organization of the city in 1848:

1848—Perry Burdick.	1863—D. J. Halstead.	1860-1-2—J. G. K. Truair.
1849—H. W. Van Buren.	1864-5—John G. K. Truair.	1879-80-1-2—T. Sullivan.
1850—Harvey Hathaway.	1866—Moses Summers.	1883-4-5—Charles J. Rae.
1851—James A. Castle.	1867—Charles J. Foote.	1886-7-8—Michael Whelan.
1852—Jacob S. Smith.	1868-9—Thomas S. Truair.	1889-90-1—B. W. Roscoe.
1853—John M. Jaycox.	1870-1-2-3-4—P. Bassett.	1892-3-4—P. R. Quinlan.
1854-5—S. H. Slosson.	1875—A. L. Bridgman.	1895-'02—Elbert F. Allen.
1856—Edgar Marvin.	1876—James B. Rae.	1902-5—F. W. Traugott.
1857-8—Horace Wheaton.	1877-8—Stiles M. Rust.	1906-9—Jacob Stemmler.
1859—Norman Otis.		1910-11—DeForest Settle.

1857—First Ward, Coddington B. Williams, Patrick Cooney; Second Ward, Peter Conrad, Cornelius L. Alvord; Third Ward, Charles Manahan, John Ritchie; Fourth Ward, George Sanford, William Kirkpatrick; Fifth Ward, John C. Manley, John J. Mory; Sixth Ward, Amos B. Hough, Henry Church; Seventh Ward, Francis A. Marsh, John Radigan; Eighth Ward, Norman Watson, Samuel J. Lackey.

1858—First Ward, Patrick Cooney; Second Ward, Frederick Gilbert; Third Ward, Charles Manahan; Fourth Ward, James Johnson; Fifth Ward, Abiah P. Doane; Sixth Ward, John L. Cook; Seventh Ward, R. M. Richardson; Eighth Ward, Samuel J. Lackey.

Political Appointments

- Charles R. Wright retired as Chief of Police, June 6, 1905.
- Dr. O. A. Thomas removed from office in Health Bureau, November 29, 1904.
- George H. Cheney made Librarian of Court of Appeals Library, June 29, 1904.
- James K. McGuire resigned from Democratic General Committee, April 20, 1904.
- William B. Kirk was elected delegate to Democratic State Convention, April 6, 1904.
- George H. Bond received the appointment of Transfer Tax Appraiser, January 9, 1902.
- E. F. Allen made City Treasurer, February 27, 1895. Reappointed, January 19, 1898.
- John S. Kenyon was appointed Secretary of the State Railroad Commission, December 4, 1897.
- Attorney Chas. L. Stone was appointed Referee in Bankruptcy Proceedings, July 20, 1898.
- John W. Reynolds was appointed Assistant District Attorney to J. B. Kline, December 28, 1898.
- Peter E. Garlock received the appointment of Internal Revenue Collector, January 31, 1903.
- John S. Kenyon retired as Chairman of the Republican General Committee, August 18, 1900.
- Richard J. Shanahan was appointed Third Deputy State Superintendent of Insurance, July 14, 1903.
- Frederick A. Kuntzsch nominated by President McKinley for Surveyor of Port, June 3, 1900.
- Richard J. Shanahan was made Chairman of Republican General Committee, September 26, 1903.
- Fred J. Baker appointed Commissioner of Public Works by Mayor Jacob Amos, August 28, 1895.
- James E. Newell was appointed Corporation Counsel by Mayor James K. McGuire, January 22, 1897.
- Francis Hendricks entered upon the duties of Collector of the Port of New York, September 28, 1891.
- Lyman C. Dorwin was appointed Police Justice Clerk to Justice Thomas Mulholland, November 27, 1888.
- James S. Gilbert was appointed Chairman of the Republican General Committee, September 8, 1900.
- John J. Metz appointed Registrar of Vital Statistics, November 1, 1906, to succeed P. J. Cody, resigned.
- George D. Beebe was appointed Superintendent of the Bureau of Water by Mayor Fobes, January 2, 1908.
- John S. Markell of Oswego, was appointed Superintendent of the Onondaga Penitentiary, Nov. 28th, 1894.
- Hendrick S. Holden was appointed Fish, Game and Forest Commissioner, by Governor L. P. Morton, April, 1896.
- Francis Hendricks and Henry B. Coman elected delegates to Republican National Convention, April 9, 1904.
- Francis Hendricks appointed State Superintendent of Insurance, January 27th, 1900. Term expired February 11th, 1906.
- James Kernan was appointed Commissioner of Public Works, October 7, 1903. A. R. Thompson removed by Mayor Kline.
- Supervisor Moses D. Rubin appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal, June 27, 1900. Appointed Special Deputy Excise Commissioner, January 1, 1909.
- Charles A. Sweet was appointed City Engineer by Mayor McGuire, January 29, 1901, to succeed Russell R. Stuart, who resigned January 17, 1901.
- James J. Barrett appointed Assistant Deputy Attorney-General, July 15, 1903, and Deputy Attorney-General, January 1, 1906. Resigned, June 1, 1909.

In 1854 an act of Legislature authorized the sale of the lands, comprising a little more than ten acres, of the Syracuse Coarse Salt Company, situated in the old Fifth Ward, and the salt vats were ordered to be removed between October 1, 1854, and the 1st of March, 1855. The sale of the lands did not occur, however, until June, 1855. Fifty-three lots brought \$38,390.

*Political and Legislative

- The marriage license law went into effect January 2, 1908.
- The taxing of bicycles went into effect in this city in 1894.
- In the year 1853 the four wards of the city were sub-divided into eight.
- The Act incorporating the City of Syracuse was passed December 14, 1847.
- Charter amendments in 1858-9 fixed the salary of Mayor at \$500, and Aldermen at \$100 per year.
- Shortages in the funds of City Treasurer's office discovered and made public, May 9, 1907.
- Republicans of Onondaga County tendered dinner to James M. Gilbert, November 21, 1902.
- The Assembly Committee began the investigation of the city's street railways, October 16, 1895.
- The holding of regular monthly meetings of the Board of Supervisors began in April, 1906.
- W. J. Ranton awarded his seat in the Common Council by decision of General Term, July 5, 1895.
- Charles H. Duell resigned from Court of Appeals Bench, District of Columbia, September 1, 1906.
- The Republican Escort left for Washington March 2, 1901, to take part in the inaugural ceremonies.
- Governor Roosevelt signed the Ambler bill, permanently locating the State Fair at Syracuse, April 10, 1900.
- The salary of Supervisor was increased from \$200 to \$500 in 1906, but did not go into effect until January, 1908.
- Mayor J. K. McGuire was elected to direct the campaign for the State Democratic organization, September 16, 1900.
- Ex-Alderman Frank J. Costello won case against Thomas Cullivan for "contested office of Alderman," July 21, 1900.
- Common Council meetings changed from evening to afternoon, 1908. First meeting held Monday afternoon, October 19, 1908.
- The City Council by resolution June 10, 1899, made Clinton Square a "park." It was abandoned as a public market May 15, 1899.
- The Syracuse Lighting Company accepted decision in March, 1907, of the State Gas Commission, and paid rebates to consumers.
- Under the census of 1905 Onondaga lost one Assemblyman in the Legislature, the county being reduced from four to three districts.
- Chapter 252 of the Laws of 1886, annexed a portion of the town of Onondaga to the city, and it became a portion of the then Fifth Ward.
- Chapter 647 of the Laws of 1886, annexed the village of Danforth and a portion of the town of Onondaga to the city, forming the Eleventh Ward.
- Chapter 110 of the Laws of 1890, divided the Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Wards of the city, forming the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards.
- The Legislature of 1906 created the office of Purchasing Agent, and Frank X. Wood was the first incumbent, receiving his appointment March 5, 1906.
- Board of Supervisors voted appropriation of \$50,000 for Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, February 15, 1906. Clinton Square chosen as the site, July 20, 1906.
- The Chapman Assembly Committee's investigation of municipal affairs commenced March 8, 1895. Col. E. S. Jenney resigned as committee's counsel, March 27, 1895.
- The law increasing the number of wards from eight to eleven took effect in February, 1887; increased to fourteen wards in January, 1891; to nineteen wards in January, 1893.
- William R. Tobey was appointed Clerk of Police Court, January 27, 1896. He was removed by decision of Court, October 19, 1896, and William Sears assumed the duties of the office.
- Chapter 571 of the Laws of 1892, divided the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Twelfth Wards of the city, forming the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards.
- In 1897 a law was enacted creating a "Commissioner of Jurors." Salem Hyde was appointed first Commissioner in April of the same year. He was succeeded by Augustus T. Armstrong, the present incumbent.

* See Syracuse's Distinguished Guests—for political speeches—page 23.

Mayors of Syracuse

During the sixty-two years that Syracuse has been a city it has been governed by nineteen Republican Mayors, fourteen Democratic Mayors and by three Whigs. The following table gives a complete list of those who have served since the city's organization, showing the terms of each and the political party they represented, as well as the date of death of those deceased.

The remains of Harvey Baldwin, the first Mayor, were deposited in the family vault in Rose Hill Cemetery, August 25th, 1863.

1848—Harvey Baldwin, Dem.; died Aug. 22, 1863.	1871-2—Francis E. Carroll, Dem.
1849—Elias W. Leavenworth, Whig; died Nov. 25, 1887.	1873—William J. Wallace, Rep.
1850—Alfred H. Hovey, Whig; died Aug. 7, 1865.	1874—Nathan F. Graves, Dem.; died July 21, 1896.
1851—*Horace Wheaton, Dem.; died June 23, 1882.	1875—George P. Hier, Rep.; died Feb. 22, 1901.
1852—Jason C. Woodruff,† Locofoco; died July 16, 1878.	1876—John Crouse, Rep.; died Feb. 10, 1886.
1853—Dennis McCarthy,† Locofoco; died Feb. 15, 1886.	1877-8—James J. Belden, Rep.; died Jan. 1, 1904.
1854—Allen Monroe, Whig; died Nov. 10, 1884.	1879—Irving G. Vann, Rep.
1855—Lyman Stevens, Rep.; died Nov. 16, 1891.	1880-1—Francis Hendricks, Rep.
1856-7—Charles F. Williston, Dem.; died Sept. 22, 1896.	1882—John Demong, Dem.; died March 24, 1884.
1858—William Winton, Dem.; died March 19, 1871.	1883-4-5—Thomas Ryan, Dem.
1859—Elias W. Leavenworth, Rep.	1886-7—Willis B. Burns, Rep.
1860—Amos Westcott, Rep.; died July 6, 1873.	1888-9—William B. Kirk, Dem.
1861-2—Charles Andrews, Rep.	1890-1—William Cowie, Rep.
1863—Daniel Bookstaver, Dem.; died April 27, 1903.	1892-3-4-5—Jacob Amos, Rep.
1864—Archibald C. Powell, Rep.; died Sept. 10, 1884.	1896-7-8-9-1900-1—James K. McGuire, Dem.
1865-6-7—William D. Stewart, Dem.; died April 9, 1874.	1902-3—Jay B. Kline, Rep.
1868—Charles Andrews, Rep.	1904-9—Alan C. Fobes, R.
1869-70—Charles P. Clark, Rep.; died June 15, 1907.	1910—Edward Schoeneck, Rep.

Living Former Mayors—Charles Andrews, Francis E. Carroll, William J. Wallace, Irving G. Vann, Francis Hendricks, Thomas Ryan, Willis B. Burns, William B. Kirk, William Cowie, Jacob Amos, James K. McGuire, Jay B. Kline and Alan C. Fobes.

*Appointed by the Common Council, Moses D. Burnet, Locofoco, refused to qualify.

†Locofoco—The extreme section of the Democratic party of 1835, known as the Equal Rights party; any adherent of that party.

The County Clerk's office was made a salaried office by act of the Legislature in 1892, and Mr. James Butler, Sr., was the first salaried clerk. Previous to this it was operated under the fee system. Court of Appeals rendered decision "that County Clerk James Butler was not entitled to fees accruing from his office," October 8, 1895.

Alderman Frank Matty re-elected President of Common Council, January 4, 1898. Eugene J. Mack was elected President of Common Council by the Republican Aldermen at a special meeting January 6, 1898. The Democratic members of the Council and City Clerk were indicted by the Grand Jury, January 28, 1898, on charge of conspiracy.

MAYORALTY CANDIDATES

Following table shows total vote received by Republican, Democratic and Independent candidates for Mayor, since 1867:

Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.	Maj.	Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.	Maj.
1867	Wm. D. Stewart, D....	3,158	239	1884	Thomas Ryan, D.....	5,260	1,709
	Henry D. Didama, R....	2,919			Willis Burns, R.....	3,551	
1868	Charles Andrews, R....	3,501	127		W. S. Peck, Ind.....	3,152	
	John A. Green, Jr., D..	3,374		1885	Thomas Ryan, D.....	5,811	120
1869	Chas. P. Clark, R.....	3,716	589		A. C. Chase, R.....	5,691	
	Wm. D. Stewart, D....	3,127		1886	Willis Burns, R.....	6,982	1,912
1870	C. P. Clark, R.....	3,487	237		Thomas Ryan, D.....	5,070	
	D. O. Salmon, D.....	3,138		1888	Wm. B. Kirk, D.....	7,799	752
1871	Frank E. Carroll, D....	3,983	237		A. C. Chase, R.....	7,047	
	Cornelius Longstreet, R.	3,746		1890	Wm. Cowie, R.....	8,874	808
1872	Frank E. Carroll, D....	4,270	191		Wm. B. Kirk, D.....	8,066	
	William Baumgras, R..	4,079		1892	Jacob Amos, R.....	9,813	1,219
1873	Wm. J. Wallace, R.....	4,154	495		George Penn, D.....	8,594	
	Elizur Clark, D.....	3,659		1894	D. W. Peck, D.....	7,496	
1874	Nathan F. Graves, D...	3,972	373		Jacob Amos, Ind.....	7,724	‡228
	J. J. Belden, R.....	3,599			J. B. Kline, R.....	4,839	
1875	George P. Hier, R.....	4,285	485	1895	Jas. K. McGuire, D....	9,161	‡3,045
	Henry M. Bancroft, D..	3,800			C. G. Baldwin, C. M. R.	6,116	
1876	John J. Crouse, R.....	4,274	122		Charles F. Saul, R....	5,884	
	John R. Whitlock, D...	4,152		1897	Jas. K. McGuire, D....	11,825	1,228
1877	J. J. Belden, R.....	5,347	1,638		Donald Dey, R.....	10,597	
	John R. Whitlock, D...	3,609		1899	Jas. K. McGuire, D....	12,433	1,083
1878	J. J. Belden, R.....	4,242	1,057		Theo. E. Hancock, R..	10,350	
	Wilbur M. Brown, D...	1,319		1901	J. B. Kline, R.....	13,167	1,418
1879	§Arthur P. Yates, W. C.	3,185			Jas. K. McGuire, D....	11,749	
	Irving G. Vann, R.....	4,301	871	1903	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	13,486	2,300
	Henry J. Mowry, D....	3,430			F. W. Thompson, D....	11,186	
	§Frank Raymond, W. C.	919		1905	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	15,716	6,006
1880	Francis Hendricks, R..	5,506	1,782		Thomas Murphy, D....	9,710	
	Col. J. W. Yale, D....	3,724		1907	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	14,617	2,317
1881	Francis Hendricks, R..	5,194	1,763		Frank Matty, D.....	12,300	
	Charles E. Stevens, D..	3,431		1909	Edward Schoeneck, R..	12,532	1,047
1882	John Demong, D.....	4,287	69		George Driscoll, D....	11,485	
	George Barnes, R.....	4,218			†Jos. A. Griffin, S. D..	2,281	
1883	Thomas Ryan, D.....	4,920	86		*J. Brewster Gere, D. P	2,263	
	Martin A. Knapp, R....	4,834					

§Workingmen's candidate. ‡Amos' majority over Peck, McGuire's majority over Baldwin, Vann's majority over Mowry, Schoeneck's majority over Driscoll. *Direct Primaries. †Square Deal.

CITY CLERK, TREASURER AND COMPTROLLER

Following table shows the vote received by candidates for the offices of President of Common Council, City Treasurer and Comptroller since 1899:

Year	Candidates for President of Council.	Vote.	Candidates for City Treasurer.	Vote.	Candidates for City Comptroller.	Vote.
1899	John W. Smith, R....	10,615	E. F. Allen, D.....	13,378	G. A. Manz, D....	12,315
	M. L. Yann, D.....	11,801	M. J. McCarthy, R.	9,032	Chas. Listman, R..	10,064
1901	Alan C. Fobes, R....	13,103	F. W. Traugott, R.	12,810	E. J. Mack, R....	13,102
	M. L. Yann, D.....	11,709	E. F. Allen, D.....	11,958	G. A. Manz, D....	11,685
1903	John W. Sadler, R....	13,713	F. W. Traugott, R.	13,724	E. J. Mack, R....	13,953
	M. L. Yann, D.....	10,901	A. Steinbecker, D..	10,987	J. T. Shea, D.....	10,641
1905	John W. Sadler, R....	15,799	J. D. Stemmler, R.	15,515	R. J. Shanahan, R.	15,942
	H. G. Williams, D....	9,630	Chas. A. King, D..	9,910	F. H. Loughlin, D.	9,472
1907	John W. Sadler, R....	14,948	J. D. Stemmler, R.	15,036	R. J. Shanahan, R.	15,056
	Thos. M. Gafney, D..	12,295	Emil M. Kotz, D..	12,186	R. V. Miller, D....	12,137
1909	Lewis C. Merrell, R..	13,074	DeForest Settle, R.	12,950	M. E. Monahan, R.	13,096
	W. W. Taber, D....	11,313	Emil M. Kotz, D..	11,422	Philip E. Gooley, D.	11,067
	G. F. Hadley,* D. P..	2,230	I. H. Monroe, D. P.	2,251	J. W. Dorsey, D. P.	2,364
	Jas. A. Horton,† S. D.	1,946	J. H. Cassidy, S. D.	1,931	C. W. Wood, S. D.	2,006

*Direct Primary. †Square Deal.

ANNUAL BUDGETS—CITY, STATE AND COUNTY

The following table shows amounts of city's budgets and tax rates and the city's share of State and County taxes and tax rate per \$1,000, since the year 1878:

Year	MAYOR.	City Budgets.	City Tax Rate	City's State and County Taxes.	City's State and Co. Rate
1878	J. J. Belden, R.....	\$345,000.00	\$11.30	\$216,852.93	\$6.98
1879	I. G. Vann, R.....	325,000.00	11.10	216,207.17	7.28
1880	F. Hendricks, R.....	363,000.00	12.50	232,240.10	7.89
1881	F. Hendricks, R.....	366,000.00	12.40	222,331.70	7.40
1882	J. Demong, D.....	396,000.00	13.12	245,528.02	8.06
1883	T. Ryan, D.....	376,000.00	12.20	262,938.97	8.44
1884	T. Ryan, D.....	425,000.00	13.26	256,794.55	7.95
1885	T. Ryan, D.....	425,000.00	13.01	282,497.71	8.66
1886	W. Burns, R.....	425,000.00	12.40	304,312.56	8.88
1887	W. Burns, R.....	525,000.00	13.83	330,767.03	8.71
1888	W. B. Kirk, D.....	537,000.00	13.50	367,648.14	9.24
1889	W. B. Kirk, D.....	813,000.00	19.90	231,453.08	5.67
1890	Wm. Cowie, R.....	722,000.00	16.72	200,583.73	4.65
1891	Wm. Cowie, R.....	747,500.00	16.60	188,637.32	4.19
1892	J. Amos, R.....	763,500.00	16.525	203,018.22	4.39
1893	J. Amos, R.....	820,000.00	17.165	223,181.82	4.67
1894	J. Amos, R.....	884,000.00	18.17	205,332.26	4.22
1895	J. Amos, R.....	957,000.00	†14.75	248,744.54	3.84
1896	J. K. McGuire, D.....	1,064,000.00	15.95	262,970.63	3.95
1897	J. K. McGuire, D.....	1,085,000.00	13.95	246,589.95	3.25
1898	J. K. McGuire, D.....	1,245,200.69	15.95	300,485.64	3.86
1899	J. K. McGuire, D.....	1,238,994.96	15.345	320,546.02	3.99
1900	J. K. McGuire, D.....	1,752,509.96	19.25	330,659.46	3.63
1901	J. K. McGuire, D.....	1,855,245.52	21.30	300,898.30	3.45
1902	J. B. Kline, R.....	1,552,701.67	18.00	243,608.40	2.82
1903	J. B. Kline, R.....	1,379,202.16	16.37	260,841.21	3.10
1904	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	1,642,387.06	18.99	345,285.20	3.99
1905	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	1,504,086.19	17.27	298,358.25	3.43
1906	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	1,579,667.56	17.38	276,310.28	3.04
1907	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	1,611,750.67	17.04	413,832.30	4.38
1908	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	1,886,355.75	19.3001	412,545.41	4.22
1909	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	1,860,227.56	18.374	461,124.80	4.56
1910	E. Schoeneck, R.....	2,023,118.46	.....	.....	.....

†Eleven months.

POLITICAL AND LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

Chapter 3 of the Laws of 1893, Chapter 101 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 81 of the Laws of 1898, changed the boundaries of the wards and the numbering thereof without increasing the territory of the city or the number of wards.

State Lighting Commission commenced their investigation March 19, 1906, and handed down decision September 6, 1906, directing 20 per cent. reduction in price of electricity, and 5 per cent. in price of gas, to Syracuse consumers.

Chapter 361 of the Laws of 1899, annexed a part of the town of Onondaga and all of the village of Elmwood and changed the boundaries of the Eighteenth Ward. That portion of the chapter relating to Elmwood went into effect December 31, 1899.

James E. Leamy took possession of the office of Fire Marshal, succeeding Hoyt H. Freeman, May 4, 1897. The latter instituted legal proceedings to recover the office which resulted in his favor, and he took formal possession June 2, 1898, by order of the Court.

The charter of the City of Syracuse in force at the present time and known as the "White Charter," was passed in 1898. The city government of 1900 was the first to organize and operate under its provisions. It has since been amended in some particulars.

Roster of County Officers

Following tabulated lists of County Officers who have served in the various departments of the County government since its establishment in 1794, were copied from official records:

The following have served as District Attorneys of Onondaga County since 1818:

1818—Victor Birdseye.	1859—Frank Hiscock.	1883—Ceylon H. Lewis.
1836—Jerome L. Briggs.	1862—William H. Gifford.	1886—Lawrence T. Jones.
1841—William J. Dodge.	1865—Levi W. Hall.	1889—Theo. E. Hancock.
1843—LeRoy Morgan.	1868—Frederick A. Lyman.	1892—Benjamin J. Shove.
1847—Henry Sheldon.	1871—William P. Goodelle.	1895—Jay B. Kline.
1850—Rowland H. Gardner.	1874—William James.	1902—William L. Barnum.
1853—Charles Andrews.	1877—Nathaniel M. White.	1908—George H. Bond.
1856—Henry S. Fuller.	1880—Harrison Hoyt.	1910—Still in office.

The following have served as Surrogates of the county of Onondaga since the year 1794:

1794—Moses Dewitt.	1831—John Fleming, Jr.	1863—Oscar L. Sprague.
1797—Thomas Mumford.	1840—Isaac T. Minard.	1865—DeWitt C. Greenfield.
1799—Thaddeus M. Wood.	1844—David D. Hillis.	1869—Cyrus Sweet.
1800—George Hall.	1847—Isaac T. Minard.	1874—Cyrus Sweet.
1810—Medal Curtis.	1851—L. Harris Hiscock.	1880—George R. Copk.
1811—George Hall.	1855—Amasa H. Jerome.	1892—Edgar P. Glass.
1822—James Porter.	1859—Samuel D. Luce.	1910—Still in office.
1824—Freeborn G. Jewett.		

The following have served as Clerks of Onondaga County since 1794:

1794—Benjamin Ledyard.	1855—Edwin P. Hopkins.	1885—J. Emmet Wells.
1799—Comfort Tyler.	1858—Victory J. Birdseye.	1888—George G. Cotton.
1802—Jasper Hopper.	1861—Elijah S. Payne.	1891—John J. Hallock (one month).
1810—Geo. W. Olmstead.	1864—Carroll E. Smith.	1892—DeForest Settle.
1811—Jasper Hopper.	1867—Theodore L. Poole.	1895—James Butler, to Dec. 12, '96 (deceased).
1818—Truman Adams.	1870—Edgar E. Ewers.	1896—George J. Yaeckel.
1823—Daniel Mosely.	1873—Charles E. Hurd (died before taking office).	1898—George J. Yaeckel, elected to full term.
1825—Reuben L. Hess.	1873—Charles E. Hubbell.	1901-5—J. E. Hubbell.
1834—Alanson Edwards.	1876—Thomas H. Scott.	1906-7-8—Jas. C. Butler.
1837—Elijah Rhodes.	1879—William Cowie.	1909—Re-elected.
1840—Charles T. Hicks.	1882—Gustavus Sniper.	
1846—Vivus W. Smith.		
1849—Rufus Cossett.		
1852—Bernard Slocum.		

The following have served as County Judges of the county of Onondaga since its organization in 1794:

1794—Seth Phillips.	Tousley and John Ten Eyck.	Allen and Grove Lawrence.
1795—William Stevens.	1818—James O. Wattles and Warren Hecox.	1843—Nathan Soule, Oliver R. Strong, Lyman H. Mason, Johnson Hall and Daniel Pratt.
1797—Asa Danforth.	1819—Jonathan Stanley, Squire Munro, Levi Mason and James Webb.	1847—John L. Stevens, George A. Stansbury, Lyman Kingsley, Amasa H. Jerome and James R. Lawrence.
1799—William Stevens.	1823—Nehemiah H. Earll, John Mason, George Pettit, James Sisson, Jr.	1850—Richard Woolworth and Israel Spencer.
1801—Daniel Bradley.	1828—Nehemiah H. Earll, Geo. Pettit, Martin M. Ford, Otis Bigelow and John Smith.	1854—Richard Woolworth.
1802—John Ballard.	1831—Samuel L. Edwards.	1862—Henry Riegel.
1804—W. J. Vredenburg.	1833—John Watson.	1883—A. Judd Northrup.
1805—Reuben Humphreys.	1838—Otis Bigelow, David Munro, Geo. Pettit, Jas.	1894—William M. Ross.
1808—Daniel Bradley.		1910—Still in office.
1809—Squire Munro, Roswell Tousley and W. J. Vredenburg.		
1812—Jacob R. DeWitt, James Geddes and Sylvanus Tousley.		
1813—Joshua Forman.		
1814—Reuben Humphreys.		
1815—Jacob R. DeWitt, Squire Munro, Amos		

Roster of County Offices

ROSTER OF COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
Henry J. Knapp,	Treasurer.....	\$4,000.00	George B. Hammond,	Cashier.....	1,500.00
Wm. S. Landon,	Deputy Treasurer	3,000.00	Minnie E. Gersbacher.....		600.00

ROSTER OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
George H. Bond,	District Attor- ney	\$3,700.00	Edward D. Chapman,	Second As- sistant District Attorney.....	1,200.00
Geo. W. Standen,	First Assistant District Attorney.....	2,000.00	John N. Mosher,	Third Assistant.	1,200.00
			J. N. Ardner,	Confidential Clerk..	720.00

ROSTER OF SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
Edgar P. Glass,	Surrogate.....	\$5,000.00	Jeannette Atwell,	Recording Clerk.	†600.00
John W. Sadler,	Clerk of Court....	2,000.00	Mildred Remer,	Desk Clerk.....	600.00
J. H. Wilson,	Court Stenographer.	1,200.00	*J. J. Glass,	Transfer Tax Clerk... 1,200.00	
Mary E. Parkinson,	Index Clerk..	900.00			
Margaret H. Ney,	Recording Clerk	†600.00			

ROSTER OF SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
Frederick Wyker,	Sheriff.....	\$4,000.00	John Sleeth,	Third Deputy.....	*750.00
E. G. Ten Eyck,	Under Sheriff....	1,750.00	Louis H. Kruger,	Deputy Sheriff..	900.00
John C. Kratz,	First Deputy.....	1,200.00	John Greaves,	Deputy Sheriff....	900.00
Wm. H. Turner,	Second Deputy Sheriff	1,000.00	Fred'k Bretzer,	Deputy Sheriff....	900.00

ROSTER OF COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
James C. Butler,	Clerk.....	\$4,000.00	Miss Mary A. Kinne,	Clerk.....	720.00
Henry S. Whitney,	Deputy.....	1,800.00	Chas. H. Schlosser,	Abstract Clerk	Fees
Charles J. Clarke,	Deputy.....	1,800.00	John Y. Andrews,	Abstract Clerk.	Fees
George Baxter,	Special Deputy....	1,200.00	L. T. Hogan,	Abstract Clerk.....	Fees
Arthur C. Mead,	Special Deputy..	1,200.00	Robert Snow,	Abstract Clerk....	Fees
Ralph C. Doran,	Special Deputy... 1,200.00		John Bates,	Abstract Clerk.....	Fees
L. Trage, Jr.,	Cash. Mortgage Tax	1,500.00	Miss H. M. Ingraham,	Recorder..	720.00
J. B. Emerick,	Chattel Mortgage Clerk	960.00	Miss Mabelle Smith,	Recorder....	660.00
Miss Carrie C. Doll,	Index Clerk..	1,000.00	Mrs. Minnie S. Greeley,	Recorder.	660.00
Miss Anna Hopstein,	Asst. Clerk..	720.00	Miss M. G. Barrett,	Recorder.....	660.00
Miss Mary O'Neil,	Judgment Clerk	840.00	Miss Mary C. Rogers,	Recorder....	660.00
Mrs. Emma K. Callanan,	Clerk....	840.00	Miss Ethel Kitz,	Recorder.....	660.00
Rodman T. Odell,	Clerk.....	840.00	Miss S. Pearl Owen,	Recorder....	660.00
Miss Belle C. Grumbach,	Clerk....	720.00	Miss Eliz. G. Dowling,	Recorder... 660.00	
			Miss F. E. Anderson,	Recorder....	660.00

The following have served as Sheriffs of the county of Onondaga since the year 1794:

1794—John Harris.	1828—John H. Johnson.	1870—William Evans.
1796—Abiather Hall.	1831—Johnson Hall.	1873—Davis Cossitt.
1798—Comfort Tyler.	1834—Dorastus Lawrence.	1876—John J. Meldram.
1799—Elnathan Beach.	1837—Elihu L. Phillips.	1879—Hiram K. Edwards.
1801—E. R. Hawley.	1840—Frederick Benson.	1882—Minor G. Bennett.
1804—Elijah Phillips.	1844—Heber Weatherby.	1885—Thomas R. O'Neil.
1808—Robert Earll.	1846—J. C. Cuddeback.	1888—Hector B. Johnson.
1810—Elijah Rust.	1849—William C. Gardner.	1891—John A. Hoxsie.
1811—Robert Earll.	1852—H. W. Chadwick.	1894—Oscar F. Austin.
1813—Elijah Rust.	1855—James M. Munroe.	1897—Stephen Thornton.
1819—H. L. Granger, G.	1858—George L. Maynard.	1901—Charles W. Marvin.
Cornish and J. Earll.	1861—Byron D. Benson.	1904—William H. Turner.
1823—Luther Marsh.	1864—Jared C. Williams.	1907—Thomas F. Walsh.
1825—Lewis Smith.	1867—Dewitt C. Toll.	1910-12—Frederick Wyker.

COUNTY JUDGES AND SURROGATES

Following table shows total vote received by Republican and Democratic candidates for Surrogate and County Judge since 1862:

Year	SURROGATE CANDIDATES	Vote in City.	Vote in Tow's.	Year	COUNTY JUDGE CANDIDATES.	Vote in City.	Vote in Tow's.
1865	Dewitt C. Greenfield, R.	+9,871	....	1862	Henry Riegel, R.	+9,218	....
	W. W. VanBrocklin, D.	+7,216	....		Hamilton Burdick, D.	+7,784	....
1869	Cyrus Sweet, R.	+8,802	....	1866	Henry Riegel, R.	+11,396	....
	Wm. A. Beach, D.	+6,509	....		James S. Leach, D.	+8,082	....
1873	Cyrus Sweet, R.	+8,760	....	1870	Henry Riegel, R.	+10,748	....
	Patrick Corbett, D.	+6,798	....		Nathan F. Graves, D.	+8,970	....
1879	George R. Cook, R.	+13,314	....	1876	Henry Riegel, R.	+13,349	....
	D. C. Greenfield, D.	+8,024	....		Edwin S. Jenny, D.	+12,392	....
1885	George R. Cook, R.	+15,625	....	1882	A. J. Northrup, R.	+12,630	....
	D. C. Greenfield, D.	+10,793	....		C. E. Stevens, D.	+10,752	....
1891	Edgar P. Glass, R.	9,621	7,298	1888	A. J. Northrup, R.	+20,115	....
	M. F. Sherlock, D.	8,690	5,529		Hiram H. Bacon, Pro.	+788	....
1897	*Edgar P. Glass, R.	21,769	9,899	1894	Wm. M. Ross, R.	8,831	7,717
1903	*Edgar P. Glass, R.	24,809	13,036		T. L. R. Morgan, D.	9,969	5,039
1909	†Edgar P. Glass, R.	+42,200	....	1900	Wm. M. Ross, R.	14,027	9,761
					J. J. Kennelly, D.	9,548	5,310
				1906	Wm. M. Ross, R.	15,239	8,377
					George H. Sears, D.	11,136	4,838

*Indorsed by Democratic party.

†Combined vote of city and towns.

‡Indorsed by Democratic, Direct Primary and Square Deal Parties.

†Combined vote of city and towns.

COUNTY CLERKS AND SHERIFFS

Following tables show total vote received by Republican and Democratic candidates for County Clerk and Sheriff since 1861:

Year	SHERIFF CANDIDATES.	Vote in City.	Vote in Tow's.	Year	CO. CLERK CANDIDATES.	Vote in City.	Vote in Tow's.
1861	Byron D. Benson, R.	+7,549	....	1864	Carroll E. Smith, R.	+10,659	....
	Charles Nichols, Jr., D.	+5,872	....		Abel G. Cook, D.	+8,564	....
1864	Jared C. Williams, R.	+10,750	....	1867	Theodore L. Poole, R.	+10,543	....
	H. W. Chadwick, D.	+8,490	....		Harvey Tappan, D.	+8,186	....
1867	Dewitt C. Toll, R.	+10,098	....	1870	Edgar E. Ewers, R.	+10,628	....
	Wm. J. Vroman, D.	+8,617	....		Abel G. Cook, D.	+9,467	....
1870	William Evans, R.	+11,374	....	1873	Charles A. Hurd, R.	+8,865	....
	Joseph Hoag, D.	+8,279	....		Horace K. King, D.	+7,067	....
1873	Davis Cossitt, R.	+8,813	....	1873	*Chas. E. Hubbell, R.	+8,443	....
	James Randall, D.	+7,093	....		Horace K. King, D.	+6,051	....
1876	John J. Meldram, R.	+14,884	....	1876	Thomas H. Scott, R.	+14,859	....
	Eli Tator, D.	+11,037	....		Robt. M. Beecher, D.	+11,078	....
1879	H. K. Edwards, R.	+12,762	....	1879	Wm. Cowie, R.	+13,145	....
	W. H. Porter, D.	+8,928	....		O. J. Brown, D.	+8,503	....
1882	M. G. Bennett, R.	+12,852	....	1882	Gustavus Sniper, R.	+13,445	....
	M. Britton, D.	+10,562	....		J. A. Atwell, D.	+9,925	....
1885	Thomas O'Neill, R.	+16,884	....	1885	J. Emmet Wells, R.	+14,693	....
	J. H. Norton, D.	+9,757	....		Charles J. Rae, D.	+12,147	....
1888	H. B. Johnson, R.	+19,715	....	1888	George G. Cotton, R.	+19,854	....
	E. C. Fay, D.	+14,039	....		L. C. Hoffman, D.	+13,901	....
1891	John A. Hoxie, R.	8,619	7,225	1891	DeForest Settle, R.	9,811	7,021
	Phil S. Ryder, D.	9,696	5,599		R. E. Dorchester, D.	8,558	5,868
1894	O. F. Austin, R.	8,936	7,700	1894	James Butler, Sr., R.	6,932	6,973
	L. Windholz, D.	9,767	5,012		P. E. Gooley, D.	8,008	4,527
1897	Stephen Thornton, R.	12,223	5,179		H. H. Gurley, Pro.	4,295	1,764
	G. R. French, D.	9,682	4,841	1897	G. J. Yaeckel, R.	11,412	5,521
1900	Chas. W. Marvin, R.	13,303	9,303		A. B. Rowley, D.	10,511	4,418
	I. Sawmiller, D.	10,198	5,741	1900	Jas. E. Hubbell, R.	14,409	9,532
1903	Wm. H. Turner, R.	13,846	7,907		J. C. Munro, D.	9,175	5,490
	B. V. Kelley, D.	10,872	5,186	1903	Jas. E. Hubbell, R.	14,023	8,131
1906	Thomas Walsh, R.	15,352	8,604		W. A. Friedel, D.	10,691	4,894
	John L. Schmieder, D.	11,020	4,671	1906	James C. Butler, R.	15,805	8,579
1909	Frederick Wyker, R.	+20,808	....		F. H. Loughlin, D.	10,557	4,654
	P. V. Howard, D.	+16,674	....	1909	James C. Butler, R.	+21,992	....
	*Jonathan Wyckoff.	+4,774	....		Wm. R. Sullivan, D.	+20,320	....

†Combined vote of city and towns.

*Direct Primary and Square Deal candidate.

*Special election held Dec. 27, 1873—Charles A. Hurd, County Clerk-elect, died Nov. 14, 1873.

Assemblymen of Onondaga County

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

[As apportioned by Chapter 727 of the Laws of 1907, and divided into Assembly districts by Boards of Supervisors in July, 1907.]

The First Assembly District comprises First, Second, Third and Ninth Wards of the City, and the Towns of Camillus, Cicero, Clay, Elbridge, Geddes, Lysander, Marcellus, Otisco, Salina, Skaneateles, Spafford and Van Buren; aggregate population 56,551, excluding aliens.

Results of elections in First District since 1875:

Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.	Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.
1875	Allen Munro, R.....	3,599	1893	J. E. Wells, R.....	4,839
	Wm. Kirkpatrick, D.....	2,660		J. H. Meagher, D.....	4,566
1876	Thomas G. Alvord, R.....	4,790	1894	C. R. Rogers, R.....	5,869
	Daniel O. Salmon, D.....	3,659		John Garnett, D.....	5,432
1877	Thomas G. Alvord, R.....	3,370	1895	C. C. Cole, R.....	4,101
	John C. Munro, D.....	2,413		D. M. Hill, D.....	2,367
1878	Thomas G. Alvord, R.....	3,807	1896	W. J. Bellen, R.....	4,603
	Thomas Ryan, D.....	3,247		W. H. Hoffman, D.....	3,125
1879	Thomas G. Alvord, R.....	4,569		Stephen Thornton, Ind. R.....	2,238
	John M. Jaycox, D.....	2,782	1897	W. J. Bellen, R.....	3,282
1880	Thomas G. Alvord, R.....	5,182		W. G. Cottle, D.....	3,326
	Martin H. Blynn, D.....	4,023	1898	W. G. Cottle, D.....	5,264
1881	Thomas G. Alvord, R.....	3,553		John C. Kenyon, R.....	3,031
	Thomas Ryan, D.....	3,509	1899	E. V. Baker, R.....	4,953
1882	James Geddes, R.....	4,115		Philo S. Thornton, D.....	3,632
	George F. Comstock, Jr. D....	3,822	1900	E. V. Baker, R.....	6,239
1883	James Geddes, R.....	3,812		G. L. Hoyt, D.....	3,489
	Deforest Ver Planck, D.....	3,110	1901	J. F. Williams, R.....	5,284
1884	Wallace Tappan, R.....	5,682		W. H. Boggs, D.....	3,102
	Wm. Kirkpatrick, D.....	4,596	1902	J. F. Williams, R.....	5,255
1885	Wallace Tappan, R.....	4,818		Henry J. Hubbard, D.....	2,965
	Frank Matty, D.....	4,572	1903	F. X. Wood, R.....	5,256
1886	Hector B. Johnson, R.....	4,316		W. H. Tappan, D.....	3,255
	Nathan F. Graves, D.....	2,687	1904	F. X. Wood, R.....	6,454
1887	Hector B. Johnson, R.....	5,404		W. H. Scammel, D.....	3,247
	John Mogg, D.....	3,703	1905	Charles H. Gregory, R.....	5,379
1888	James W. Upson, R.....	6,775		J. Coleman, D.....	2,841
	R. J. Sadler, D.....	4,875	1906	Edward Schoeneck, R.....	7,372
1889	Howard G. White, R.....	4,839		J. H. Lambton, D.....	5,564
	John M. Jaycox, D.....	3,067	1907	J. C. McLaughlin, R.....	7,122
1890	Howard G. White, R.....	4,381		Thomas H. Wheaton, D.....	5,718
	James C. Rawn, D.....	3,674	1908	John C. McLaughlin, R.....	8,411
1891	P. J. Ryan, D.....	5,541		Lewis M. Ellis, D.....	5,695
	David A. Munro, R.....	4,981	1909	James E. Connell, R.....	7,019
1892	David A. Munro, Jr. R.....	6,026		*William G. Cottle, D., D. P..	6,526
	Duncan W. Peck, D.....	6,155			

*Democratic and Direct Primaries candidate.

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.

Following is the population of Onondaga County by towns, according to census taken in 1905: Camillus, 2,586; Cicero, 2,451; Clay, 2,410; De Witt, 6,252; Elbridge, 3,041; Fabius, 1,545; Geddes, 4,990; Lafayette, 1,489; Lysander, 4,379; Manlius, 5,821; Marcellus, 2,744; Onondaga, 5,324; Otisco, 1,131; Pompey, 2,381; Salina, 3,826; Skaneateles, 4,261; Spafford, 1,130; Syracuse, 117,503; Tully, 1,463; Van Buren, 3,147; Onondaga Indian Reservation, 525; inmates of institutions, 42. Total, 178,441.

Compensation of Legislators—Each member of the New York State Legislature shall receive for his services an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars. The members of either House shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, once in each session, on the most usual route. Senators, when the Senate alone is convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of the Court for the Trial of Impeachments, and such members of the Assembly, not exceeding nine in number, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, shall receive an additional allowance of ten dollars a day.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

[As apportioned by Chapter 727 of the Laws of 1907, and divided into Assembly districts by Boards of Supervisors in July, 1907.]

Second Assembly District comprises Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards, and the Towns of Fabius, Lafayette, Onondaga and Tully; aggregate population 56,434, excluding aliens.

Results of elections in the Second District since 1875:

Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.	Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.
1875	Carroll E. Smith, R.....	3,510	1893	J. Wyckoff, R.....	5,128
	Horace K. King, D.....	3,074		T. C. Derango, D.....	3,379
1876	Carroll E. Smith, R.....	4,939	1894	C. C. Cole, R.....	6,311
	Avery R. Palmer, D.....	3,786		William J. Shotwell, D.....	4,340
1877	Samuel Willis, R.....	3,160	1895	C. R. Rogers, R.....	3,913
	R. E. Dorchester, D.....	2,516		S. Duell, D.....	3,230
1878	Samuel Willis, R.....	3,763	1896	E. G. Ten Eyck, R.....	4,405
	Charles J. Keegan, D.....	2,798		S. E. McClusky, D.....	3,338
1879	Albert Howland, R.....	4,157		J. Sawmiller, Ind. R.....	1,553
	Alfred D. Lewis, D.....	2,927	1897	E. G. Ten Eyck, R.....	3,498
1880	Albert Howland, R.....	5,120		W. H. Gries, D.....	3,426
	Charles W. Sherman, D.....	4,119	1898	E. G. Ten Eyck, R.....	4,205
1881	Elbert O. Farrar, R.....	3,610		J. P. Maloney, D.....	3,808
	Daniel Candee, D.....	2,993	1899	R. Moore, R.....	4,038
1882	Elbert O. Farrar, R.....	3,986		William Herrick, D.....	4,365
	William L. Pike, D.....	3,431	1900	F. D. Traub, R.....	5,543
1883	Francis Hendricks, R.....	4,151		William Herrick, D.....	3,734
	Daniel Candee, D.....	3,779	1901	F. D. Traub, R.....	5,071
1884	Francis Hendricks, R.....	5,580		S. G. Schlachter, D.....	3,659
	Robert E. Dorchester, D.....	4,241	1902	F. D. Traub, R.....	4,844
1885	Alfred E. Stacey, R.....	4,643		A. C. Behr, D.....	3,399
	Philo S. Thornton, D.....	3,688	1903	Edward Schoeneck, R.....	4,895
1886	Alfred E. Stacey, R.....	4,176		C. A. Stone, D.....	3,900
	William B. Kirk, Jr., D.....	3,637	1904	Edward Schoeneck, R.....	5,863
1887	William H. Gallup, R.....	4,840		L. J. Bedell, D.....	3,669
	Edward Kanally, D.....	3,695	1905	Edward Schoeneck, R.....	5,281
1888	William H. Gallup, R.....	6,477		O. F. Hogan, D.....	3,427
	Jacob Glahn, D.....	4,465	1906	Fred W. Hammond, R.....	8,125
1899	Willis B. Burns, R.....	4,229		James J. Neville, D.....	4,771
	F. W. Waggoner, D.....	2,586	1907	F. W. Hammond, R.....	7,750
1890	William Kennedy, R.....	4,128		D. B. Sugarman, D.....	5,537
	R. E. Dorchester, D.....	3,549	1908	F. W. Hammond, R.....	9,280
1891	William Kennedy, R.....	5,594		William A. Spitz, D.....	5,740
	Melvin C. Haven, D.....	4,411	1909	F. W. Hammond, R.....	6,256
1892	J. Wyckoff, R.....	6,181		*John T. Roberts, D.....	8,359
	J. H. Earll, D.....	4,756			

*Democratic, Square Deal and Direct Primaries candidate.

The Legislature of the State has met in Albany since 1797.

There were four thousand seven hundred and forty-six election districts in New York State January 1, 1910.

The session of nineteen hundred and ten was the one hundred and thirty-third in the history of the Assembly.

The legislative term begins on the first day of January, and the Legislature assembles on the first Wednesday in January.

There are fifty-one Senatorial Districts in New York State. There were thirty-five Republican and sixteen Democratic Senators in 1910.

There were one hundred and fifty Assemblymen in the New York State Legislature in 1909. Ninety-eight Republicans, fifty-one Democrats and one vacancy.

The reapportionment made by the Board of Supervisors in May, 1906, according to the census of 1905, reduced the county's representation in the Assembly to three. The Fourth Assembly District was created in 1895, E. M. Wells being its first representative in 1896.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

[As apportioned by Chapter 727 of the Laws of 1907, and divided into Assembly districts by Boards of Supervisors in July, 1907.]

Third Assembly District comprises Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards, and the Towns of Dewitt, Manlius and Pompey; aggregate population 56,747, excluding aliens.

Results of elections in the Third District since 1875:

Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.	Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.
1875	C. F. Herbst, R.....	3,364	1893	William H. Hotaling, R.....	4,642
	Marshall Dyer, D.....	3,153		T. J. Kuntz, D.....	3,470
1876	C. F. Herbst, R.....	4,589	1894	L. S. Chapman, R.....	5,469
	George J. Champlin, D.....	3,790		T. E. Quimby, D.....	4,220
1877	J. G. Holbrook, R.....	3,109	1895	Joseph Bondy, R.....	4,479
	C. G. Hinckley, D.....	2,166		W. M. Quinn, D.....	3,577
1878	Henry L. Duguid, R.....	3,913	1896	Joseph Bondy, R.....	4,387
	Meredith Moore, D.....	2,469		N. C. McKeever, D.....	4,108
1879	Henry L. Duguid, R.....	4,226		L. Stillman, Ind. R.....	997
	Patrick H. Lyons, D.....	2,790	1897	Joseph Bondy, R.....	4,422
1880	Henry L. Duguid, R.....	4,679		F. W. Fix, D.....	4,315
	Marshall R. Dyer, D.....	4,480	1898	Ed. B. Sabine, R.....	4,633
1881	H. D. Nottingham, R.....	3,492		T. F. Murphy, D.....	3,386
	John Lighton, D.....	3,640	1899	Ed. B. Sabine, R.....	4,351
1882	George Baxter, R.....	3,600		A. Z. Hyman, D.....	4,455
	John Lighton, D.....	4,237	1900	Martin L. Cadin, R.....	5,866
1883	Conrad Shoemaker, R.....	3,758		A. Z. Hyman, D.....	3,279
	M. M. Conklin, D.....	2,912	1901	Martin L. Cadin, R.....	5,826
1884	Conrad Shoemaker, R.....	5,506		F. J. Eigabroadt, D.....	3,721
	George W. Gray, D.....	4,089	1902	Martin L. Cadin, R.....	5,393
1885	Thomas McCarthy, R.....	5,441		T. J. Costello, D.....	3,068
	Myron Bangs, D.....	3,120	1903	M. L. Cadin, R.....	5,678
1886	Thomas McCarthy, R.....	3,689		F. J. Eigabroadt, D.....	3,855
	Judson McKinley, D.....	2,198	1904	Martin L. Cadin, R.....	6,575
1887	W. W. Cheney, R.....	4,895		Benjamin Stolz, D.....	3,673
	John Graff, D.....	3,704	1905	George L. Baldwin, R.....	6,324
1888	W. W. Cheney, R.....	6,251		M. F. Lundigan, D.....	3,631
	Thomas W. Sheedy, D.....	4,448	1906	George L. Baldwin, R.....	8,369
1889	Ignatius Sawmiller, R.....	4,928		William Broughton, D.....	5,029
	Charles A. Lakin, D.....	2,533	1907	J. Henry Walters, R.....	8,014
1890	Ignatius Sawmiller, R.....	4,219		G. H. Fournier, D.....	5,113
	Albertus Rowley, D.....	2,678	1908	J. Henry Walters, R.....	9,250
1891	Adam Listman, R.....	5,075		J. W. Rogers, D.....	5,449
	Peter Snyder, D.....	4,871	1909	J. Henry Walters, R.....	7,563
1892	William H. Hotaling, R.....	5,787		*R. C. McLennan, D.....	6,446
	Peter Snyder, D.....	4,948			

*Endorsed by Square Deal and Direct Primaries.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

Fourth Assembly District comprises the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards.

Results of elections in Fourth District since 1895:

year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.	Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.
1895	E. M. Wells, R.....	4,540		J. H. Horton, D.....	4,254
	E. J. Stearns, D.....	4,027	1901	F. W. Hammond, R.....	6,038
1896	E. M. Wells, R.....	4,817		J. H. Marbes, D.....	4,931
	B. E. Farley, D.....	3,891	1902	F. W. Hammond, R.....	5,834
	H. H. Boggs, Ind. D.....	1,752		P. F. Ryan, D.....	3,723
1897	J. T. Delaney, R.....	5,293	1903	F. W. Hammond, R.....	6,298
	C. W. Phillips, D.....	4,262		N. Brewster, D.....	4,560
1898	J. T. Delaney, R.....	5,455	1904	F. W. Hammond, R.....	7,838
	W. D. Tallman, D.....	3,351		W. H. Harris, D.....	4,414
1899	J. T. Delaney, R.....	5,086	1905	F. W. Hammond, R.....	7,042
	F. C. Dineen, D.....	4,675		J. J. Neville, D.....	4,037
1900	F. W. Hammond, R.....	6,151			

Assembly Districts reduced to three in 1907.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Year.	GOVERNORIAL CANDIDATES.	Vote in City.	Vote in Town's	LIEUT.-GOV. CANDIDATES.	Vote in City.	Vote in Town's	Total Vote in State for Governor.	Total Vote in State for Lieut.-Governor.
1876	Lucius Robinson, D....	†11,245	.....	Wm. Dorsheimer, D....	†11,219	.....	519,831	518,769
	Edwin D. Morgan, R....	†14,712	.....	Sherman S. Rogers, R....	†14,572	.....	489,371	490,075
1879	A. B. Cornell, R....	†12,542	.....	G. G. Haskins, R....	†12,907	.....	418,567	435,304
	Lucius Robinson, D....	†7,744	.....	C. N. Potter, D....	†8,808	.....	375,790	435,014
	John Kelly, Tammany..	†1,468	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,566	.....
1882	Charles J. Folger, R....	†11,629	.....	B. P. Carpenter, R....	†11,551	.....	342,464	337,855
	Grover Cleveland, D....	†11,563	.....	David B. Hill, D....	†11,532	.....	535,318	534,636
1885	Ira Davenport, R....	†15,246	.....	J. B. Carr, R....	†15,383	.....	490,331	492,308
	David B. Hill, D....	†11,729	.....	E. F. Jones, D....	†11,414	.....	501,465	495,464
1888	Warner Miller, R....	†19,332	.....	S. V. R. Cruger, R....	†19,448	.....	631,293	628,617
	David B. Hill, D....	†14,679	.....	E. F. Jones, D....	†14,582	.....	650,464	650,851
1891	Roswell P. Flower, D....	†14,620	.....	Wm. F. Sheehan, D....	†14,683	.....	582,893	575,012
	J. Sloat Fassett, R....	†16,529	.....	John W. Vrooman, R....	†16,465	.....	534,956	540,593
1894	Levi P. Morton, R....	10,443	8,079	C. T. Saxton, R....	†10,471	8,089	673,818	673,798
	D. B. Hill, D....	8,885	4,997	D. L. Lockwood, D....	8,955	5,199	517,710	546,315
1896	Frank S. Black, R....	13,443	9,943	Timothy Woodruff, R....	13,844	10,031	787,516	793,845
	W. F. Porter, D....	9,847	5,334	F. C. Schraub, D....	9,431	5,242	574,524	565,063
1898	Theodore Roosevelt, R..	*11,477	8,272	Timothy Woodruff, R....	*11,376	8,222	661,707	653,879
	Augustus Van Wyck, D..	*8,668	4,905	Elliott Danforth, D....	*8,545	4,877	643,921	644,218
1900	Benjamin B. Odell, R....	14,023	9,651	T. L. Woodruff, R....	14,091	9,693	804,859	809,234
	John B. Stanchfield, D..	9,739	5,358	W. F. Mackey, D....	9,564	5,319	693,733	689,829
1902	B. B. Odell, R....	13,145	8,310	F. W. Higgins, R....	12,912	8,216	665,150	663,689
	Bird S. Coler, D....	9,223	4,492	C. N. Bulger, D....	9,087	4,504	655,398	652,602
1904	Frank W. Higgins, R....	16,076	9,543	M. L. Bruce, R....	16,694	9,778	813,264	826,620
	D. Cady Herrick, D....	10,936	5,230	F. B. Harrison, D....	10,311	4,987	732,704	718,513
1906	Charles E. Hughes, R....	15,564	8,547	M. L. Bruce, R....	15,611	8,561	749,002	713,068
	W. R. Hearst, I. L. & D..	10,883	4,777	L. S. Chandler, D....	10,776	4,691	673,268	701,182
1908	Charles E. Hughes, R....	†26,186	.....	Horace White, R....	†25,883	.....	804,651	827,416
	Lewis S. Chandler, D....	†17,868	.....	John A. Dix, D....	†17,491	.....	735,189	707,701

*Exclusive of soldier vote of county—Roosevelt, 36; Van Wyck, 25; Woodruff, 37; Danforth, 24. †Total vote in county.

Laws Pertaining to County Officers

Constitution of 1894, including subsequent amendments.

COUNTY JUDGES—Shall be chosen by the electors of the county for the term of six years. County Courts shall have the powers and jurisdiction they now possess, and also original jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of money only, where the defendants reside in the county, and in which the complaint demands judgment for a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars. The Legislature may hereafter enlarge or restrict the jurisdiction of the County Courts, provided, however, that their jurisdiction shall not be so extended as to authorize an action therein for the recovery of money only, in which the sum demanded exceeds two thousand dollars, or in which any person not a resident of the county is a defendant. All the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions in each county, except the county of New York, shall thereupon be vested in the County Court thereof, and all actions and proceedings then pending in such Courts of Sessions shall be transferred to said County Courts for hearing and determination. Every County Judge shall perform such duties as may be required by law. His salary shall be established by law, payable out of the county treasury. A County Judge of any county may hold County Courts in any other county when requested by the judge of such other county.

SURROGATES—Shall be chosen by the electors of their respective counties, and their terms of office shall be six years, except in the county of New York, where they shall continue to be fourteen years. Surrogates and Surrogates' Courts shall have the jurisdiction and powers which the Surrogates and existing Surrogates' Courts now possess, until otherwise provided by the Legislature. The County Judge shall be Surrogate of his county, except where a separate Surrogate has been or shall be elected. In counties having a population exceeding forty thousand, wherein there is no separate Surrogate, the Legislature may provide for the election of a separate officer to be Surrogate, whose term of office shall be six years. When the Surrogate shall be elected as a separate officer his salary shall be established by law, payable out of the county treasury. No County Judge or Surrogate shall hold office longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age. Vacancies occurring in the office of County Judge or Surrogate shall be filled in the same manner as like vacancies occurring in the Supreme Court. The compensation of any County Judge or Surrogate shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office. For the relief of Surrogates' Courts the Legislature may confer upon the Supreme Court in any county having a population exceeding four hundred thousand, the powers and jurisdiction of Surrogates, with authority to try issues of fact by jury in probate cases. The Legislature may, on application of the Board of Supervisors, provide for the election of local officers, not to exceed two in any county, to discharge the duties of County Judge and of Surrogate, in cases of their inability or of a vacancy, and in such other cases as may be provided by law, and to exercise such other powers in special cases as are or may be provided by law.

COUNTY CLERKS—Clerks of the several counties shall be clerks of the Supreme Court, with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law. The Justices of the Appellate Division in each department shall have power to appoint and to remove a clerk, who shall keep his office at a place to be designated by said Justices. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall keep his office at the seat of government. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals and the Clerks of the Appellate Division shall receive compensation to be established by law and paid out of the public treasury.

SHERIFFS—Clerks of counties, district attorneys, registers in counties having registers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every three years and as often as vacancies shall happen, except in the counties of New York and Kings, and in counties whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, where such officers shall be chosen by the electors once in every two or four years as the Legislature shall direct. Sheriffs shall hold no other office and be ineligible for the next term after the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security, from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The Governor may remove any officer, in this section mentioned, within the term for which he shall have been elected; giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—The original appellation of this office was that of Assistant Attorney-General. The districts originally embraced several counties, and the office was filled by the Governor and Council during pleasure. The office of District Attorney was created April 4, 1801. In 1818 each county was constituted a separate district for the purposes of this office. District Attorneys were appointive under the Constitution of 1821, by the Courts of Sessions, until 1847, after which they became elective.

Supreme Court

The general jurisdiction in law and equity of the Supreme Court, includes all actions civil and criminal. The State is divided into nine judicial districts. There are thirty Justices in the first district; seventeen in the second; six each in the third, fourth and sixth districts; eight in the fifth; seven in the seventh; twelve in the eighth, and five in the ninth—ninety-seven in all. Justices are elected by the voters of their respective districts. Although elected in districts, the jurisdiction of each Justice extends to every part of the State. The term of office is fourteen years from the first day of January next after their election, but no Justice can hold his office longer than until the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age. They can hold no other office or public trust. When a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of the term of office, the same shall be filled for a full term at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs; and until the vacancy shall be so filled, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate shall be in session, or if not in session, the Governor may fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall continue until and including the last day of December next after the election at which the vacancy shall be filled. Amendments of 1909 fixed the salaries of the Justices at \$10,000 per annum. The Justices of the second district (except those residing in the county of Kings) each receive an additional allowance of \$7,500, which amount is levied on the counties in said district, except the county of Kings, by the Comptroller. In New York and Kings counties the Justices each receive an additional allowance which is paid by the respective counties and which makes the total amount paid each Judge in New York and Kings counties \$17,500. Those assigned to the Appellate Divisions in the third and fourth departments shall each receive, in addition, the sum of two thousand dollars, and the Presiding Justices thereof the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per year. Those Justices elected in any Judicial Department other than the first or second, and assigned to the Appellate Divisions of the first or second departments shall, while so assigned, receive from those departments respectively, as now provided by law, such additional sum as is paid to the Justices of those departments. A Justice elected in the third or fourth department, assigned by the Appellate Division or designated by the Governor to hold a trial or special term in a Judicial district other than that in which he is elected, shall receive, in addition, ten dollars a day for expenses while actually so engaged in holding such term, which shall be paid by the State and charged upon the Judicial district where the service is rendered. The State is now divided into four Judicial Departments. There is an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in each Judicial Department, consisting of seven Justices in the first and second departments, and of five Justices in each of the other departments. In each department four Justices constitute a quorum, and three shall be necessary to a decision. No more than five Justices sit in any case. From all the Justices elected to the Supreme Court the Governor designates the Presiding Justice and the other Justices who shall constitute the Appellate Division in each department. The Appellate Court is located respectively in the first department in New York City; in the second department in Brooklyn; in the third department in Albany, and in the fourth department in Rochester, but terms thereof may be held elsewhere in such departments, whenever in the discretion of the Justices thereof, respectively, public interests may require. The County Clerks of the several counties are clerks of the Supreme Court in their respective counties, and the seals of such County Clerks are the seals of the court.

JUDGES OF FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Edgar S. Merrell, Lowville, term expires December 31, 1924; Frank H. Hiscock, Syracuse, term expires December 31, 1910; Pardon C. Williams, Watertown, term expires December 31, 1911; William S. Andrews, Syracuse, term expires December 31, 1913; Watson M. Rogers, Watertown, term expires December 31, 1914; Irving R. Devendorf, Herkimer, term expires December 31, 1919; Peter B. McLennan, term expires December 31, 1920; Pascal C. J. DeAngelis, Utica, term expires December 31, 1920.

No judicial officer, except Justices of the Peace, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office; nor shall any Judge of the Court of Appeals, or Justice of the Supreme Court, or any County Judge or Surrogate hereafter elected in a county having a population exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand, practice as an attorney or counselor in any court of record of this State, or act as referee. The Legislature may impose a similar prohibition upon County Judges and Surrogates in other counties. No one shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, Justice of the Supreme Court, or, except in the county of Hamilton, to the office of County Judge or Surrogate, who is not an attorney and counselor of this State.

Governors of New York State

Governors of the State of New York, their place of residence, date of election and terms of office since 1777:

<p>George Clinton,‡ Ulster Co., July 9, 1777. John Jay, New York City, April, 1795. George Clinton, Ulster Co., April, 1801. Morgan Lewis, Dutchess Co., April, 1804. D. D. Tompkins, Richmond Co., April, 1807. John Tayler,* Albany, March, 1817. De Witt Clinton, N. Y. City, —, 1817. Jos. C. Yates,† Schenectady, Nov. 6, 1882. De Witt Clinton, N. Y. City, Nov. 8, 1824. Nath'l Pitcher,* Sandy Hill, Feb. 11, 1828. M. Van Buren, Kinderhook, Nov. 5, 1828. Enos T. Throop,‡ Auburn, March 12, 1829. Wm. L. Marcy, Troy, Nov. 7, 1832. Wm. H. Seward, Auburn, Nov. 7, 1838. Wm. C. Bouck, Fultonham, Nov. 8, 1842. Silas Wright, Canton, Nov. 5, 1844. John Young, Geneseo, Nov. 3, 1846. Hamilton Fish, N. Y. City, Nov. 7, 1848. Washington Hunt, Lockport, Nov. 5, 1850. Horatio Seymour, Deerfield, Nov. 2, 1852.</p>	<p>Myron H. Clark, Canandaigua, Nov. 7, 1854. John A. King, Queens Co., Nov. 4, 1856. Edwin D. Morgan, N. Y. City, Nov. 2, 1858. Horatio Seymour, Deerfield, Nov. 4, 1862. R. E. Fenton, Frewsburgh, Nov. 8, 1864. John T. Hoffman, N. Y. City, Nov. 3, 1868. John A. Dix, N. Y. City, Nov. 5, 1872. Samuel J. Tilden, N. Y. City, Nov. 3, 1874. Lucius Robinson, Elmira, Nov. 7, 1876. Alonzo B. Cornell, N. Y. City, Nov. 4, 1879. Grover Cleveland,§ Buffalo, Nov. 7, 1882. David B. Hill, Elmira, Jan. 6, 1885. Roswell P. Flower, N. Y. City, Nov. 3, 1891. Levi P. Morton, Rhinecliff, Nov. 6, 1894. Frank S. Black, Troy, Nov. 3, 1896. Theo. Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, Nov. 8, 1898. B. B. Odell, Jr.,¶ Newburgh, Nov. 6, 1900. Frank W. Higgins, Olean, Nov. 8, 1904. Chas. E. Hughes,† N. Y. City, Nov. 6, 1906.</p>
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‡ The Constitution of 1777 did not specify the time when the Governor should enter on the duties of his office. Governor Clinton was declared elected July 9th, and qualified on the above day. On the 13th of February, 1787, an act was passed for regulating elections, which provided that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor should enter on the duties of their respective offices on the 1st of July after their election.

* Lieutenant-Governor, Acting Governor.

† The Constitution of 1821 provided that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall, on and after the year 1823, enter on the duties of their respective offices on the first of January.

‡ Lieutenant-Governor became Governor upon resignation of Martin Van Buren, March 12, 1829. Elected November, 1830, for a full term.

§ Elected President of the United States in 1884, and resigned the office of Governor January 6, 1885.

|| Lieutenant-Governor, became Governor upon resignation of Grover Cleveland, January 6, 1885. Elected November 6, 1885, for a full term, and re-elected November 6, 1888.

¶ Re-elected November 4, 1902.

+ Re-elected November 3, 1908.

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

Agitation for a new Capitol began about the year 1860.

In 1883 a law was passed creating the office of Capitol Commissioner, at a yearly salary of \$7,000. Isaac G. Perry was appointed by Governor Cleveland.

The total expenditures for the new Capitol to September 30, 1899, amounted to \$24,265,082.67, and it is estimated that several millions more will be required to complete it.

The first stone in the foundation of the Capitol was laid July 7, 1869, by John V. L. Pruyn. The cornerstone was laid with great ceremony by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons on the 24th of June, 1871.

On the first of May, 1865, an act was passed authorizing the erection of a new Capitol, whenever the city of Albany should deed over the land proposed for its site. The work was actually commenced December 9, 1867.

The building is 300 feet north and south by 400 feet east and west, and with its porticoes covers an area of three acres. Height of four corner pavilions, 224 feet; main approach extends 176 feet from the building.

The Capitol was first occupied by the Legislature January 7, 1879. The same evening a grand reception was given by the citizens of Albany. The formal occupation of the Assembly Chamber took place February 12, 1879; the Senate Chamber, November 10, 1881.

PEDESTRIANISM—Weston arrived in Syracuse, Nov. 11th, 1867, en-route to Chicago from Portland, Me.; November 9th, 1907, arrived in Syracuse, en-route to Chicago from Portland; again March 22d, 1909, en-route to Pacific Coast from Portland; arrived in city from West on 90-day coast-to-coast walk seventeen days ahead of schedule, April 22d, 1910. Was guest of Mystique Krewe at their Kavern in evening where rousing reception in his honor was given. Resumed Eastern journey 9:30 same evening.

BIOGRAPHICAL



ONONDAGA'S
"CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY."

Onondaga's "Captains of Industry"

AN authentic and complete history of Onondaga county and of its vast number of important business institutions, would be impossible without adequate recognition of the men whose enterprise and genius organized and developed them. The publishers of THE ONONDAGA BLUE BOOK therefore, deemed it a most pleasant duty to record in this volume comprehensive histories of the able men whose sagacity, progressiveness and business acumen were responsible for the success of these enterprises, that their sturdy characters and achievements might be better understood and perpetuated as safe standards for emulation by future generations. Only the engravings and biographies of reputable citizens and those acknowledged representative examples of Onondaga's "Captains of Industry" who have successfully piloted their industrial crafts through the hazardous channels of the commercial sea to safe anchorage in the harbor of success, are accorded representation in this department of the ONONDAGA BLUE BOOK.

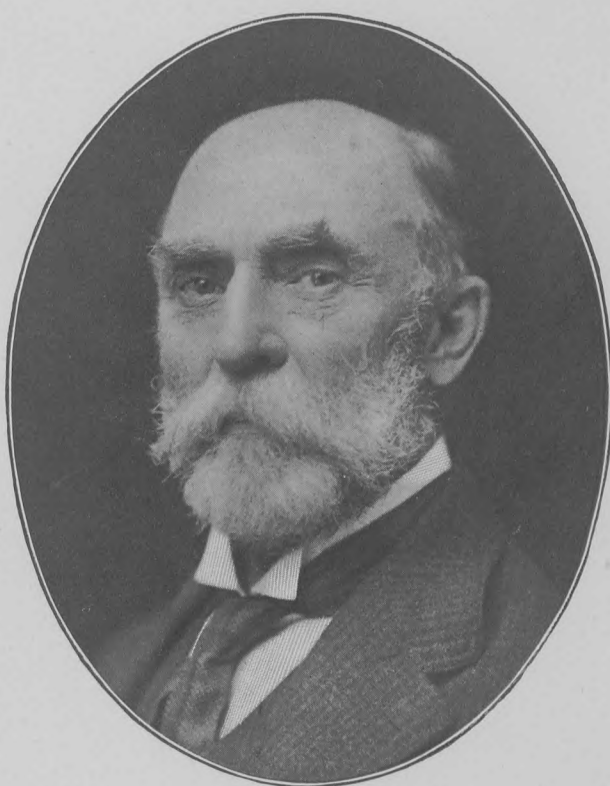
WILLIAM B. COGSWELL was the only Syracuse business man who was selected to be one of the 100 "Captains of Industry" to meet His Royal Highness, Prince Henry of Prussia, when that gentleman was dined in New York by the leaders of finance, commerce and business in this country. This was indeed a great honor and attracted unusual attention to Mr. Cogswell in this part of the State.

Mr. Cogswell is an engineer, and at the present time is director manager of the Solvay Process Company's works in Solvay. He is a native of Oswego, where he was born September 22, 1834. His education in the engineering line was thorough. He received the degree of Civil Engineer from the Troy Polytechnic institute, in the class of 1852. After leaving school Mr. Cogswell took a leading part in railroad building; did a vast amount of work in the United States Navy shipyards in Brooklyn and at Port Royal, S. C.; had charge of the erection of the blast furnaces at the Franklin Iron works; had charge of the completion of the Clifton Suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, and started the works which were the inception of the Whitman & Barnes manufacturing concern. In 1879 Mr. Cogswell went to Belgium and investigated the soda ash works. When he returned to Syracuse he made experiments in the Tully valley and after a long search discovered rock salt. In 1881 the Solvay works were formed with Mr. Cogswell as Treasurer and General Manager; Rowland Hazard, President; Earl B. Alvord, William A. Sweet and George E. Dana, Directors, with a capital stock of \$300,000, and to-day the capital stock is eight million dollars, with an investment of twenty millions of dollars, and is one of the largest industries in the United States. Mr. Cogswell's business judgment has been relied upon by men of vast capital and business acumen, and to-day he is recognized as one of the big "Captains of Industry" in the United States. Mr. Cogswell has traveled extensively on business and for recreation, having visited most all the countries of Europe and other sections of the world.

The first marriage of Mr. Cogswell was to Miss Mary N. Johnson, daughter of Reuben Johnson of Boscawen, formerly Fisherville, January 31, 1856. Mrs. Cogswell dying July 20, 1877, leaving one daughter, Mabel Cogswell. On April 29, 1902, Mr. Cogswell married Miss Cora Browning of New York City. He has been identified with many charitable movements and institutions, his donations to the Hospital of the Good Shepherd alone amounting to a quarter of a million dollars. Mr. Cogswell is a member of many societies and clubs, but is best known in the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Chemical Industry of England, and the North American Society for the Advancement of Sciences. He is a fellow of the Geographical Society, a Master Mason, Royal Arch Chapter, and member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Citizens' Club, the Century Club, Technical Club, University Club, Syracuse County Club and Onondaga Historical Association of Syracuse; Engineers' Club, National Arts' Club, Transportation Club, Chemical Club and Republican Club, Pittsburg Duquesne Club, and the Detroit Club and Fellowcraft Club of Detroit.

J. WILLIAM SMITH was born on April 18, 1856, at Lancashire, England. Seven years later his parents settled at Lawrence, Mass. Early in life he exhibited a fondness and natural ability for architecture and civil engineering, and later took up the study of these subjects, at which he made rapid progress. Upon graduating he became identified with several large surveys, which gave him a wide experience. In 1878 Mr. Smith came to Syracuse to study mechanical engineering, and the next year he was engaged in the construction of elevated railroads in New York City. Later he became engineer and chemist for the Sanderson Steel Company. In 1883 he attracted the attention of William B. Cogswell, the Supervising-General Manager of the Solvay Process Company, and was at once engaged by the latter to go to Europe to study with the Solvays in their extensive works. Mr. Smith embraced this golden opportunity and in a comparatively short time fitted himself for service in almost any branch of the Solvay Process Company's immense plant. On his return he was placed at the head of the Soda Ash department and shortly afterward was promoted to the position of Assistant General Manager of the Solvay Process Company. In January, 1909, however, Mr. Smith resigned his position in order that he might give his entire attention to the organization and development of a business enterprise which he had had under advisement for some time—the manufacture of liquid soap. He immediately organized a company composed of well-known capitalists of our city, known as the Royal Solvent Soap Company, and became its Vice-President and Treasurer. This company has since absorbed several similar companies and at present practically controls the manufacture of these particular products in this section of the country. Mr. Smith still retains the managerial position. In 1894, Mr. Smith was appointed Library Commissioner and was continually in office until two years ago, when he resigned because of his numerous business engagements. During the time that he was a member of this commission Mr. Smith fathered the system of branch libraries throughout the city, and the services he rendered in extending the usefulness of the public library, were most valuable. It was chiefly through his efforts that the evening class in mechanical drawing, under the supervision of the Board of Education, was inaugurated. For many years Mr. Smith has been most deeply interested in the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, and has been largely instrumental in the success of that institution, besides being identified with many other philanthropic works. He has always been prominent in Republican politics, as well as a member of many social and fraternal organizations of our city. Far to the front in the line of progressive citizenship is J. William Smith. That his prominence and success are due to his individual efforts, is a well-known fact. Brimful of business activity and acumen, aided by broadmindedness and brilliancy of intellect, he has made a history for himself that will ever stand among the best this city has ever produced.

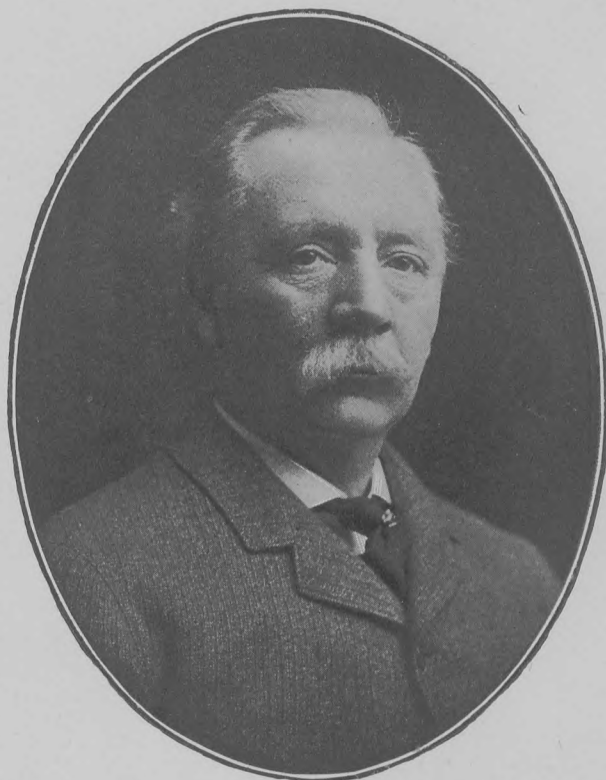
RAY B. SMITH, Clerk of the Assembly, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., December 7, 1867, his father being Willis Smith, a farmer, who later moved to Licklaen, Chenango County. Mr. Smith was educated at the district school, at DeRuyter Academy, at Cazenovia Seminary, and Syracuse University, where he remained one year, and finally at Yale University, by which he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of A. B. He completed a practically two-year course in the Cornell Law School in 1891-92. Governor Hughes was then an instructor in the school. Mr. Smith then completed his law studies in Syracuse and was admitted to the bar in 1893. He formed a law partnership with Thomas Woods, which later developed into the law firm of Thomson, Woods & Smith, of Syracuse. At Yale Mr. Smith was prominent as a junior ex-speaker, as senior prize speaker, editor and manager of *The Yale Literary Magazine*, and a successful competitor for the John A. Porter prize, being the second successful undergraduate since the founding of the prize in 1870. He was also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. In 1894 and 1895 he was Clerk of the Committee on General Laws of the Senate; he was also a clerk in the Constitutional Convention of 1894. Elected Supervisor of the Fourteenth (now Seventeenth) Ward of Syracuse in 1895, he held that office four years, and was chairman of a committee that had charge of the construction of the new Onondaga County Penitentiary. In 1898 he was appointed Assistant Clerk of the Assembly, which office he held until his election as Clerk of the Assembly in 1908, and re-elected in 1909 and again in 1910. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Republican General Committee of Onondaga County, in 1896 its Vice-President, and in 1907 its Chairman, which position he now holds. In 1906 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Republican State Committee and still retains that position. While Assistant Clerk of the Assembly he yearly organized the clerical force of the House and managed its work with skill and success. He was interested in parliamentary law and moulded the present procedure of the House so as to expedite the work before it. He drafted an amendment to the Legislative Law providing for a system of original journals and documents which already has enabled the courts to save money of the State. He was counsel of the committee which revised the charters of the second-class cities, and drew up the Syracuse lighting bill, which aims to thoroughly protect the rights of the gas consumer.



WILLIAM B. COGSWELL



HON. JACOB AMOS



HON. WILLIAM COWIE



DENNIS MCCARTHY



MONROE C. SMITH



CHARLES LISTMAN

BIOGRAPHICAL

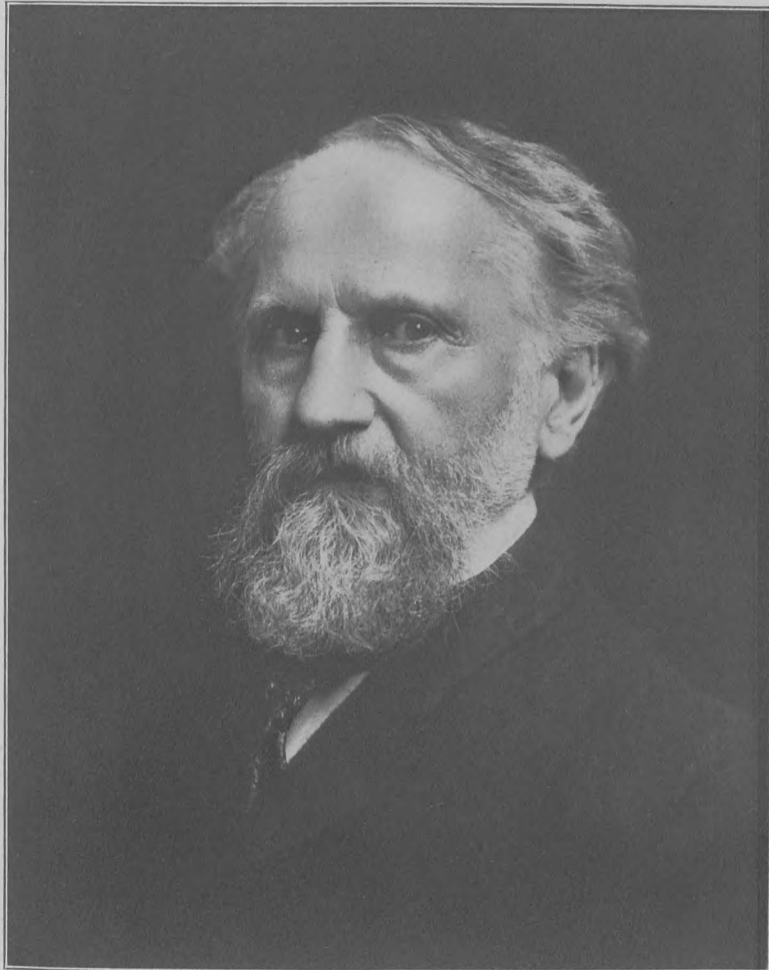
REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN
OF ONONDAGA.



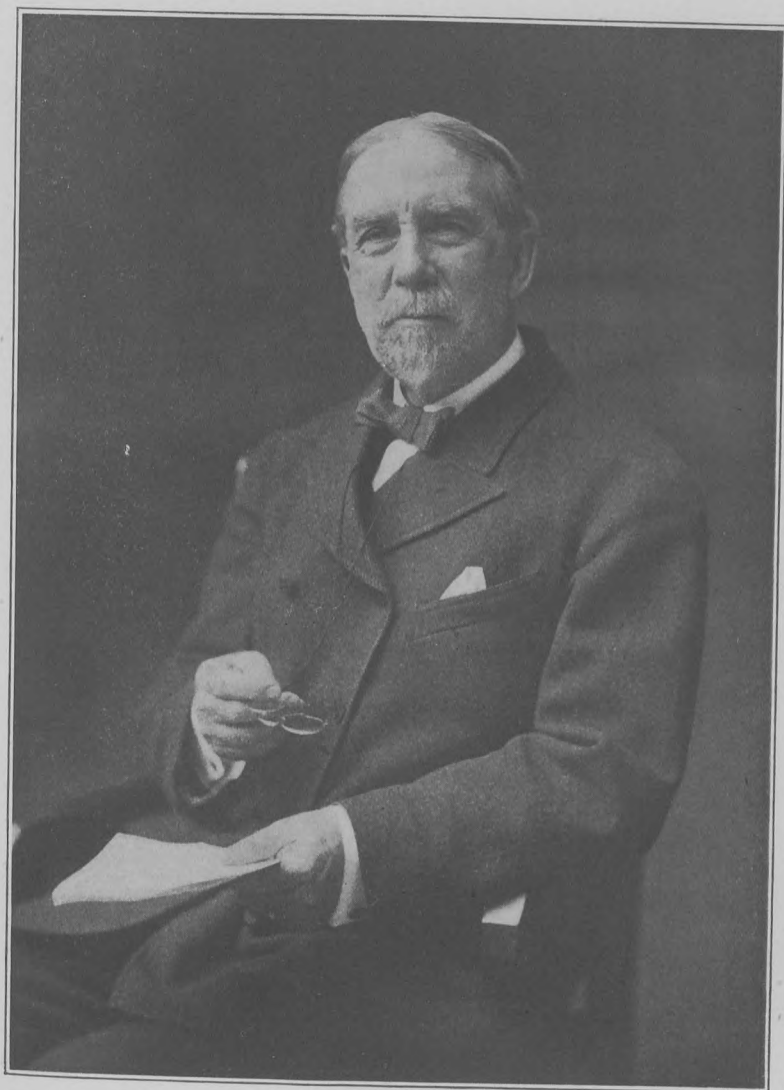
FREDERICK R. HAZARD



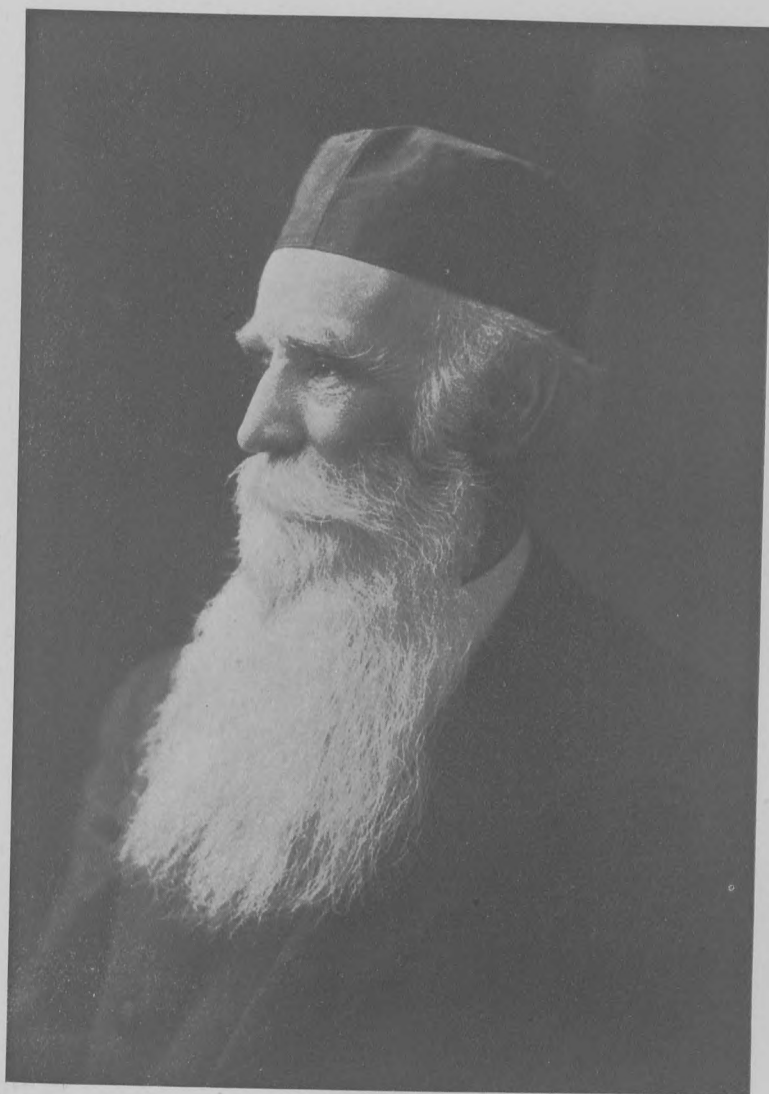
HON. ALAN C. FOBES



WILLIAM P. GOODELLE



EZEKIEL WILSON MUNDY



PROF. GEORGE FISKE COMFORT.

HISTORICAL

THE NINETEEN TOWNS AND THEIR
REPRESENTATIVE TOWNSMEN

The
**ONONDAGA
BLUE BOOK**

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF LOCAL EVENTS
FOR DAILY REFERENCE

HISTORICAL, POLITICAL, LEGISLATIVE,
LEGAL, JUDICIAL, COMMERCIAL, IN-
DUSTRIAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL
AND MISCELLANEOUS DATA PERTAINING
TO SYRACUSE AND ONONDAGA COUNTY,
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS
AND OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES

SPECIAL DE LUXE EDITION

LIMITED TO FIVE HUNDRED COPIES

ONONDAGA BLUE BOOK PUBLISHING CO.

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

1910

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by
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WALTER H. HINKLEY,
Syracuse, N. Y.

SPECIAL DE LUXE EDITION

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P R E F A C E

The Blue Book of England is an official publication dealing almost exclusively with matters which pertain to its Parliament and political history. A few years ago there was published in this city a volume entitled "The Political Blue Book," which contained much valuable information on the subject its title suggested. It proved a step in the right direction and was favorably received. But an extensive field which demanded recognition was necessarily excluded and it was due, in a great measure, to a keen appreciation of the vital importance of those discrepancies, that the publication of The Onondaga Blue Book was attempted and conducted to successful issue—on a broader and more comprehensive scope—giving distinctive recognition to a vast number of important subjects heretofore neglected, and the very liberal support received from all classes of business men of the city and towns is flattering endorsement of our efforts. The wonderful expansion and development in recent years of all branches of the Commercial and Industrial interests of Syracuse, the predominating spirit of progress manifest in every act of its citizens, certainly augur well for a "Greater Syracuse." Consistent with this prevailing spirit of the community, the publishers of "The Onondaga Blue Book," appreciating the great necessity and demand by all classes of citizens for a volume containing just such useful and valuable information, planned and carried to a successful issue this volume. It is an authentic history in brief of Syracuse and Onondaga County; a record of its institutions, financial, commercial and industrial, and of its representative citizens foremost in their respective professions and other walks of life. It is a comprehensive index to the important events associated with the history of Syracuse and Onondaga County in general, covering a period of more than one hundred years, besides containing much other valuable data of such varied character as to render it indispensable as a book of reference, to every class of citizens.

Investigation reveals the fact that no other publication exists that contains so much information of special interest and value to Syracusans. Many months were expended in careful research and examination of all available public records, as well as other authentic sources of information, including the files of old newspapers preserved in the city library, for the information contained in this volume. Much patience, perseverance and extensive pecuniary outlay were also necessary to complete the undertaking. A distinctive and most significant feature in connection with the success of this enterprise, is to be found in the fact that its publishers can consistently give prominence to the popular phrase, "Made in Syracuse." They can emphasize this by adding, OF SYRACUSE, BY SYRACUSANS AND FOR SYRACUSANS, for everything necessary for the completion of the work (excepting the paper and inks) are exclusively the products of SYRACUSANS.

It is extremely gratifying to the publishers to acknowledge at this time, that if any credit is due them for the production of this volume, it is shared by many enterprising citizens, without whose generous support and earnest co-operation, its creation would have been an impossibility.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Syracuse, New York,
July, 1910.

HISTORICAL

HISTORY OF ONONDAGA COUNTY
AND CITY OF SYRACUSE.

Sketch of Onondaga County



LITTLE more than a century practically embraces the history of Onondaga County. Originally this county was the military tract, which consisted of twenty-six townships, whose territory by legislative acts was later set off to the existing counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Cortland, Oswego in part, Seneca and Tompkins. Four only of the original townships are included in the present county of Onondaga, which has an area of 812 square miles. Its natural resources have made it one of the most populous and prosperous of the interior counties. From its salt springs, its limestone, water-lime and gypsum quarries, as also from the products of its rich and varied farming lands, it has developed rapidly and successfully.

There is a great diversity in its soil, and its hills and valleys are productive in a remarkable degree. As the salt springs, the canals and the railroads, have built up its principal city and towns, so all the surrounding country has profited from these sources of prosperity and wealth. Beside the agricultural pursuits, industries and manufactures have sprung up throughout the territory, and on these impulses Onondaga County has long held rank as the sixth, and now is the fifth county in the State, and the products of its soil and natural resources have placed it in the forefront of the wealth-producing counties.

Onondaga County was by act of the Legislature on March 5th, 1794, erected from Herkimer County, which embraced most of the territory of Central and Western New York. Cayuga was taken off March 8th, 1799; Cortland, April 8th, 1808; Oswego, March 1st, 1816, from parts of Onondaga and Oneida; Seneca from Cayuga, March 24th, 1804, and Tompkins from Cayuga and Seneca, April 7th, 1817. A part of original Onondaga went to Wayne April 11th, 1823, and Schuyler in part was taken from Tompkins (originally Cayuga) April 17th, 1854. The territory of these counties constituted the original Military tract, the bounty lands awarded by the State to soldiers of the Revolutionary War. About 300 of these soldiers located upon the bounty lands, spent the remainder of their lives here, and their bodies repose in the county's soil. The original townships were laid out by Simon DeWitt, Surveyor-General of the State, in tracts of five to six hundred acres. The classical nomenclature was DeWitt's, who delighted in classical studies. The county's organization was perfected March 14th, 1794, when the Governor of the State appointed the first county officers, and county seats were located at Onondaga, Scipio and Ovid. Nine towns remained in Onondaga County, and gradually the number was increased to nineteen. The city of

Syracuse was originally organized from the town of Salina and additions have been made to it from the towns of Geddes, Dewitt and Onondaga. The population of the county in 1800, with nine towns, was 7,698; in 1810, with thirteen towns, 25,987; in 1820, 41,497; in 1830, with seventeen towns, 58,973; in 1840, 67,911; in 1855, 86,575; in 1865, 92,972; in 1870, 104,183; in 1875, 112,886; in 1880, 117,893; in 1890, 146,747; in 1892, 158,808; in 1900, 168,735. The first permanent white settlement was made at Onondaga Valley, May 22d, 1788, by Gen. Asa Danforth, Asa Danforth, Jr., and Comfort Tyler, who were induced to locate there by Ephraim Webster, who had two years previously established a trading post at the mouth of Onondaga Creek, near the later site of Syracuse. The white settlements steadily increased, mainly on the highlands of the towns of Onondaga, Manlius, Otisco, Marcellus and Pompey, and they extended into all parts of the new county. Statistics show the growth in population, the thrift of the people and the establishment of manifold industries. In 1906 there were four hundred and fifty-two thousand five hundred and ninety acres of land assessed in the county, representing an assessed valuation of one hundred and twenty-two million seven hundred and thirty thousand and eighty-two dollars. The personal estate amounted to six million six hundred and sixty-seven thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dollars, and the aggregate equalized valuation was one hundred and twenty-eight million nine hundred and ninety-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars. The election districts have been reduced to one hundred and twenty-nine, but the number of polling places have been increased. There are nineteen towns in the county and each town elects a supervisor, thus giving the towns and the city of Syracuse equal numerical representation in the Onondaga County Board of Supervisors. The Twenty-Ninth Congressional District comprises Madison and Onondaga Counties and has been represented by Hon. Michael E. Driscoll of Syracuse, since eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. Onondaga County comprises the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District of the State, and at present is represented by Hon. Hendrick S. Holden of Syracuse. The Assembly Districts of the county have been reduced to three and are represented at present by J. Henry Walters of Syracuse, James E. Connell of Baldwinsville and John T. Roberts of Syracuse. Onondaga is justly proud of the brilliant records of numerous sons who have during the past half century distinguished themselves in the Judiciary and Legislative halls of the State and Nation, as well as in the professions and other walks of life.





CITY HALL

Sketch of Syracuse



SYRACUSE, as a village and city, has practically rounded out its first century. Although Webster's trading post at the mouth of Onondaga Creek was located in 1787 and a considerable Indian settlement lined the banks of the creek, there was not till 1805 more than a scattered hamlet at what then became known as Bogardus's Corners, from the erection in that year by Henry Bogardus of a log house on the site of the present Empire House, which he kept as an inn. The place was known from 1809 to 1812 as Milan; from 1812 to 1814 as South Salina; from 1814 to 1817 as Cossit's Corners; from 1817 to 1820 as Corinth, and then, on a postoffice being located here, at the suggestion of John Wilkinson, the postmaster, the name of Syracuse was adopted from the fancied similarity of the site to ancient Syracuse. The village of Syracuse was incorporated April 13th, 1825, and Joshua Forman was made President. The village of Salina was incorporated March 12th, 1824, and the villages of Liverpool, Geddes and Lodi about the same time. Liverpool was for some years, in business relations, the leading place, and then Salina, and it was not till after 1830 that Syracuse came to the forefront. It was the development of the Onondaga salt springs that gave these places their early impetus. These salines gave employment to a large number of persons and their products went into all parts of the country. On the location of the Erie Canal through Syracuse in 1817, and its being brought into full use in 1825, the growth of Syracuse was facilitated. In 1829 the removal of the county seat from Onondaga Hill to a site near the dividing line of Syracuse and Salina, with the erection of county buildings within the bounds of the former, determined its pre-eminence. The construction in 1828 of the Oswego Canal was a help to Salina, but the larger advantage had already tended to Syracuse. The Walton tract, which consisted of 250 acres of land, became and still is the business center of Syracuse. The tract was purchased of the State for \$6,552, an average of \$26.20 per acre. After passing through several ownerships it came into possession of the Syracuse Company, and under the management of Joshua Forman and Moses D. Burnet, its sub-divisions passed into individual ownership and the village began its substantial growth. Joshua Forman, a leading promoter of the Erie Canal, removed from Onondaga Hollow to Syracuse in 1819, and on his confidence in the future of the place and his energetic management of landed interests, the substantial foundation of the village was assured. Cityhood for Syracuse was agitated as early as 1844 and was realized in the act of the Legislature of December 14th, 1847, which was ratified by popular elections in the villages of Syracuse and Salina on

January 3rd, 1848, when Syracuse voted 1,072 for to 771 against, and Salina 385 for to 39 against the adoption of the city form of government. The first municipal election was held March 7, 1848, the total vote for Mayor being 2,028. Harvey Baldwin (Democrat) was elected over John G. Forbes, Whig, by 57 majority. Vote by wards: First, 418; Second, 643; Third, 536; Fourth, 468; total, 2,065. The eight Aldermen elected were: First Ward, James Lynch, Elizur Clark; Second Ward, Alexander McKinstry, John D. Burnet; Third Ward, Gardner Laurence, William H. Alexander; Fourth Ward, Robert Furman, Henry W. Durnford. On organization of the Common Council, at its first meeting, March 13, 1848, "they proceeded to draw by lots for two-year terms, resulting as follows: First Ward, James Lynch; Second, Alexander McKinstry; Third, Gardner Laurence; Fourth, Henry W. Durnford." The details of the city's history are matters of record. It was October 10th-16th, 1897, that the city's semi-centennial was celebrated, and on March 5th and week of June 6th, 1894, the centennial of the county was celebrated under the auspices of the Historical Association. There was a trading post at the mouth of Onondaga Creek from 1787 for a series of years. In 1820 there is a record of a log tavern, two or three stores and half a dozen dwellings on the site of Syracuse. The village corporation continued for twenty-three years, since which the city corporation has existed for sixty-two years. There were about 750 inhabitants when the village was incorporated; in 1830, 6,000; in 1840, 11,000; when the city was organized in 1847 it had 17,500; in 1850, 22,270; in 1860, 28,009; in 1870, 45,051; in 1880, 51,792; in 1890, 88,143, and in 1900, 108,374. There has been no survivor of the officers of the village in the last twenty years. The last survivor of the officers of the first city government, Richard Austin Yoe, the first City Clerk, died September 26th, 1903, aged ninety years, seven months and eleven days. The first railroad openings were in 1839, followed by others later on, superseding the canal packet and stage lines by which previously all travel was made. Other important general improvements were the filling of the old mill pond in 1849, the straightening of Onondaga Creek in 1868, the cutting down of Prospect Hill as an inducement to the locating of the State Capitol here, and the organizing of a street railway system. The impetus given to the villages of Syracuse, Salina and Geddes by the development of the salt interests, accelerated by the construction of the canals and railroads, has continued during all the years of the city's existence, and, co-operative with that healthful promotion, has been the splendid growth in material respects. Syracuse has always been the most important business center of Central New York. It also is a favorite convention city, and much political history in this connection has been made here, while all kinds of organizations, business, social, benevolent, reformatory and scientific gatherings, State, national and international, have assembled here. It was the nucleus of anti-slavery agitation, and the Jerry Rescue incident of October 1, 1851, gave to the city a world-wide notoriety. Here was formulated the State's free school

system, and by an act of the Legislature in 1867, the city, April, 1871, issued its bonds to the extent of \$100,000 for the purpose of aiding in the development of the Syracuse University, which was located here in 1871. Its development under the directorship of its present Chancellor, Rev. James R. Day, has been phenomenal, and its beautiful grounds and modern buildings, together with its marvelous Stadium, with a seating capacity of more than 30,000, represent an outlay of millions of dollars, besides being acknowledged one of the foremost educational institutions in the United States. Syracuse is also the home of the State Fair. It was first held here in April, 1841, and for many years it wandered from one city to another, until in September, 1890, the first exhibition was held on its permanent grounds, which consists of about 125 acres, beautifully situated just beyond the western confines of the city. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been expended in beautifying and improving the grounds. Magnificent permanent buildings and grandstands have been erected and many additional permanent structures are planned, and when erected, New York State's annual exposition, held in conjunction with the annual Ka-noo-no Karnival festivities, will be the greatest of its kind in the United States. All leading branches of trade and manufacture have flourished here until our products are not only marketed in every State of the Union, but wherever civilization extends. The industrial output in agricultural implements, in wagons and carriages, in pottery, furniture, household implements, chemicals, iron and steel utilities; the wholesale trade in dry goods, men's, women's and children's clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, drugs, paper and notions; the retail stores and shops, besides the salt and soda ash products, and the automobile, typewriter, gun and other manufactures have attested the spirit of enterprise and the masterly thrift of the community. In public buildings, the magnificent and elegantly equipped new County Building, erected in 1904-5, at a cost of more than \$1,000,000; the new Central Library Building, the Young Men's Christian Association's new building, representing an expenditure of about \$275,000; the beautiful South and North Side High School Buildings; in banking and office structures; in other business and residential buildings, as also in its splendid water system, which cost in litigation and to construct its conduits and city mains, in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000; its street railways, and its lighting and heating facilities, its fire and police departments, and other essential respects, Syracuse is abreast, if not in advance, in accomplishments of cities of like population and environment. The city's population in 1870 was 43,051, a gain of more than eleven thousand in the preceding five years. This number increased to 48,255 in 1875, and to 51,792 in 1880. This represented a legitimate growth, and the era of prosperity which followed the Civil War was not yet ended, for the city continued to make rapid strides in increase of population as well as in commercial and industrial importance. The paid fire department of the city was established in 1877, and in the first report of the fire commissioners this year was

shown that there were on hand four Amoskeag steam fire engines, one chemical fire engine, one hook and ladder truck, and apparatus, five hose carriages and sixteen horses, with eleven thousand feet of hose. In May, 1886, an act of the Legislature was passed authorizing the annexation of the village of Geddes and territory adjacent thereto. The following year the beautiful suburban village of Danforth and a portion of the town of Onondaga were annexed to the city. These acquisitions greatly extended the city's boundary lines besides adding substantially to its population. Any consistent review of Syracuse's manufactures must commence with the salt industry, although that once great factor in the city's development has almost become a thing of the past. To take its place, however, there has been and continues a constant and healthy increase in all kinds of important manufactures, giving daily employment to many thousands, including the Solvay Process Company, capitalized at \$8,000,000, which gives employment to nearly four thousand; the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, makers of automobiles; the Smith Premier Typewriter Company, the L. C. Smith & Brothers' Typewriter Works, the Monarch Typewriter Company, the combined output of the three factories representing the largest number of typewriters manufactured in any city in the world; the Chilled Plow Works, whose products are used in all parts of the civilized world; Church & Dwight Company, Dey Time Register Company, the Will & Baumer Candle Company, Halcomb Steel Company, Sanderson Bros.' Steel Works, Syracuse Malleable Iron Works, Eckel-Nye Steel Company, Pierce, Butler & Pierce Manufacturing Co., R. E. Dietz Lantern Works, the New Process Rawhide Company, the Merrell-Soule Company, the Moyer Wagon Works, O. M. Edwards Company, Syracuse Stove Company, and many other important industries that space will not permit mention of. The compilations of the Chamber of Commerce in the year 1907 furnish a fair estimate of the city's industrial accomplishments: "In six hundred and thirty-eight factories there was an invested capital of thirty-eight million seven hundred and forty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, with one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight clerks, drawing a total of one million nine hundred and sixty thousand one hundred and seventy-eight dollars in salaries, and fourteen thousand five hundred and seventy-eight wage earners taking seven million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and seven dollars a year. The miscellaneous expenses of these factories amounted to four million two hundred and fifty thousand eight hundred and twenty-six dollars; the cost of materials to sixteen million one hundred and seventy-one thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, and the value of the products thirty-four thousand eight hundred and twenty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars. Where there was a cedar swamp eighty-five years ago and scarcely tangible improvements sixty-five years ago, there has arisen a beautiful city of about 135,000 population, with towering business blocks and extensive factories, many miles of well paved highways lined with business places and residences of excel-

lent character, together with the establishment of its city parks and "intersections" (beauty spots) numbering sixty-seven and aggregating in acreage about two hundred and ninety-four and valued at \$1,588,650, with other wholesome conditions and healthful influences, and the realization of all the comforts and conveniences of the most improved public utilities of this progressive age. Inestimable benefits are to be derived from the completion of the extensive improvements now under way in connection with the construction of the intercepting sewer system, in the straightening and deepening of the channels of Onondaga Creek and Harbor Brook. These improvements will mark a new era in sewage disposal and argue well for a high standard of sanitary excellence and healthful conditions. The work was commenced in the fall of 1907 and the total cost of the undertaking to complete will approximate \$1,000,000, and will require from two to three years longer. The city in its march of progress has, nevertheless, not been immune to the visitations of calamities and discouragements in some form or another. The deadly powder explosion of August 20, 1841, in which twenty-five were killed outright and sixty-four others more or less injured; the Central Baptist Church disaster of June 23rd, 1874, when the floors gave way, precipitating men, women and children to the basement, killing fourteen and injuring one hundred and forty-five; the serious fires of March 15, 1834, and of 1856; the Salina fire of November 15, 1858; the three Wieting blocks and opera house fires, and the burning of the Leland Hotel with its sad fatalities October 16, 1890; and the destructible fires of March 14-15, 1891, when the Hogan block, the old United States Hotel, the Mansion House, O. V. Tracy Wholesale Coffee House, the Cook block, Journal building, the Montgomery Flats, St. James Episcopal Church and McLennan Flats, were either seriously damaged or totally destroyed. The remains of an unfortunate victim were found in the ruins of the Montgomery Flats. These latter fires were the most serious that the city has ever experienced, and at one stage the destruction of the entire business section of the city appeared inevitable, the losses amounting to \$1,000,000. Nevertheless, with the characteristic spirit of enterprise, the buildings destroyed were soon replaced with more modern and pretentious structures, and the scars of disaster effaced. The effective activity of the Chamber of Commerce, the consistent endeavors of the Mystique Krewe, with the co-operation of a loyal, progressive and intellectual press of the city, in their efforts to boom and promulgate to the world the unusual facilities possessed by "Greater Syracuse," not only as a residential city but for commercial purposes as well, are resulting in immeasurable success and benefits. It is the Central City, with a proud career in its past, and the prospect of a prouder achievement in the future.

Syracuse Water Department



WITH the completion and utilization of the new conduit and stand-pipe of the water system, there is not a city in the world that can consistently boast of a purer quality or of a superior gravity system than that with which the local municipality is now equipped. From its incipency the undertaking to provide this city with water from Skaneateles Lake has proven most difficult and costly. Conservative estimates fix the total pecuniary outlay, including cost of litigation, very close to \$6,000,000. But the incalculable benefits derived are more than commensurate with the expenditures, for the efficiency of the present system is calculated to meet all the requirements of the city during the next twenty years or more. A brief review of the history of this most important department of the municipal government is both interesting and instructive. The Syracuse Water Company was organized on April 5, 1849, and succeeded to the rights and franchises held by Oliver Teall, who, since 1829, had furnished water to Syracuse under authority from the village trustees. A law was passed on March 21, 1821, empowering them to take water from any spring on the State lands east of the village. The Wilkinson Reservoir was built in 1870, and in 1871 the company began pumping water from Onondaga Creek. Owing to the poor quality of the water, and the inadequate facilities the company had for delivering the same, the people of Syracuse were led to agitate the question of an entire new system and municipal ownership. The water company would not extend its mains or bring in a new supply of good water from other sources. A special election held April 27, 1886, for the purpose of deciding upon bonding the city for municipal ownership, resulted in the question being defeated at that time by a majority of 4,076. The Governor, on June 9, 1888, approved the bill authorizing the Mayor to appoint a commission to inquire into and investigate the source of a water supply for the city of Syracuse for public, mechanical and domestic uses. Mayor William B. Kirk appointed this commission on June 21, of the same year, consisting of Messrs. E. B. Judson, Sr., James B. Brooks, Alexander H. Davis, Peter B. McLennan, Wm. H. Warner and Wm. K. Niver. After an investigation of eleven sources of supply the commission on February 1, 1889, reported to the Mayor and Common Council, "That the water of Skaneateles Lake is the best available for all uses and purposes for the City of Syracuse." The members unanimously recommended it as a source of supply, and also that the city should own its own waterworks. Biological examinations made by Charles G. Currier, M. D., of New York City, showed that in one cubic centimeter of Skaneateles Lake water there were 21 living bacteria; in Onondaga Creek water, 491; and in Croton water supplied to New York, 673. On May 15, 1889, the Governor approved a law authorizing the city to take water from Skaneateles Lake, subject to the approval of the Canal Board, and on condition

that a majority of votes cast at a special election to be held afterward were in favor of city ownership and control of the water supply. This special election was held June 4, 1889. With a total registration of 19,250 the result was as follows: Total vote, 12,212; for municipal ownership, 11,302; against municipal ownership, 910. This gave a majority of 10,392 in favor of municipal ownership. This election did not prove a surprise, because public sentiment at that time was strictly in favor of municipal ownership and a pure and wholesome water supply such as the city had not been accustomed to. A non-partisan Board of Water Commissioners was then appointed by Mayor William B. Kirk, consisting of the following well-known citizens: Messrs. Henry J. Mowry, James B. Brooks, William H. Warner, Charles Hubbard, Peter B. McLennan and William K. Niver. Not being able to agree upon a price for the Syracuse Water Co.'s plant, the price asked by the company being deemed exorbitant, the commission applied to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a commission to condemn the plant. This was done and the company was awarded \$850,000. The plant at that time consisted of about forty miles of water mains, the greater part of which was cement-lined pipe and practically useless for a new system with increased pressure. They had about 1,800 consumers and an annual income of about \$110,000, which included \$26,000 paid by the city for water for municipal purposes. The Water Board took possession of the operating plant on January 1, 1892, and at once began the work of construction of the new system. William R. Hill, C. E., was employed by the Water Board to make the preliminary surveys and estimates for the new system, and upon their acceptance by the Board he was made chief engineer in full charge of the construction of the new works. Upon the completion of the work of construction, in addition to his duties as Chief Engineer, he was also made Superintendent of the Water Department, which position he retained until December 31, 1899, when he resigned to accept the position of Chief Engineer of the Aqueduct Commission of New York City. The greatest measures of value of a water system to any city are those of its effect upon the health and the fire protection it affords. Syracuse is exceptionally fortunate in both these respects.

WATER WORKS IN BRIEF

- Source of supply, Skaneateles Lake.
- Its greatest depth is about 350 feet.
- The first conduit line was laid in 1893-4.
- The submerged intake pipe was laid 1892-3.
- There are 51.25 acres in Woodland Reservoir tract.
- Our supply is acquired and distributed entirely by gravity.
- There are 194 miles of water mains now in use in this city.
- Estimated cost to date, including litigation, about \$6,000,000.
- Water was turned into the second conduit in February, 1910.
- The water bonds outstanding by the city amount to \$4,960,000.
- It is 466.40 feet above the level of the Erie Canal in this city.
- There are eleven stop gates at different points on conduit No. 1.
- Skaneateles Lake is fifteen miles long and about one mile wide.
- The cost of construction of Woodland Reservoir was about \$270,000.

Water was first let into the Woodland Reservoir November 12, 1894.
 The assessed valuation of the Woodland Reservoir in 1900, \$400,668.96.
 The area of its water shed, exclusive of the lake, is 63.281 square miles.
 From the gate house to the distributing reservoir there is a fall of 245 feet.
 Conduit line No. 1 is constructed of 30-inch cast iron pipe and is $19\frac{1}{4}$ miles long.
 The average storage capacity per mile of the water mains in the city is 34,200 gallons.
 The westerly hill adjoining the reservoir has an elevation of 285 feet above the city.
 The Water Bureau was moved to the Lynden July 1, 1898, and to the City Hall in 1910.

Syracuse is one of the largest cities in the United States to obtain its entire water supply by gravity.

A high pressure system to supply University Hill section and a portion of Elmwood, was installed in 1910.

When the city took possession of the old water company's plant there was only 40 miles of street mains.

The water mains of city are subjected to pressure varying from 100 pounds to about 30 pounds to square inch.

The submerged pipe is of steel, 54 inches in diameter, 6,419 feet in length, and 40 feet below surface of water at crib.

Preliminary surveys for the second conduit were made in 1907-8 and work of construction started in the fall of 1908.

On October 15, 1890, the preliminary surveys for the work were begun under the direction of Engineer William R. Hill.

The city took control of old Water Company's plant January 1, 1892. It was acquired by condemnation proceedings and cost the city about \$872,000.

Friday, June 29, 1894, the gates at Skaneateles were first opened and water allowed to flow into the first conduit. It required nearly four days to fill the pipes.

The second conduit is parallel to and a duplicate of number one, except that the first 8,000 feet is 42-inch in diameter, instead of 30-inch. Its cost was about \$825,000.00

On Skaneateles outlet there are 36 water powers. On December 22, 1890, the commissioners acquired the first water power right on the outlet, that of F. A. Sinclair, for \$7,040.

The distributing reservoir (Woodland) was constructed in 1893-5; capacity, 121,000,000 gallons; elevation above Erie Canal, 221 feet; area of 14 acres; depth, 35 feet, two miles from center of city.

The standpipe is 66 feet in diameter and 51 feet high, the flow line being 30 feet above the level of the Erie Canal. A 20-inch feed line leads to the University section and a 12-inch to Elmwood. The total cost of standpipe and feed lines is about \$125,000.00.

ANALYSIS OF SKANEATELES LAKE WATER

Prof. F. E. Engelhardt, in a report to the Board of Health, gives an analysis of Skaneateles Lake water in parts per 100,000 as follows:

Solids, volatile and organic	4.50
Solids, fixed	7.00
Total solids left at 212 degrees Fahrenheit	11.50
Temporary hardness	4.89
Permanent hardness	3.98
Total hardness	8.87
Chlorine	0.40
Salt	0.66
Nitrates	<i>slight trace.</i>
Free Ammonia	0.00052
Albumenoid Ammonia	0.00360
Oxygen consumed	0.28000

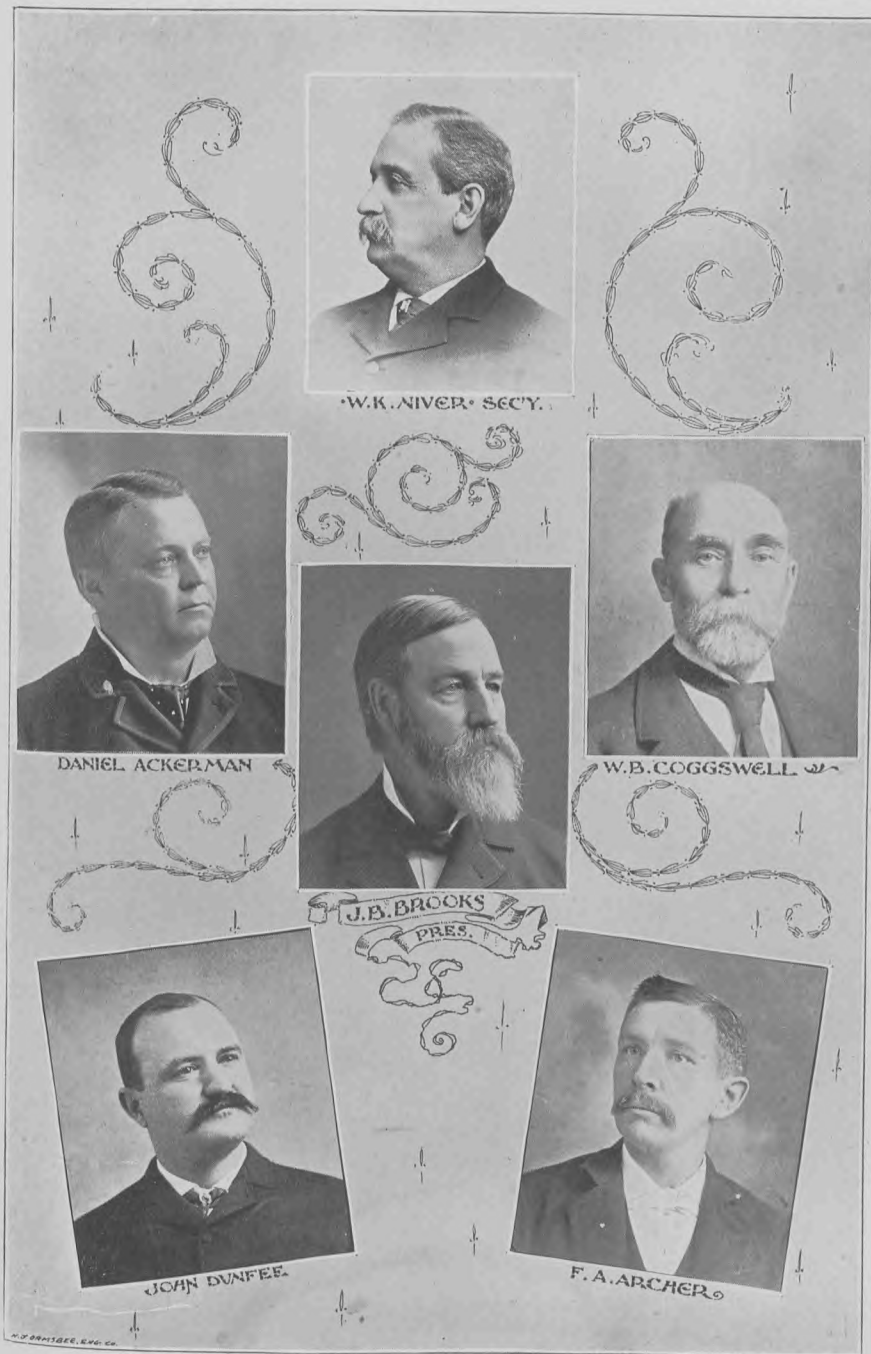
Professor Engelhardt adds that "These results show the purity of our present water supply."

The following statement shows the average yearly consumption of water, in gallons, since Skaneateles Lake has been the city's source of supply:

1896, 7,741,000; 1897, 7,824,000; 1898, 8,553,000; 1899, 10,030,000; 1900, 10,995,000; 1901, 11,604,000; 1902, 11,927,000; 1903, 12,254,000; 1904, 11,962,000; 1905, 12,384,000; 1906, 12,306,000; 1907, 12,214,000; 1908, 12,393,000; 1909 (estimated), 13,000,000.



FORMER WATER COMMISSIONERS



FORMER WATER COMMISSIONERS



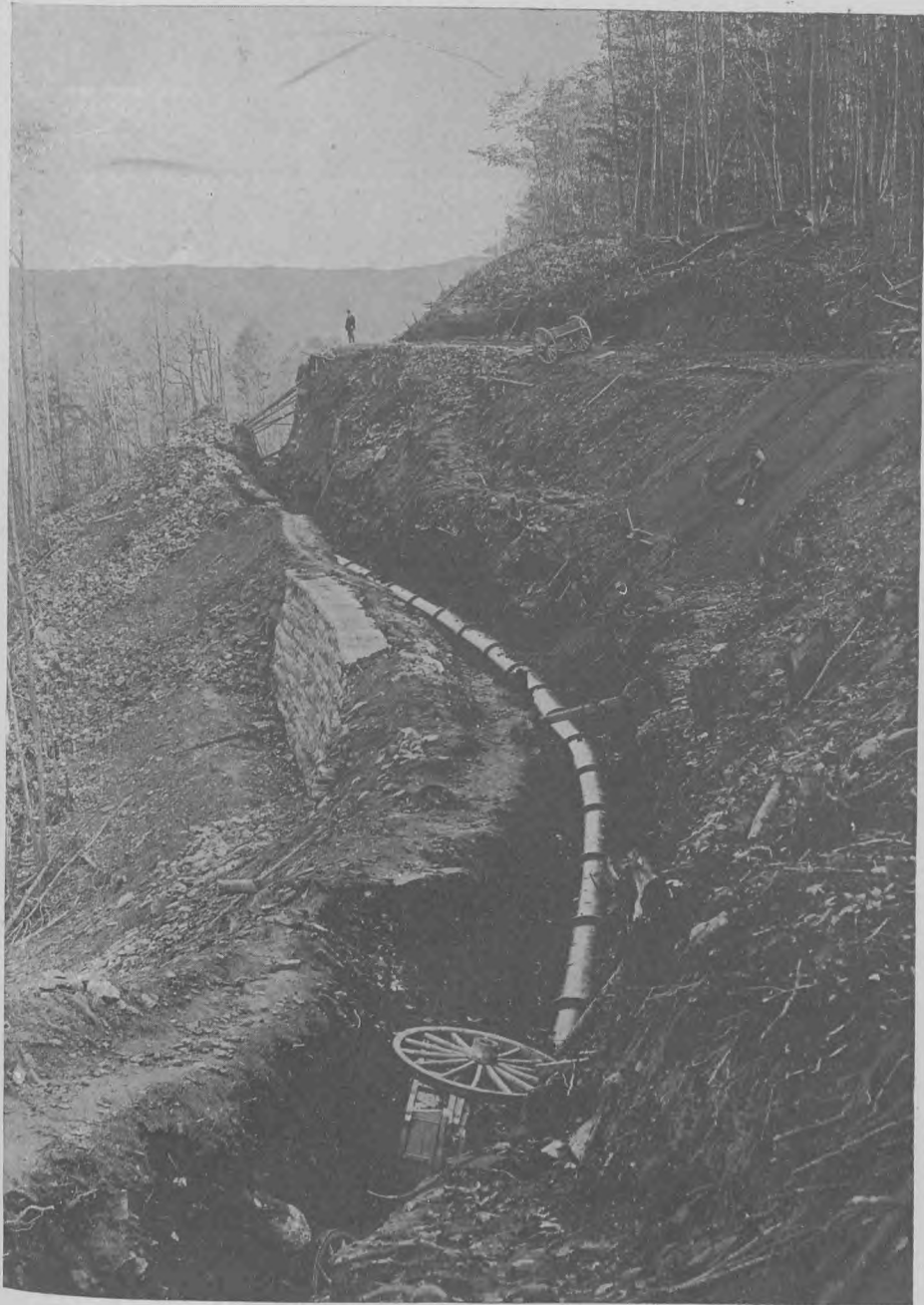
CROSSING MARCELLUS RAVINE



DIFFICULT DIGGING IN THE "ALPS"



WESTWARD INTO "ALPS"



THROUGH THE "ALPS"



WOODLAND RESERVOIR

SUPERINTENDENTS OF WATER DEPARTMENT

Dwight H. Bruce, from January 1, 1892, to August 31, 1894; William R. Hill, from September 1, 1894, to December 31, 1899; John H. Moffitt, from January 1, 1900, to December 31, 1901; Thomas F. DeLany, from January 1, 1902, to December 31, 1903; John T. Delaney, from January 1, 1904, to December 31, 1907; George H. Beebe, from January 1, 1908. George H. Beebe was reappointed by Mayor Schoeneck, February, 1910.

ROSTER OF WATER DEPARTMENT

Name.	Position.	Salary.
George H. Beebe,	Superintendent.....	\$3,000.00
W. P. Eddy,	Bookkeeper and Chief Clerk.....	2,000.00
John G. Butler,	Cashier.....	1,600.00
L. O. Morgan,	Bookkeeper and Clerk.....	1,600.00
W. J. Daly,	Superintendent's Clerk.....	1,200.00
Benjamin Rounds,	General Foreman.....	1,200.00
Thomas Mack,	Clerk and Assistant Cashier.....	1,200.00
Charles H. Horton,	Clerk, Repair Department.....	1,100.00
F. M. Wakefield,	Clerk.....	1,100.00
George Roller,	Assistant General Foreman.....	1,000.00
E. L. Deming,	Schedule Clerk.....	1,000.00
D. L. Furlong,	Schedule Clerk.....	960.00
Jacob Listman,	Meter Reader and Clerk.....	960.00
William H. Jones,	Meter Reader and Clerk.....	960.00
Edward Gebhardt,	Stockkeeper.....	900.00
George Whitelam,	Foreman.....	840.00
H. P. Tibbitts,	Meter Reader and Setter.....	840.00
W. L. Post,	Meter Reader and Setter.....	840.00
Charles Brand,	Hydrant Repairer.....	840.00
William Connery,	Meter and Hydrant Repairer.....	840.00
H. L. Mastin,	Foreman.....	840.00
John T. Harrison,	Gatevalve Repairer.....	840.00
Samuel Frey,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
C. F. Rathbun,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
Daniel Hummel,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
L. D. Korb,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
George F. Sax,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
F. D. Drumma,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
John H. Horton,	Meter Reader.....	840.00
Grace Smith,	Clerk.....	820.00
Elsie Smith,	Clerk.....	820.00
Edward Conron,	Gate Tender (Skaneateles).....	750.00
H. C. Hammond,	Clerk.....	720.00
John H. Venner,	Clerk.....	720.00
Frank Morris,	Watchman.....	720.00
Frank Buies,	Watchman.....	720.00
Thomas Foran,	Watchman.....	720.00
Daniel Ehle,	Watchman.....	720.00
John Kiggins,	Watchman.....	720.00
W. J. Preston,	Watchman.....	720.00

SMALLPOX—During the year 1875 there were nearly 900 cases of smallpox in Syracuse, and about 200 deaths resulted. The epidemic cost the city more than \$75,000. The hospital and grounds (comprising eight acres) originally cost \$12,000. The Penitentiary was quarantined during January, 1889, on account of smallpox. The Jervis House was quarantined February 9, 1909, for 16 days.

Syracuse Post-Office Department



THE Federal postal system, with its numerous accessory bureaus working consistently and in perfect accord with the main machinery in the Federal Building, is recognized today as one of the most important and vital of the various public utilities operating in our midst necessary to the maintenance and development of the innumerable institutions of which the city of Syracuse is comprised. The stupendous volume of its daily and even nightly transactions must be witnessed if a comprehensive estimate of its magnitude is to be formed. It is perpetual—three hundred and sixty-five days in the year—and only at night time, while the rest of the populace of our city slumbers, is there perceptible cessation of activities. The marvelous system of handling, transferring and delivering of mail matter is so perfect in its operation that the possibility of mistakes is minimized to a remarkable degree. The local postoffice department can properly be referred to as a gigantic meter, which registers the material increase and development of the various branches of business of our city, as well as recording the steady increase in its population. And, as the mercury in the thermometer is influenced by the changes of temperatures, so are the records of the postal department of Syracuse susceptible to the seasons of prosperity and business depression. The truth of this statement is proven by studying the accompanying comparative table of its annual receipts, for during the business and financial depressions of the years of 1897-8 and 1908, which extended to all sections of the United States, affecting to more or less extent the commercial interests of our own city, there is shown a corresponding falling off in its annual receipts compared with the records of the years immediately prior. The extraordinary increase of the postal business from year to year is most significant. Notwithstanding that within recent years there have been established "branches" at Solvay and Onondaga Valley; three "stations"—Station A (Elmwood), Colvin Station and Salina Station, and twenty-three "numbered stations"—distributed in various sections of the city, where money orders are issued, and letters are registered and stamps are sold, to relieve the congested conditions of the main building as well as to extend to the residents of those sections of the city a better service, the efficiency of the postal system in Syracuse is still seriously hampered by the contracted and inadequate quarters which the department is compelled at present to occupy. This important subject has been under consideration for years, and it is promised that a satisfactory solution of the question by the proper authorities will soon be reached and a building erected that will be adequate and commensurate with the importance of the local department.

John Wilkinson was the first Postmaster of Syracuse. He received his appointment February 24, 1820, and was reappointed July 9, 1836. His

services as Postmaster covered a period of twenty years. Following are the names and dates of appointment of Postmasters of Syracuse:

John Wilkinson, Feb. 24, 1820.	Gen. D. H. Bruce, April 10, 1871.
James Earll, Jr., June 26, 1840.	Col. A. C. Chase, December 15, 1875.
Henry Raynor, November 10, 1842.	James M. Gilbert, February 23, 1884.
William W. Teall, July 23, 1845.	Milton H. Northrup, April 1, 1888.
William Jackson, April 14, 1849.	Carroll E. Smith, November 1, 1889.
Henry J. Sedgwick, May 4, 1853.	Milton H. Northrup, June 1, 1893.
Patrick H. Agan, August 27, 1861.	*Gen. D. H. Bruce, July 24, 1897.
George L. Maynard, April 1, 1866.	William Cowie, January 1, 1908.

*Reappointed and was still in office at his death, August 19, 1908.

POSTAL NOTES

There are twelve substitute clerks.

There are one hundred and five clerks.

There are twenty-five substitute carriers.

There are one hundred and four letter carriers.

Postoffices were first established in 1464.

Prepaid postage act went into effect April 1, 1855.

Postal notes were discontinued during the year 1895.

Postage stamps were first used in the United States in 1847.

The free delivery system was introduced in Syracuse in 1864.

The first postoffice at Onondaga Hollow was established in 1794.

Excavations for the new government building began April, 1884.

Mail route was established between this city and Oswego in 1806.

Postage stamps were invented by James Chalmers of Scotland in 1839.

James McLusky was appointed Assistant Postmaster, January 11, 1909.

Commenced moving into the new government building Sunday, March 3, 1889.

The letter carriers of Syracuse first appeared in uniforms December 15, 1868.

The "all-night" service in the distributing departments of city mail was established in 1888.

In 1789 there were but seven postoffices in New York State and only seventy-five in the United States.

The postal car system went into operation on the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad July 13, 1868.

The first postman in Syracuse was W. B. Hubbard, the second Thomas Connelly. They distributed the foreign mail.

February 1, 1910, there were 45 combination and 529 "regular" receptacles for mail, a total of 574, distributed in various sections of the city.

The change from 5 to 3 cents postage occurred on March 3, 1855; from 3 to 2 cents March 3, 1885. Prepayment was demanded March 3, 1851.

About two hundred and twenty-five "special delivery" letters are delivered daily in this city. Twelve special messengers are employed for this service.

From 1789 until 1816 the postage on a single letter carried under forty miles was 8 cents; over forty and under ninety miles, 10 cents; over 500 miles, 25 cents.

The postoffice was removed to the old Granger block, May 18, 1855; in 1863 was moved to the Arcade in the old Bastable block, and located in the government building March 3, 1889.

The "South Syracuse" office was discontinued in 1889, and the business transacted through the main office and an extension of the free delivery system to the southern limits of the city.

Eight carriers, under the free delivery system, were appointed in 1864 as follows: Thomas Connelly, Henry Stroh, Martin Mara, Thomas Clary, William Olmstead, Herman Mueller, John S. Larrabee and James H. Luther.

By an order which went into effect October 1, 1886, the special delivery system was extended to all postoffices. By placing the special delivery stamp upon a letter or package, providing the place or address was not more than one mile distant, the prompt delivery was assured.

The Geddes postoffice was discontinued on June 1, 1888, and in its place "Station A" of the Syracuse Postoffice was established and continued for a few years only. By this change the free delivery system was extended to the Ninth and Tenth Wards directly from the main office.

The total number of all known varieties of postage stamps used by all the governments of the world to date, is over 20,000. Salvador, the smallest of the Central American republics, has issued to date 770 different kinds, and more than any other single country. The government of the United States of Colombia has issued 600 varieties, and including its provinces, more than 1,000 distinct varieties of postage stamps.

YEAR.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.	NO. OF L'TTERS AND PARCELS REGISTERED.	NO. OF LETTERS AND PARCELS RECEIV'D FOR DELIVERY.	NO. PIECES OF FIRST CLASS DISPATCHED.
1889	\$156,696.16	13,365	28,525	12,692,132
1890	177,880.33	13,451	27,543	15,316,120
1891	188,120.62	13,907	31,064	15,741,600
1892	205,594.30	14,452	32,596	16,612,290
1893	215,188.84	18,030	30,095	16,814,560
1894	230,180.84	16,545	28,458	18,397,640
1895	238,957.93	16,663	29,039	19,159,600
1896	249,580.06	16,748	29,577	21,107,752
1897	*242,283.82	17,894	30,039	22,153,040
1898	*248,719.88	19,345	31,069	21,959,400
1899	264,559.62	23,364	32,514	23,202,730
1900	282,399.59	28,208	42,815	23,587,240
1901	299,328.96	26,720	38,254	23,554,760
1902	324,835.49	27,564	40,159	24,477,040
1903	354,686.76	35,791	54,492	27,132,760
1904	376,034.19	54,977	85,584	27,835,640
1905	413,334.35	42,788	67,181	29,400,560
1906	452,262.58	51,994	72,590	31,838,020
1907	513,250.52	63,042	85,193	32,765,840
1908	*525,102.88	66,406	103,517	32,946,264
1909	573,077.97	76,719	94,719	36,078,326

*Financial and business depression existed throughout the United States.

DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS ISSUED AND PAID

YEAR.	TOTAL NO. ISSUED.	TOTAL AMOUNT ANNUALLY.	TOTAL FEES.	TOTAL NUMBER PAID.	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID.
1903	33,874	\$280,957.58	\$2,140.89	145,444	\$1,136,446.20
1904	34,845	288,290.76	2,195.54	135,625	1,203,454.80
1905	42,073	380,585.09	2,759.46	161,507	1,442,234.99
1906	54,184	504,191.13	4,024.74	163,781	1,482,288.17
1907	60,601	507,640.56	3,603.76	180,857	1,661,724.75
1908	65,931	581,186.99	4,260.88	230,262	1,581,612.82
1909	70,088	615,696.34	4,564.24	226,533	1,641,323.20

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS ISSUED AND PAID

YEAR.	TOT'L NO. FOREIGN ISSUED.	TOTAL AMOUNT ANNUALLY.	TOTAL FEES.	TOTAL NUMBER PAID.	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID.
1903	3,136	\$43,983.75	\$585.15	607	11,381.43
1904	3,597	56,682.35	697.56	675	12,782.44
1905	4,823	87,273.82	949.94	648	14,411.46
1906	6,494	152,825.08	1,706.30	715	13,868.47
1907	6,492	179,112.80	1,779.92	726	17,726.76
1908	7,317	189,665.09	1,777.17	1,143	24,541.05
1909	8,344	189,443.09	1,864.45	959	19,223.86

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS

Syracuse was made a port of delivery by an act of Congress, May 18th, 1896. John F. Nash was appointed by President Cleveland, the first Surveyor of Customs, and entered upon the duties of his office in June, the same year. Former Alderman Edward McLaughlin was appointed his deputy. The first shipment of goods to be received at the local office was consigned to the Solvay Process Company. The establishment of the port of delivery in Syracuse has proven of inestimable benefit to the merchants of this city and adjoining towns, as well as being of great convenience to the many Syracusans who are constantly traveling in foreign lands. They are now enabled to ship in bond direct to their native city any purchases that they may make while abroad, as well as any excess baggage with which they may become encumbered, in advance of their homecoming, thereby avoiding the tedious delays at the customs department in New York City. All such goods received are carefully kept in the local government storage and held until the owners call for them. Notwithstanding that tea was placed on the free list and has been exempt from duty since January 1, 1906, the value of goods annually received through the local office is steadily increasing. Frederick A. Kuntzsch succeeded Surveyor Nash and was serving his second term at the time of his sudden demise in 1907. Ernest I. Edgcomb was named to fill out the unexpired term and was reappointed by President Roosevelt and is still in office. Mathew J. McCarthy, Special Deputy Surveyor, was appointed August 1, 1900. The accompanying statistics give an approximate valuation of the goods annually received at the port: The year 1896, \$175,000.00; 1897, \$177,500.00; 1898, \$178,100.00; 1899, \$178,500.00; 1900, \$185,000.00; 1901, \$187,000.00; 1902, \$191,000.00; 1903, \$250,000.00; 1904, \$320,000.00; 1905, \$306,000.00; 1906, \$350,000.00; 1907, \$368,000.00; 1908, \$375,000.00; 1909, \$426,000.00.

ROSTER OF THE OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
Ernest I. Edgcomb,	Surveyor of Customs	*\$1,000.00	F. J. Becker,	Deputy Surveyor	1,400.00
Mathew J. McCarthy,	Special Deputy Surveyor	1,800.00	Howard Coonley,	Dep. Surveyor	1,200.00
				*And fees.	

Syracuse Chamber of Commerce

FORTY of the most prominent of the city's business men at a meeting held at the Vanderbilt House, Thursday evening, March 7, 1889, attached their signatures to the by-laws of the newly organized Business Men's Association, adopted at that meeting. At a meeting held at the Leland Hotel, March 29, 1889, officers of the association were elected for the ensuing year and headquarters established in the Larned Building. The annual dues for the first year were fixed at twenty-five dollars. In 1890 they were twenty dollars, and in 1891 they were reduced to ten dollars. The name of the association was changed to "Syracuse Chamber of Commerce" in 1896, and the last annual meeting held in the Larned rooms was on the first of April, 1898. The Chamber took possession of their present quarters in the University Building, June 2, 1898. The Syracuse Chamber of Commerce is an organization which like so many similar bodies in other cities, is taking more and more an active part in the great civic movement that is remodelling and improving American cities. It has a membership of more than eight hundred of the leading business and professional men of the city. Its routine work embraces the securing of conventions, the distribution of information concerning Syracuse to the prospective locators of manufacturing establishments, the encouragement and assistance of young manufacturing concerns and the advertising of Syracuse not only by literature but by making its manifold attractions and advantages manifest.

No better measure of its usefulness can be given than a recital of some of the accomplishments which from time to time have been placed to its credit. It secured the appointment of a park commission and started the movement towards the development of playgrounds and parks in this city. It inaugurated through a convention called by it, the movement for the improvement of agriculture in New York State. It prepared and had adopted a complete sanitary code for the city including a system of milk inspection. It successfully promoted a new hotel, second to none in New York State, outside of New York City. It secured a proper system of medical inspection for the public schools. It secured an investigation of the Lighting Company and a reduction in the price of gas and electricity. It secured the adoption of a smoke ordinance and prepared one of the most thorough reports on smoke abatement that has ever been prepared. It has insisted upon and helped to carry out a thorough system of inspection of the city's water supply. It has secured the equipment of the city's street cars with improved routing signs. It has borne a part in the war against tuberculosis and has spread the doctrine of eradication by its warnings printed on the backs of more than 7,000,000 street car transfers. It collected in a few days in May, 1906, \$17,081.00 for the San Francisco earthquake sufferers. It has secured in spite of many difficulties an ideal site for a new post-office building. It has played a part in every movement for the improvement of Syracuse.

Presidents—1889-92, E. A. Powell; 1893, Charles W. Snow; 1894-6, Donald Dey; 1897-8, John Marsellus; 1899-'03, Francis E. Bacon; 1904, Frederick R. Hazard; 1905, Dennis McCarthy; 1906-7, Giles H. Stilwell; 1908-9, Thomas W. Meachem.

Secretaries—1889-96, Cyrus L. Hasbrouck; 1896 (June)-1902, N. H. Chapman; 1903-5, Charles W. Wood; 1905 (July)-1907, Harlow C. Clark; 1908 (May) William P. Baker; 1909, (Oct.) 1910, Harlow C. Clark.

ANNUAL BANQUETS—Many men of distinction have been guests of honor at the annual banquets given by the Chamber. At the second annual banquet, 1891, the late Chancellor Sims of Syracuse University; 1898, February 10th, at Yates, Seth Low and Rev. M. L. Clarke; 1899, February 22nd, Governor Theodore Roosevelt; 1901, February 8th, at Yates, Governor B. B. Odell, Jr.; 1903, Marcus H. Hanna; 1904, Leslie M. Shaw; 1905, Wm. T. Jerome; 1906, May 5th, at Alhambra, Governor Charles E. Hughes; 1907, February 11th, at Yates, W. C. Brown; 1908, April 21st, at Turn Hall, George B. Cortelyou; 1909, May 8th, Yates, Clark Williams; 1910, March 19th, at Yates, Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor of New York City.

The Monthly Bulletin of the Chamber was first published in August, 1905.

Honorary Commercial Commission of Japan were guests of the Chamber, October 9, 1909.

The New York State Board of Trade was formed at a meeting held in Rochester, Nov. 12, 1891. Its first annual meeting was held at Albany, Feb. 17, 1892.

MISCELLANEOUS CASUALTIES

Robert W. Flack drowned in Niagara Rapids July 4, 1888.

The memorable blizzard and snow blockade March 11-15, 1888.

Central Baptist Church was damaged by lightning July 7, 1901.

The old Onondaga Penitentiary damaged by severe wind storm January 13, 1890.

P. J. Enright fatally injured at Denver July 17, 1902. He died from injuries received, July 20.

Syracuse storm swept, trees blown down and Kirkwood grandstand wrecked September 30, 1896.

Central Baptist Church disaster June 23, 1874. Fourteen persons killed and 145 more or less injured.

The front walls of the Lynch and Everson buildings fell November 17, 1887, killing two workmen.

James Buckingham, the aeronaut, dropped into Onondaga Lake and was drowned August 16, 1891.

The deadly "powder explosion" in which 25 were killed and 64 injured occurred August 20, 1841.

The People's Railway Company's barns demolished by wind storm December 26, 1889. One person killed.

The James Street bridge collapsed, precipitating street car and occupants into Oswego Canal, April 6, 1901.

Julius H. Earll was fatally injured by the collision of iceboats on Skaneateles Lake, February 11th, 1882.

October 20, 1906, Rev. C. J. Donigan received fatal injuries in the collapse of the "bleacher" stands at the Lakeside Park.

Steamer No. 3 was badly wrecked in collision with locomotive while crossing Central tracks in West Street November 25, 1900.

City visited by severe windstorms, Sept. 14th 1892, and August 28th, 1895, the latter doing much damage at State Fair Grounds.

Hose wagon No. 7 collided with street car at Crouse Avenue and Genesee Street April 11, 1901. Eight firemen were injured.

Mrs. Dr. Joseph P. Dunlap was killed while crossing the West Shore Railroad tracks at Townsend Street in a sleigh, January 7th, 1884.

The north walls of the New York State Trades School for Girls building on Montgomery Street fell into adjoining excavations March 1, 1907.

Excursion steamer "Frontenac" burned on Cayuga Lake, Sunday, July 27, 1907. Several Syracusans were injured and Miss Marietta Sullivan was killed.

Former Postmaster Milton H. Northrup was run over by street car while riding his bicycle on South Salina Street, August 16, 1906, and died the same day from injuries received.

Albert D. Soule was killed in the Washington block fire, corner South Salina and East Jefferson Streets, January 13, 1902. Others received slight injuries.

Onondaga's Railroads

THE great evolution in the various agencies of transportation which have taken place during the past seventy-five years, furnishes an admirable illustration of the wonderful achievements of man and progress of the nation, during that period. The primitive means of transportation available to our forefathers were for many years limited to the horse and oxen, the stage coach and canal boat. Then followed the steam boat and the steam railroads with its four-wheeled coaches and wood-burning locomotives which ran on wooden rails and made less than twenty miles an hour. But in those days even this rate of speed was considered a wonderful achievement. There also came the "bob-tail" horse cars which, in their time, were considered a great innovation, but in the march of progress they in turn were crowded out of use by the introduction of the "trolley" and "third-rail"—electrics. Late in the nineties the various modes of transportation were substantially augmented with the advent of the automobile. Its rapid development and its universal adoption and constantly increasing popularity, have been most phenomenal, and today the automobile is regarded one of the most indispensable vehicles of modern utilities. Early in the forties there appeared in the village papers an announcement "that the Syracuse & Utica Railroad Company was operating two trains daily each way between the two villages. The wonderful evolution in design and construction of the locomotive, as well as in the coaches it hauls, and the high rate of speed attainable, are almost beyond the comprehension of man, and we are told that the limit of possibilities have not even yet been reached. It may be considered a rash statement when it is suggested that seventy five years hence there will be presented as great a contrast in this respect as comparisons of today with those of seventy-five years ago furnish. But who can now deny that with a better understanding and more perfect application of electricity that the great variety of marvelous inventions of the past seventy-five years will not only be equalled but vastly exceeded during the next? Successful aerial navigation has for centuries been regarded as a problem impossible of solution, but during the past two years its practicability has been indisputably established, and no one can now predict the wonderful evolution of the present systems of travel which further development of the flying machine may inaugurate. Following is a great deal of general information concerning the railroads of Syracuse and vicinity which will be found invaluable as a reference:

Iron Pier was built in 1887-8.

The old Fifth Ward line opened in 1868.

Transfer system went into operation in 1897.

Park Street trolley line opened June 27, 1905.

Syracuse & Geddes Street Railway was built in 1863.

The Butternut Street Railway was opened June, 1888.

Rapid Transit Street Railway strike, August 5-7, 1898.

Fenders on street cars were first used in this city in 1897.

The Central Depot was completed and opened in October, 1895.

Initial trip of Empire State Express was made October 26, 1891.

The street railways aggregate more than seventy-five miles of track.

The first car was run over the Grace Street line, December 28, 1895.

South Bay Railroad purchased by Clifford D. Beebe February 21, 1907.

The Syracuse Rapid Transit Company was incorporated May 21, 1896.

The Consolidated Street Railway Company was organized July 1, 1890.

Suburban Railroad changed to its present management January 13, 1909.

South Bay Railroad Company was granted a franchise September 3, 1895.

The Fourth Ward Railroad was sold to J. Emmet Wells, August 10, 1888.

The Syracuse & Onondaga Railway Company opened its line July 25, 1864.

The West Shore Railroad was granted its franchise through the city in 1881.

The People's Railroad Company was organized in 1887 with a capital of \$300,000.

The "Traffic Bureau" of the Chamber of Commerce was established in March, 1909.

Cars first run over Suburban Railroad from city line to Fayetteville May 13, 1898.

Third rail cars of Utica, via West Shore Railroad, commenced running June 15, 1907.

The old Seventh Ward line was established in 1886, and the old Eleventh Ward in 1889.

The Northern Railroad was formally opened November 2, 1871. The city bonded for \$500,000.

The Common Center was completed October 4, 1896. First used October 13 of the same year.

The first electric car service was established between this city and Fulton, December 30, 1908.

The People's Railroad Company was merged in the Syracuse Street Railway Company May 1, 1894.

The first car over the Brighton extension of the South Salina Street line was run October 1, 1891.

The last of the "horse car" system in this city—Green Street line—was abandoned October 1, 1900.

The Chenango Valley Railroad was formally opened February 12, 1874. The city was bonded for \$500,000.

The old Third Ward line was put in operation in 1888 with electricity. First electric road to be operated in Syracuse.

The "time standard" adopted by the principal railroads of the country now in use went into effect November 18, 1884.

The Rochester, Syracuse & Eastern Railway established regular service between this city and Rochester, December 19, 1909.

The old Fourth Ward line through Burnet, Catherine, Green and Lodi Streets to Rose Hill Cemetery opened September 17, 1868.

Consolidated Street Railroad sold to Frederick Strauss of New York, Secretary of Bondholders' Committee, for \$865,000, August 17, 1895.

The Genesee and Water Street Railroad was built in 1865, and tracks in Water Street taken up in 1878. Crouse Avenue branch opened in 1873.

Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railroad completed its double tracks between this city and Skaneateles Village, a distance of 19 miles, in 1906.

The People's Railroad Company's tracks were extended across the D., L. & W. R. R. Co.'s tracks in West Onondaga Street, December 27, 1888.

C. Loomis Allen succeeded John J. Stanley as Vice-President and General Manager of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railroad, December 6, 1906.

The Syracuse & Utica Railroad (New York Central) was formally opened June 4, 1839. The speed averaged from seven to ten miles an hour.

The Rapid Transit Company's cars were first operated by "Niagara power" July 3, 1906. Put into general use on system July 31, of the same year.

The Auburn & Syracuse Railroad, chartered in 1836, was opened from Auburn to Geddes on January 8, 1838, and was shortly afterward extended to Syracuse.

The Syracuse, Lakeside & Baldwinsville Railroad was formally opened from the city to Pleasant Beach July 23, 1898; through to Baldwinsville, September 23, 1899.

At a convention of railroad superintendents held at Albany February 13, 1851, it was resolved to reduce the fare on the Central route from Albany to Buffalo to two cents per mile.

Under the direction of Commissioner of Public Works James H. Meagher, a portion of the tracks of the Syracuse & Eastside Street Railroad in James Street were torn up, July, 18, 1897.

William K. Niver purchased the Skaneateles Steam Railroad August 1, 1898. The Skaneateles Railroad Company now owns and operates it, and Martin F. Dillon has been its President since October 21, 1907.

The Auburn Interurban Electric Railway established regular service with Skaneateles January 1, 1900. The Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railway inaugurated regular service between the two cities in May, 1903.

The severe storm of wind and sleet which wrecked over a mile of poles and overhead service of the Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railway between Skaneateles and Auburn, stopping traffic for several days, occurred February 28, 1904.

The first charters for street railways in Syracuse were granted in 1860. The first street railway to be built extended through North Salina Street from the Erie Canal bridge to Wolf Street, and opened for business August, 1860.

The Syracuse & Eastside Railroad opened February 16, 1895. May 7, 1898, George D. Chapman and Mathew J. Myers were appointed receivers for the road, and December 29 of the same year it was sold to a reorganization committee for \$30,000.

In 1889 there were twelve separate and distinct lines of street railways in the city: Central City, the Syracuse & Geddes, Syracuse & Onondaga, Genesee & Water, the Fifth Ward, Syracuse & Oakwood, Seventh Ward, Woodlawn & Butternut Street, Burnet Street, Third Ward, and People's.

At a meeting of the taxable inhabitants convened pursuant to public notice at the Syracuse House on the 26th day of December, 1838, a resolution was passed on motion of Capt. Hiram Putnam permitting the Syracuse & Utica Railroad Company to erect their passenger depot in Washington Street between South Salina and Warren Streets. The resolution also required that the company, within one year, "set out a row of suitable and proper shade trees on each side of said railroad from the west line of said railroad to the bridge over the railroad on Beech Street in Lodi, not over two rods apart, and in case of death or destruction they should be replaced."

MISCELLANEOUS CASUALTIES

Philip Eckel, Chief of the Fire Department, was killed, hook and ladder truck passing over him at Crouse Avenue and Railroad Street, June 1, 1886.

Serious break in the Erie Canal near the Greenway Brewery, July 30, 1907, causing great damage to property and interrupted navigation several months.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church bell fell from the tower and crashed into the organ, causing much damage to the instrument, Sunday evening, July 31st, 1887.

Hyda S. Hurd, a traveling man, fell into the piston pit of the Salina Street bridge over the Erie Canal, and died from his injuries shortly afterward, June 3, 1907.

Rapid Transit street car was struck and demolished by D. L. & W. Railroad train at West Street crossing, Friday night, April 22d, 1910. Eleven occupants of the car were more or less injured.

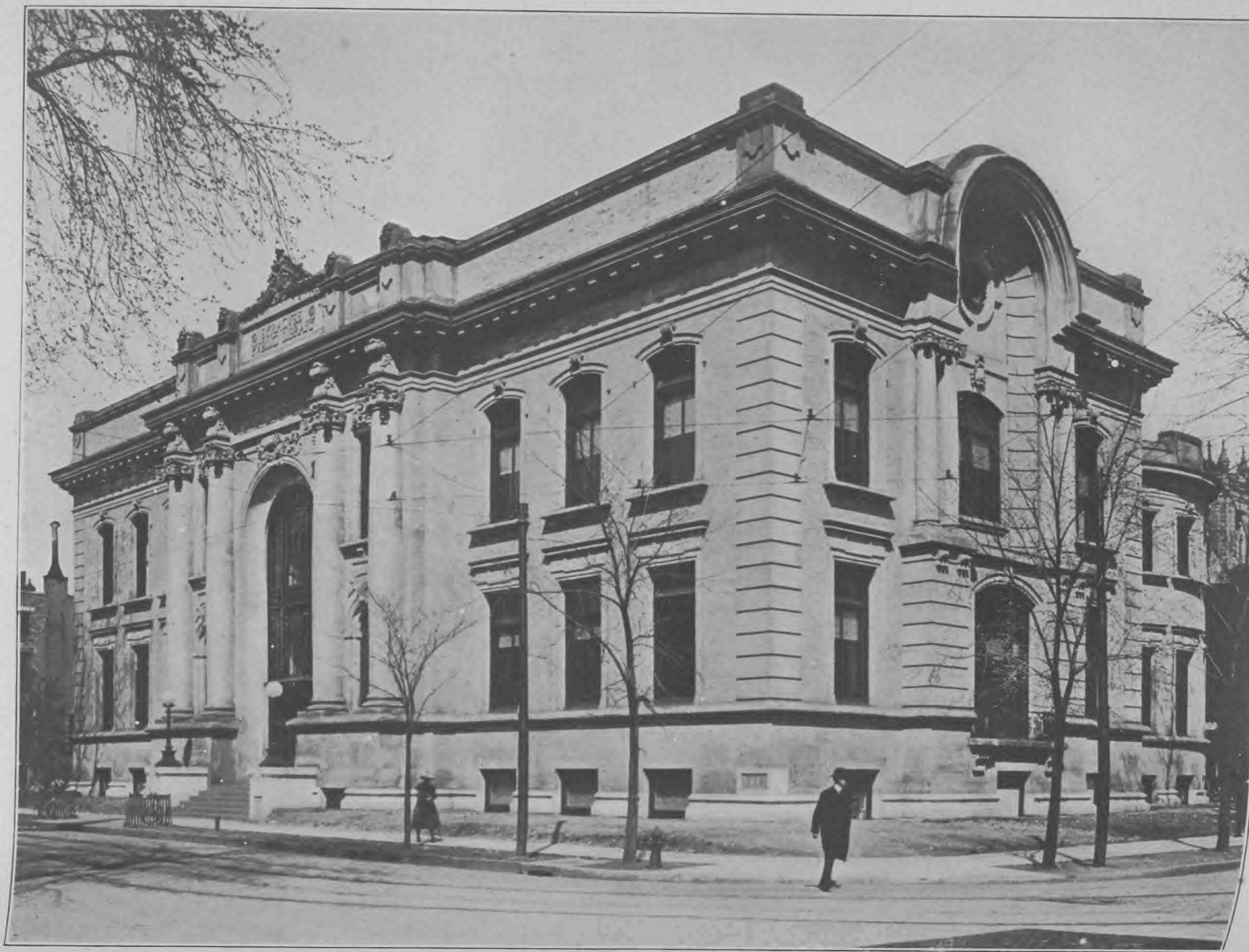
Hose wagon No. 1 and Truck No. 1 collided at Franklin and West Fayette Streets December 4, 1896. Fireman James Murphy was killed and five others injured. The hose wagon horse was killed.

Christopher Fralick, driver of Engine No. 1, died February 17, 1885, from injuries received by a collision of his engine with Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1 at the corner of Adams and Mulberry Streets, February 11, 1885.

April 30, 1869, Central City No. 1 steamer and horses, while on its way to a fire, fell through the Salina Street bridge. Machine was badly wrecked and horses were killed. The late "Tom" Abele was driving the team and miraculously escaped serious injury.

Chapter 397 of the Laws of 1886, annexed a portion of the town of Geddes and the village of Geddes to the city, forming the Ninth and Tenth Wards, excepting a small portion of said village lying north of the Erie Canal, which was added to and became a part of the Third Ward.

Truck No. 2 collided with West Shore train September 10, 1887, at McBride Street crossing and was badly wrecked. Fireman Joseph Hooker died from his injuries the following day. "Al" Sheriff lost his left arm and Wolfrom, Blust and Sanderson were all more or less injured.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING

Syracuse's Distinguished Guests

IN the days gone by Syracuse has been visited by and has entertained many men of national and world-wide reputation. In the early twenties of the Nineteenth Century during his visit to the United States, General De La Fayette was extended a public reception on the occasion of his visit to this section of the State, and Fayette Park was so called in his honor. The popular Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, was tendered a reception at the City Hall, on his arrival Monday, May 31, 1852, after which he delivered an address in the First Presbyterian Church. He died in Turin, in his ninety-second year, March 20, 1894. Other foreign notables, as well as many distinguished Americans, have been guests and honored by the citizens of Syracuse, including Abraham Lincoln, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Stephen A. Douglass, General Winfield Scott, Charles Dickens, General U. S. Grant, Samuel J. Tilden, Grover Cleveland, James G. Blaine. The names of a great many others are to be found in the following list of prominent men who have filled notable engagements in Syracuse from time to time:

- Prince Lu Lun in this city June 15, 1904.
- Count Yamagata visited Syracuse, April 13th, 1896.
- General Kuroki of Japan in Syracuse May 25, 1907.
- Governor Odell attended State Fair September 9, 1902.
- Jenny Lind appeared in concert in Syracuse, July 16, 1851.
- Prince Henry of Germany visited Syracuse March 5, 1902.
- Charles Dickens read in the old Wieting Hall March 9, 1868.
- Marquis de La Fayette was given a reception in Syracuse in 1825.
- Justin McCarthy delivered a lecture at the Alhambra, Dec. 9th, 1886.
- John Brown delivered an address in the old National Theater in 1856.
- Louis Kossuth, the patriot, was given a rousing reception May 31, 1852.
- Governor Odell addressed political meeting at Alhambra October 22, 1902.
- Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister, visited State Fair September 10, 1901.
- Governor Roosevelt delivered political speech at Alhambra October 25, 1900.
- Governor Hughes addressed political gathering at Alhambra, October 15, 1908.
- Governor Hughes spoke on "Direct Primaries" at Alhambra August 25, 1909.
- William R. Hearst addressed labor mass meeting at Alhambra September 3, 1906.
- Charles Stewart Parnell delivered an address at the State Armory March 13, 1880.
- Governor Hughes addressed a large assemblage at State Fair September 12, 1907.
- William J. Bryan spoke on issues of campaign to a large gathering October 18, 1900.
- Crown Prince of Siam visited Syracuse and was guest of L. C. Smith, November 3, 1902.
- David B. Hill addressed a large political gathering at the Alhambra, November 4th, 1898.
- Taft, Higgins and Black, addressed large political gathering at Alhambra, October 27, 1904.
- P. T. Barnum lectured at Wieting Hall February 20, 1855, on "Philosophy of Humbug."
- Joseph Jefferson the famous actor, addressed the Kanatenah Club, Saturday, Nov. 20th, 1897.
- President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland visited his old home (Fayetteville), July 19th, 1887.
- Carl Schurz addressed a large political gathering at Shakespeare Hall, October 15th, 1884.
- Senator Thomas F. Bayard addressed a large political gathering at the Armory, October 31, 1884.

President Taft made brief speech from rear of his private car in Vanderbilt Square, March 19, 1910.

Gen. B. F. Butler delivered a political speech (Greenback) in Grand Opera House, October 18th, 1884.

Wendell Phillips lectured at the Wieting Opera House on "Daniel O'Connell," February 17th, 1872.

Robert G. Ingersoll lectured at Wieting Opera House, January 4th, 1898; subject: "Why I am an Agnostic."

William Jennings Bryan, Presidential candidate, addressed a large assemblage in Hanover Square August 26, 1896.

Hon. John Kelly of New York lectured on the "Work of the Sisters of Charity," at Wieting Opera House, November 22, 1880.

President Lincoln, en route to Washington, spoke to a large gathering from the platform of his car in this city February 18, 1861.

Theodore Roosevelt, Chauncey Depew, Timothy Woodruff and Mason Mitchell addressed large gathering at Alhambra, Oct. 27th, 1898.

Democratic candidate for Governor Augustus Van Wyck and Elliot Danforth, delivered political speeches at the Alhambra, October 26th, 1898.

Daniel Webster delivered a speech on the fugitive slave law June 9, 1851, and spoke from the iron balcony now to be seen on the east side of the old Courier building.

General John A. Logan, Vice Presidential candidate, addressed a large gathering in Vanderbilt Square, from the platform of his car, October 30, 1885. Died December 26, 1886.

Presidential candidates Taft and Bryan addressed large gatherings in Syracuse October 30, 1908. Former spoke at the Alhambra, the latter at City Hall and Wieting Opera House.

General U. S. Grant received an enthusiastic welcome in Syracuse, October 26, 1880. He delivered a political speech at the Armory in the afternoon, and reviewed a big parade from a platform erected in front of the Syracuse Savings Bank building in the evening.

BUILDINGS AND DEDICATIONS

The Kirk Block was erected in 1889-90.

The University Building was erected in 1897.

Leland Hotel was formally opened May 8th, 1888.

The old Armory was dedicated February 20th, 1876.

Dey Brothers formally opened their store May 2d, 1894.

General Sniper Monument was unveiled May 30th, 1905.

The Central depot was formally opened October 6th, 1895.

Cornerstone Scattergood Mission was laid Oct. 30th, 1884.

North Side High School was formally opened Oct. 5th, 1908.

The Crystal Spring Brewery was formally opened July 19th, 1888.

The John Crouse Memorial College cornerstone laid June 6th, 1888.

Onondaga Historical Association building dedicated Dec. 15th, 1906.

Cornerstone of St. Vincent de Paul's Church was laid Nov. 10th, 1895.

D. McCarthy & Sons took possession of their store March 28th, 1895.

The Redfield Monument in Forman Park was dedicated May 30th, 1908.

The New House of Providence cornerstone was laid October 4th, 1908.

The Von Ranke Library Building cornerstone was laid June 25th, 1888.

Hamilton S. White Monument in Fayette Park, was unveiled June 27th, 1903.

Chamber of Commerce rooms in University Block formally opened June 2d, 1898.

Cornerstone of St. Paul's Church was laid June 25th, 1884, by Bishop Huntington.

Cornerstone of Odd Fellows' Temple laid Oct. 17th, 1909; dedicated in April, 1910.

Bascule Bridge over Oswego Canal in North Salina Street went into operation June 1st, 1908.

Cornerstone of Soldiers and Sailors' Monument laid May 31st, 1909; dedicatory ceremonies June 21st and 22d, 1910.

Cornerstone of New Court House laid June 30th, 1904. Building formally opened Jan. 2d, 1907.

Serious Conflagrations

PRIOR to the year 1877, the city depended entirely upon the efficiency of the volunteer fire-fighting companies with their primitive equipment for its protection against fires. Early in the above year, however, the paid fire department was organized and the standard of efficiency raised by the purchase of more modern fire engines, hose and other necessary apparatus. *During the thirty-three years of its existence, to the first of January of the present year, official records show that the department has fought a total of 7,729 fires; that the combined monetary losses on buildings and contents, damaged and destroyed, amount to the enormous sum of \$7,938,264.78—sufficient to pay off the entire bonded indebtedness of the city—and that the total amount of insurance carried was \$55,835,210.37.

*See history of fire department printed elsewhere in this volume.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

Dunfee Theater destroyed, April 26, 1904.
 Criterion Skating Rink fire, May 15, 1885.
 Geddes Pottery destroyed, August 27, 1887.
 The old Granger block burned July 23, 1864.
 The old Barton block fire, November 15, 1867.
 St. Johns Manlius School burned April 8, 1902.
 Dunfee Theater damaged by fire April 30, 1900.
 Empire Skating Rink burned September 5, 1902.
 House of Providence destroyed December 8, 1907.
 Shakespeare Hall destroyed November 20, 1891.
 The Wilkinson homestead burned August 21, 1890.
 The Tavern (Valley) destroyed, September 21, 1904.
 The Grand Opera House burned September 13, 1888.
 The Eager block fire, Walton Street, March 14, 1899.
 Betts block fire, South Salina Street, March 13, 1899.
 Vanderbilt House fire February 12, 1902; loss, \$10,000.
 Hotel Mowry burned February 10, 1907; loss, \$165,000.
 The Bennett-Fralick incendiary fire, December 29, 1869.
 The Snow Building fire December 31, 1909; \$50,000 loss.
 The Brunswick House was damaged, December 22, 1889.
 Freeman block fire, East Jefferson Street, June 17, 1901.
 Candee House (Valley) seriously damaged April 21, 1908.
 Yates block on North Salina Street burned January 5, 1893.
 Roscoe Bros.' barns, with eight horses, burned October 28, 1889.
 Frontenac bicycle factory seriously damaged, November 17, 1908.
 The old Court House on Division Street burned February 5, 1856.
 The Bradley Works fire, November 23, 1878. Loss, about \$50,000.
 Drescher block, North Salina Street, March 10, 1910; \$25,000 loss.
 Barney, Lambley & Co. fire, South Salina Street, October 18, 1887.
 The McCarthy Building fire, West Washington Street, June 14, 1896.
 Gafney Rathskeller in Bastable block, badly damaged August 28, 1907.
 Electric Light Company's power plant badly damaged, March 15, 1910.
 Armory building damaged and military records consumed, June 24, 1873.
 St. James Church and McLennan Flats destroyed by fire March 15, 1891.
 Robert McCarthy building, West Water Street, burned December 8, 1893.
 Thalheimer fire on East Water Street, March 12, 1889. Loss, about \$150,000.

Pierce, Butler & Pierce, James Street, stock seriously damaged, July 17, 1908.
Barnes bicycle works, East Water Street, burned March 4, 1897; loss \$200,000.
Leland Hotel fire, October 16, 1890. Eight deaths and thirty persons injured.
Syracuse Electric Light & Power Company's plant seriously damaged, May 25, 1888.
Electric Light & Power Company's works in Fulton Street, destroyed August 21, 1890.
Anglers' Clubhouse ("Sagamore Inn") at South Bay was destroyed December 1, 1908.
The Montgomery flats, Hogan block, Roscoe and Journal buildings burned March 14, 1891.

Heffron-Tanner Company, Grape and Water Streets, seriously damaged March 16, 1908.

The Sherman House was burned November 13, 1868. Loss, \$100,000; insurance, about \$65,000.

Scherrer Bros.' cafe and Elks' Hall on South Salina Street, seriously damaged January 12, 1902.

November 8, 1856, seventy dwellings and blocks were destroyed in the First Ward. Loss, \$200,000.

The Garage fire, South Clinton Street, December 15, 1909; loss, \$50,000; one fatality (Ned P. Saxton).

During the year 1856 it is estimated that the total loss from fires in the city amounted to nearly \$1,000,000.

The Dillaye and Vann blocks in South Salina Street, destroyed January 25, 1897. Loss about \$225,000.

Masonic Hall in Washington block, South Salina Street, seriously damaged January 13, 1902. One fatality.

The dry goods stock of Dey Bros., D. McCarthy & Co., and Ginty & Son was damaged by fire April 20, 1890.

The mission boat "Good News" destroyed by fire May 10, 1894, while anchored in Oswego Canal. Two lives were lost.

The "Gunpowder" explosion occurred August 20, 1841. Twenty-six persons were killed and about seventy-five others injured.

The repair shops of the Syracuse, Binghamton & New York Railroad Company were destroyed by fire January 4, 1869; loss \$50,000.

Valuable trotting horses owned by prominent Syracusans were killed in the burning of the Messina Springs Hotel Stables, June 14, 1887.

The Street Railway barns on South Salina Street, near Tallman Street, were destroyed and 24 horses perished, December 23, 1883.

Harvey Baldwin's law library and many private papers were destroyed in the Townsend block fire, corner Clinton and Water Streets, December 9, 1868.

The Wieting block and hall destroyed by fire January 7, 1856; hall dedicated December 9, 1856; rebuilt and again burned July 19, 1881. Dedicated September 18, 1882; burned September 3, 1896; dedicated September 15, 1897.

First serious fire in Syracuse occurred March 16, 1834. Twenty-one business blocks situated on the south and north banks of the Erie Canal, between Salina and Warren Streets, were destroyed. The total loss approximated \$75,000.

Turn Hall was dedicated September 13th, 1869; remodeled at great expense in 1909.

Cornerstone of Carnegie Library was laid August 1st, 1902; building dedicated March 23d, 1905.

The cornerstone of the County Clerk's building (now Police Headquarters) was laid August 11th, 1880.

The Onondaga County Savings Bank building was erected 1896-7; cornerstone laid, November 5th, 1896.

The old City Hall, built in 1844-5, was razed in 1889. The present building was formally opened April 30th, 1892.

The New Onondaga Hotel site was acquired Jan. 5th, 1909; was erected 1909-10, and formally opened in July, 1910.

Cornerstone of Elks' Temple was laid Aug. 13th, 1908 by Exalted Ruler J. Henry Walters; dedicated December 7th, 1909.

The old Y. M. C. A. Building was opened to the public Jan. 10th, 1886. The new building was formally opened Sept. 13th 1908.

The work of taking down the steeple of the old First Presbyterian Church was completed July 30th, 1901. The remainder of the edifice was razed in 1905.

County Bar Association

ON June 10, 1875, the Onondaga County Bar Association was incorporated. September of the same year, William C. Ruger was chosen President; First Vice-President, Frank Hiscock; Second Vice-President, Hon. James Noxon; Recording Secretary, Oscar J. Brown; Corresponding Secretary, Martin A. Knapp; Treasurer, A. Judson Northrup; Executive Committee, George N. Kennedy, William P. Goodelle, James L. Bagg, Andrew W. Wilkin, Edgar P. Glass. Meeting place, Court House. The certificate of incorporation, as filed, bears the signatures of twenty-five well-known members of the profession, some of whom have since distinguished themselves in the Judiciary of the State; many have also long since *died. The following have served as Presidents of the association:

*See mortuary record of well-known Syracusans.

William C. Ruger, elected September 6, 1875; re-elected January 11, 1876, and January 9, 1877.

Hon. Daniel Pratt, elected January 8, 1878.

Hon. George N. Kennedy, elected January 14, 1879; re-elected January 13, 1880.

Irving G. Vann, elected January 11, 1881.

John C. Hunt, elected January 24, 1882.

* * * * *

William P. Goodelle, elected January 13, 1891-2.

Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, elected in January, 1903; re-elected and served until January 11, 1910.

Hon. William Nottingham, elected January 11, 1910.

Officers for 1910—President, William Nottingham; First Vice-President, Jerome L. Cheney; Second Vice-President, George W. O'Brien; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, John W. Sadler; Treasurer, Edmund H. Lewis; Executive Committee, Frank C. Sargent, Alexander H. Cowie, Oliver D. Burden (President and Treasurer also members); Committee on Admission, Louis L. Waters, Stewart F. Hancock, William T. Rafferty, John H. Walrath, Charles P. Ryan.

MISCELLANEOUS LEGAL BRIEFS.

The Court of Appeals was created in 1846.

The age limit is applicable to County Judges and Surrogates.

The General Term held its final meeting December 26, 1895.

There are nearly 500 practicing lawyers in Onondaga County.

Thomas G. Alvord addressed the Bar Association June 6, 1893.

The first annual banquet was held at the Vanderbilt House, January, 1876.

The first Court House in the county was erected at Onondaga Hill, about 1807.

The first court of Oyer and Terminer was held at the home of General Danforth, July 1, 1794.

Rowland H. Gardner was appointed disbursing agent for the Onondaga Indians, February, 1884.

At a special meeting of the association held March 19, 1910, a new constitution and by-laws was adopted.

Thaddeus M. Woods, the first lawyer in Onondaga County, settled at Onondaga Hollow, in the year 1794.

In January, 1906, Frank H. Hiscock was appointed Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals by Governor Higgins.

William P. Goodelle in 1894 was appointed a member of the State Board of Law Examiners, and is still in office.

The "age limit" was changed to seventy years by an amendment adopted in 1880. Prior to this it was sixty years.

Frank H. Hiscock was nominated by Governor Morton to succeed Judge I. G. Vann as Supreme Court Justice, January 7, 1896.

Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Charles Andrews and Irving G. Vann by Yale University, June 29th, 1895.

The Century Club tendered reception to Judge I. G. Vann, January 4th, 1896, in honor of his elevation to the Court of Appeals bench.

Attorney-General-elect Theodore E. Hancock was tendered a banquet at the Yates, in honor of his election, December 22, 1893.

Assistant District Attorney Alex. H. Cowie resigned to become a member of the law firm of Hiscock & Dohney, October 27, 1897.

Hon. Frank Hiscock is the only representative Onondaga County ever had in the United States Senate. He was elected in 1887.

Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals were made elective by the Constitution of 1846. Term of office eight years.

Reception was held at the Century Club, November 24th, 1896, in honor of Judge Irving G. Vann and Justice Frank H. Hiscock, on their election.

The new Court House was formally occupied on January 7, 1907, when a Trial Term was held in "Part I, Supreme Court," Justice William S. Andrews, presiding.

Amendments were adopted in 1905 authorizing the Legislature to increase the number of Supreme Court Justices, and authorized Appellate Divisions to transfer cases.

Daniel Pratt, elected in 1873; Theodore E. Hancock, elected in 1895 and again in 1897, are the only citizens of Onondaga County to serve as Attorney-Generals of the State.

The first court held in Onondaga County, as it now is, was a term of the Common Pleas, on the first Monday in May, 1794, in Gen. Asa Danforth's corn-house, in Onondaga Valley.

Members of the Onondaga County Bar to serve as State Senators are Samuel L. Edwards, Henry J. Sedgwick, James Noxon, George N. Kennedy, Daniel P. Wood and Horace White.

Members of the Bar to serve in Congress are Freeborn G. Jewett, Daniel Gott, Charles B. Sedgwick, Thomas T. Davis, Elias W. Leavenworth, Frank Hiscock, Michael E. Driscoll (still in office).

When Surrogate Glass shall have served his present term, December 31, 1915, the office will have been filled for a period of thirty-six years by only two persons, the late George R. Cook and the present incumbent.

Reception was given to the Judges of the Fifth Judicial District and members of the Onondaga County Bar Association by President William Nottingham, of the association, at his residence Friday evening, April 15, 1910.

In 1869 the Court of Appeals was reorganized, to consist of a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges, with terms of fourteen years. The election of additional Justices of the Supreme Court was also authorized, and in 1882 a further increase was made.

With the establishing of the villages of Syracuse and Salina, a second Court House was erected in 1829-30, between the two villages. It was destroyed by fire, and in 1856-7 the old Court House, now standing at the corner of Clinton and Genesee Streets, was erected.

The State of New York has had four Constitutions, with important amendments, adopted from time to time. The first was adopted in 1777; the second, 1822; the third, 1846; the fourth and present, November 6, 1894, taking effect January 1, 1895, but has since been amended so far as it pertains to the Judiciary.

The fourth Constitution abolished the Circuit and Oyer and Terminer Courts and their jurisdiction vested in the Supreme Court; the number of Supreme Court Judges was increased; four judicial departments were created; the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, with seven Justices in the first department and of five in each of the other departments established, in place of the "General Term" of the Supreme Court.

In November, 1892, P. B. McLennan was elected Justice of the Supreme Court for a term of fourteen years, and was appointed in 1898, by Governor Black, an Associate Justice in the Appellate Division for the Fourth Department, and has since remained a member of that court. In 1903 he was appointed by Governor Odell, Presiding Justice of the court, and reappointed by Governor Hughes in January, 1907. Term as Justice expires December 31, 1920.



CLINTON SQUARE

Criminal and Civil Events

Mrs. Druse was hanged at Herkimer, February 28, 1887.

Betsey Ann Mason's will sustained by Surrogate Glass, June 1, 1895.

Counterfeiter Harold Marquisee captured in this city, February 15, 1897.

Henry Fralick was hanged April 18, 1873, for the killing of Peter Shaffer.

Owen Lindsay was hanged February 11, 1876, for killing Francis B. Colvin at Baldwinsville.

December 3, 1891, County Clerk George G. Cotton was removed from office, and John J. Hallock appointed.

Oliver Curtis Perry attempted to rob New York Central express train, February 21, 1892, and was captured near Lyons.

Ryder-Hoxie election contest was compromised by the payment of \$8,500.00 by Sheriff Hoxie to the former, August 1, 1892.

Mary Druse arrived at the Onondaga Penitentiary under sentence of life, October 14, 1885. She was pardoned by Governor Morton, June 25, 1895.

Referee Nottingham decided that Attorney Chas. L. Stone was entitled to \$13,761.95 from the city, August 25, 1900, for legal services in the water cases.

Court of Appeals' decision in contested Senatorial election case of John A. Nichols and Rufus T. Peck was in favor of the former, December 29, 1891.

The State secured a judgment for \$35,060.00 against the city on account of settlements made by the State in the Court of Claims to owners of riparian rights on Skaneateles Lake outlet.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company's coal trestle erected in the Tenth Ward, was dynamited by the police at the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works, March 19th, 1907.

Supervisor Welch was found guilty of contempt of court and sentenced to 30 days in the Penitentiary and fined \$250.00, December 22, 1891, by Justice G. N. Kennedy. Was pardoned by Governor Hill few hours afterward.

The will of D. Edgar Crouse declared valid by Justice Irving G. Vann, February 1, 1895. On June 8, 1895, commission appointed "to find Ansel White or his remains," reported his death to the court. Final distribution of the estate to legatees was made April 30, 1896.

The Solvay Process Company's paymaster was "held up" and robbed May 13, 1892. The McKinder brothers were arrested for the crime August 16, 1892; were tried and adjudged guilty December 7, 1892, and sentenced December 15 to Auburn State Prison for fourteen years.

State Salt Superintendent P. J. Brumelkamp was acquitted of conspiracy charge June 17, 1887. Attorneys for defense, Harrison Hoyt, William A. Beach and Ceylon H. Lewis; District Attorney Lawrence Jones and Louis Marshall for prosecution; Justice P. C. Williams, presiding.

George Cottle of Skaneateles Junction was fatally shot November 23, 1892, by John Cooper, alias Thomas O'Donnell. Found guilty of murder in the second degree February 3, 1893; sentenced to Auburn Prison for life by Justice I. G. Vann. W. L. Barnum, counsel for prisoner.

Lucy Wesolowski charged with murder (by poison) of Agnes Novak at Solvay, in December, 1896, was acquitted November 19, 1897. Counsel for defense, Edgar N. Wilson, assisted by Attorneys D. R. Cobb and Alex. E. Oberlander; prosecution, District Attorney J. B. Kline; Justice Frank H. Hiscock, presiding.

Patrick F. Murphy was acquitted upon the charge of murder (shooting of John O'Connor on March 10, 1910), April 1, 1910. Richard J. Shanahan, counsel for defense; District Attorney George H. Bond and First Assistant District Attorney George Standen, prosecution; Justice William S. Andrews, presiding.

There is a tradition that in Manlius, soon after the organization of the county, a man was lynched for the hated crime of horse stealing. The first official hanging in this county was that of Zachariah Freeman, colored, in the old jail yard, November 19, 1840, for the murder of Sarah Boyd, with whom he lived, in Lysander.

Fred Mason shot and killed his father-in-law, David Wilson, near Amber, July 24, 1904. Verdict, December 18, 1904, "Manslaughter in first degree." Sentenced to 20 years in Auburn Prison by Justice W. S. Andrews. John W. Reynolds and Harley J. Crane, attorneys for prisoner; District Attorney William Barnum, prosecution.

Charles Bellinger, Duncan McKay and Henry B. Ketchem were arrested in this city on charges of burglary, August 5, 1886. Ketchem turned State's evidence and was released. McKay was sentenced November 8, 1886, to Auburn Prison for five years, and Bellinger escaped from the Penitentiary October 20, 1886, while awaiting trial, and was never recaptured.

The Becker & Lathrop diamond robbery occurred October 17, 1894. Marcus Marks and Matt Lane, charged with the crime. Marks was arrested and tried in August, 1895, resulting in disagreement by the jury. Second trial resulted in acquittal, May 24, 1896. Edgar N. Wilson, counsel for prisoner; Assistant District Attorney J. B. Kline, for prosecution; Judge William Ross, presiding.

Case against the Rapid Transit Railroad Company, for causing the death of former Postmaster Milton H. Northrup, was settled April 18, 1910. First trial in February, resulted in disagreement; \$4,325.00 was amount paid in settlement. Mayor Edward Schoeneck and Justice Benjamin Shove, attorneys for Mrs. Northrup; Gannon, Spencer & Michell for railroad company.

Henry Lacy formally removed as executor of Gleason estate, by Surrogate Glass, September 8, 1896. Final trial of "Lacy-Gleason" case resulted in verdict "No cause of Action," May 16, 1898. Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, George Dohney and Alex. H. Cowie, attorneys for plaintiff; Edgar N. Wilson, Theodore E. Hancock and D. R. Cobb, attorneys for defense; Justice P. B. McLennan, presiding.

Rocco Chiaro, Sunday, January 30, 1910, shot William F. Keene and William F. Marsh. Keene died February 1. Indicted and arraigned March 16; trial commenced March 21; convicted of murder in first degree March 24; sentenced March 28 to be electrocuted week of May 8, 1910. Thomas Woods, counsel for prisoner. District Attorney G. H. Bond and First Assistant District Attorney George W. Standen, prosecution; Justice De Angelis, presiding.

Fitzsimmons was indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, January 19, 1895, for the death of "Con" Riordan, who collapsed during a sparring match at Grand Opera House, November 16, 1894, and died shortly afterward. Trial began June 24, acquitted July 3, 1895. Frederick House of New York, Chas. E. Ide and John McLennan, attorneys for prisoner; District Attorney Benjamin Shove and Assistant District Attorney J. B. Kline, prosecution; Judge William Ross, presiding.

Florence Ryan, in case against Central New York Telephone & Telegraph Company, for injuries received from falling into subway trench, September 24, 1904, awarded a verdict of \$20,000, February 24, 1906. Reduced to \$15,000 by Court. Sustained by Appellate Division of Supreme Court. Confirmed by Court of Appeals, March 16, 1909. Frank C. Sargent, counsel for plaintiff; Jerome L. Cheney and Frank O'Neill, attorneys for defendants; Justice W. S. Andrews, presiding, first trial.

Detective James Harvey was shot and killed by the Wilson brothers in East Water Street, July 31, 1893. "Dink" Wilson was electrocuted at Auburn Prison May 14, 1894. Charles Wilson was arrested at Buffalo August 24, 1893. After conviction he was sentenced September 24, 1894, by Justice Pardon C. Williams, to be electrocuted. Sentence commuted to life imprisonment at Auburn Prison June 11, 1895, by Governor Morton. Harrison Hoyt, counsel for prisoner; District Attorney Benjamin Shove, prosecution; Justice P. C. Williams, presiding.

Nathan Orlando Greenfield was hanged in Onondaga Penitentiary, August 5, 1881, for the murder of his wife at Orwell, Oswego County, October 21, 1875. First trial, Oswego, May and June, 1876; disagreement. Second, Oswego, February and March, 1877; guilty, first degree. Supreme Court, January 18, 1878; affirmed verdict. Later, Court of Appeals granted new trial. Change venue to Syracuse. Third trial, September, 1879; Judge Daniels, presiding; convicted. Appeals and respites by Governors Robinson and Cornell, delayed execution until August 5, 1881. Was sentenced eight distinct times to be hanged. Ex-Judge S. C. Huntington of Pulaski acted as counsel for prisoner throughout the court proceedings. William P. Goodelle was also retained in final trial. William C. Ruger assisted local District Attorney in final trial.

MUNICIPAL COURT—The act of the Legislature establishing this court was passed in 1892. Under the provisions of the act, Governor Roswell P. Flower appointed two Judges, of different party affiliation, one to hold office for five years and the other for six years. At the close of their respective terms, their successors were to be elected for terms of six years each.

William G. Cady, appointed January 1, 1893, for five years.

Patrick J. Ryan, appointed January 1, 1893, for six years.

These Judges have succeeded themselves at each election and are still in office.

Miscellaneous Events

Under the caption of "miscellaneous events," is to be found much interesting and useful information, so varied in its character but insufficient in volume however, to warrant individual classification or indexing.

JERRY RESCUE INCIDENT—Occurred October 1, 1851.

TELEPHONE—Telephone exchange first established in this city in 1879.

TELEGRAPH—The first telegraph office in Syracuse was opened May 1, 1846.

LABOR DAY—Labor Day was first observed as a legal holiday, September 5, 1887.

ELECTRICITY—Electricity for general street lighting was introduced in this city in 1885.

CITY DIRECTORY—The first city directory was issued in 1851-2. It sold for 75 cents.

CHOLERA—In 1832 Syracuse experienced a severe cholera epidemic. About 100 deaths occurred.

TRAINS—The American and English trains were on exhibition in Vanderbilt Square November 29, 1893.

CARDIFF GIANT—Was unearthed October 16, 1869, on the Newell farm in the town of La Fayette.

HENRY CLAY—The funeral train bearing the remains of Henry Clay passed through this city July 7, 1852.

BARBECUE—The barbecue given by John Greenway, Sr., took place in Clinton Square January 1, 1870.

FAIR GROUNDS—The Onondaga County Agricultural Society's fair grounds were sold June 5, 1889, for \$75,000.

TOURNAMENT—National shooting tournament under *Herald's* direction opened May 29, 1896, at State Fair grounds.

STATE FAIR—State Fair was permanently located at Syracuse in 1888. First fair on new grounds September 11-18, 1890.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—The funeral train bearing the remains of President Lincoln passed through Syracuse April 26, 1865.

ELMWOOD PARK—"Billy" McGlory of New York, leased and fitted Elmwood Park as a place of amusement in 1896.

GREEK SLAVE—Powers' celebrated Greek Slave statue was exhibited in the Bas-table Arcade during June and July, 1852.

CROUSE STABLES—The Crouse stables and residence were sold at auction March 20, 1895, for \$17,550 and \$26,400, respectively.

RAILROAD DEPOT—The old depot which occupied Vanderbilt Square between South Salina and Warren Streets was torn down Sunday, February 28, 1869.

SOUP HOUSE—John Greenway, Sr., opened a free soup house in this city during the winter of 1876. Many hundreds of the city's poor were provided for daily.

RAINES LAW—In 1896, when the Raines law became operative, 475 licenses for the sale of liquor in this city were issued, a falling off of 243 from the previous year.

PLANK ROADS—It is said, on good authority, that the first plank road in the United States was constructed between Central Square and Syracuse in 1846. It was 16½ miles in length and cost about \$25,000.

ATLANTIC CABLE—September 1, 1858, was observed as a national jubilee to commemorate the laying of the Atlantic cable. Cyrus W. Field arrived in Syracuse, September 10, 1858, and was greeted by thousands of citizens.

SALINA STREET BRIDGE—The first permanent bridge over the Erie Canal at Salina Street, erected in 1822, was a single arch stone structure. The swing bridge was put in place in 1874, and November 24th, 1898, the present hoist bridge was opened to traffic.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS—The first electric light to be exhibited in this city was tested on the evening of June 8, 1880. Lights were suspended from the Wieting and Onondaga County Savings Bank buildings. Thousands of people from neighboring villages came to witness the trial.

ONONDAGA CREEK—In the spring of 1849 the channel of Onondaga Creek in the vicinity of the present Armory building was deepened and changed and the old "mill pond nuisance" abated. The State shared \$4,000 of the expense. March 30th, 1896, the creek reached the highest mark in 30 years, flooding a large area and causing much damage.

MORTUARY RECORD OF FORMER WELL-KNOWN SYRACUSANS

Name and Date of Death.	Name and Date of Death.	Name and Date of Death.	Name and Date of Death.
Alvord, Thomas G., Oct. 26, 1897.	Bramer, Byron D., Sept. 22, 1907.	Chapman, N. H., Dec. 9, 1902.	Dinehardt, George J., July 19, 1895.
Abele, Thomas, April 1, 1901.	Bowman, S. E., Dec. 14, 1900.	Crozier, W. H. H., May 14, 1903.	Dorgan, "Mike" C., April 25, 1909.
Alvord, Anson E., Nov. 6, 1904.	Belden, E. M., June 12, 1906.	Covert, E. B., Dec. 17, 1903.	Durston, A. J. ("Ted"), April 26, '09.
Abel, William A., April 28, 1908.	Beach, Wm. A., July 17, 1906.	Cady, A. B., April 11, 1904.	Dwyer, Dr. T. B., Jan. 1, 1909.
Alvord, "Ed.," July 4, 1901.	Barnes, Carroll E., June 9, 1906.	Cook, Geo. R., Dec. 20, 1904.	Draper, Rev. A. D., Jan. 21, 1909.
Allen, Francis F., June 19, 1896.	Boyd, Andrew, Oct. 13, 1905.	Cooper, John R., March 13, 1905.	Dorwin, Thos. M., Nov. 10, 1908.
Aldrich, Bruce S., Nov. 23, 1896.	Burton, Lebius D., May 1, 1906.	Cheney, Stephen, July 30, 1906.	Dickinson, Ed. D., March 2, 1908.
Adams, Chauncey, Dec. 27, 1909.	Belden, Chas. G., Dec. 16, 1904.	Clark, Dr. G. P., Sept. 1, 1907.	Dawson, Edward S., Dec. 18, 1906.
Anderson, Lucius, Sept. 4, 1906.	Bronson, James M., Feb. 13, 1905.	Clark, Chas. P., June 15, 1907.	Dollard, Edmund, Oct. 11, 1906.
Aberdeen, Dr. Robert, Oct. 18, 1903.	Brothers, Richard, Sept. 15, 1905.	Cook, Christian, May 8, 1908.	Didama, Dr. H. D., Oct. 4, 1905.
Abrogast, E. J., Jan. 4, 1904.	Becker, Conrad L., March 2, 1904.	Cook, Dr. Geo. W., July 20, 1908.	Dunfee, John, Dec. 24, 1904.
Anderson, Yale, June 16, 1907.	Brownell, Prof. W. H., Mar 23, 1904.	Clark, F. W., June 9, 1908.	Devine, James, Jan. 11, 1905.
Balzhauser, Oscar H., Aug. 6, 1907.	Butler, William A., July 10, 1904.	Cossitt, Major D., Jan. 3, 1908.	Danziger, Henry, Jan. 31, 1905.
Bowe, John C., Feb. 13, 1907.	Ballard, Robert, Aug. 7, 1904.	Cowles, Ulysses H., March 8, 1908.	Dunlop, Robert, Aug. 14, 1903.
Brown, Parker T., Dec. 11, 1908.	Brown, Clarence G., Aug. 20, 1904.	Clift, Leonard, Sept. 20, 1908.	Dempsey, S. J., Dec. 11, 1902.
Burns, Peter, June 20, 1895.	Belden, Hon. J. J., Jan. 1, 1904.	Casey, M. E., Sept. 21, 1908.	Doolittle, Chas. H., Sept. 26, 1900.
Bright, James G., May 28, 1889.	Bookstaver, Daniel, April 27, 1900.	Clancy, John T., Sept. 24, 1908.	Decker, Phillip, Nov. 27, 1901.
Bastable, Stephen, March 19, 1894.	Bagg, J. L., Feb. 12, 1901.	Coleman, Theo. H., Dec. 5, 1908.	Drescher, Otto P., May 31, 1909.
Burpee, Wm. M., Oct. 31, 1896.	Blair, Thomas E., March 27, 1901.	Curtis, Frank E., Dec. 7, 1908.	Dallas, Dr. Alex. J., March 4, 1910.
Borden, John B., Dec. 23, 1890.	Blair, Chas. E., Aug. 27, 1897.	Candee, DeForest D., Dec. 10, 1908.	Dillon, Matthew, March 7, 1909.
Brown, Dr. U. H., Dec. 27, 1900.	Bangs, Eli T., Jan. 4, 1901.	Chryst, M. T., March 3, 1909.	Everson, Giles, Oct. 3, 1902.
Bastable, Frederick, Feb. 2, 1900.	Bradley, W. C., April 1, 1901.	Caldwell, L. B., April 2, 1909.	Eckel, John H., June 28, 1908.
Butterfield, Theodore, March 15, 1900.	Brumelkamp, P. J., Feb. 17, 1902.	Clapper, Capt. C. C., July 5, 1909.	Eckel, Chief Phillip, June 1, 1886.
Behm, H., "Dutch Hank," Oct. 7, '83.	Barnes, John W., May 29, 1902.	Chamberlin, Col. W. R., June 22, '09.	Eckel, Chief Nicholas, June 4, 1897.
Blint, Jacob, Feb. 16, 1910.	Blint, Jacob, Sr., Feb. 13, 1908.	Cronin, John W., Oct. 29, 1909.	Emory, Dr. Thomas, Aug. 31, 1908.
Brown, Taylor, July 14, 1908.	Brewster, Thomas D., Oct. 8, 1904.	Cahill, Patrick F., Dec. 12, 1909.	Elliott, Chester M., Feb. 28, 1909.
Bigelow, Harry P., Sept. 30, 1908.	Clark, "Gus" B., Oct. 5, 1886.	Clark, Elizur, Dec. 27, 1895.	Earll, Andrew J., Feb. 3, 1910.
Burhans, Col. H. N., Dec. 2, 1908.	Comstock, Judge, Sept. 27, 1892.	Cleveland, Seth, Feb. 23, 1910.	Ennis, John, June 8, 1899.
Bartlett, Judge E. T., May 3, 1910.	Crouse, Edgar, Nov. 21, 1892.	Candee, Daniel, Dec. 9, 1897.	Fuller, Truman K., Oct. 15, 1900.
Barrow, John D., Dec. 7, 1906.	Croak, James E., Feb. 7, 1898.	Dorwin, Lyman C., June 27, 1898.	Farrell, Richard M., April 21, 1909.
Buck, Henry D., April 1, 1908.	Crouse, George N., April 20, 1897.	Dodge, "Dupely," May 5, 1888.	Falker, August, Feb. 4, 1909.
Bruce, Gen. D. H., Aug. 19, 1908.	Crouse, Jacob, Nov. 1, 1900.	Doyle, John F., Oct. 15, 1900.	Fiske, Prof. W. O., March 29, 1909.
Baumer, Anton F., Jan. 27, 1907.	Crouse, John J., Feb. 10, 1886.	Dunn, John G., March 25, 1900.	Fee, Andrew J., May 6, 1910.
Ball, Geo. A., Oct. 20, 1907.	Chase, Amos W., Feb. 26, 1900.	Downer, Ezra R., April 1, 1896.	Friedel, Joseph F., March 28, 1908.
Beecher, Robt. M., Dec. 6, 1907.	Cogan, Peter, May 16, 1900.	Denison, Chas. A., Nov. 30, 1901.	Frick, George W., Aug. 30, 1907.
Butterfield, Dr. E. T., Dec. 16, 1907.	Candee, Horace, May 8, 1901.	Davis, Capt. Thos., Jan. 8, 1880.	Felkins, Henry, Feb. 15, 1905.
Baldwin, Harvey, Aug. 22, 1863.	Cummings, Dr. W. H., July 23, 1902.	Denison, Lucius S., Oct. 27, 1892.	Forrest, Edwin J., May 12, 1904.
Burnet, John B., July 17, 1889.	Comfort, Prof. Geo. F., May 5, 1910.	Denison, Franklin, Feb. 21, 1910.	Fellows, Henry J., Jan. 7, 1903.



MAYOR EDWARD SCHOENECK

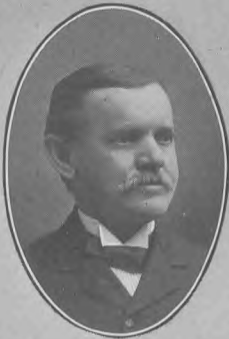


CITY CLERK GEORGE METZ



ANDREW ZINSMEISTER
DEPUTY CITY CLERK

L. FRANK ORMSBEE
1ST ASST. CITY CLERK



SIDNEY H. COOK
CAMILLVS



FRANK MOULTON
CICERO



A.L. SOMERS
CLAY



BYRON CHATFIELD
ELBRIDGE



CHARLES HISCOCK
..CHAIRMAN..
DE WITT



JAMES G. BARNARD
FABIVS



FREDERICK M. POWER
GEDDES



WILLIS C. NEWELL - LAFAYETTE



CHARLES R. NORTHRUP
LYSANDER



PATRICK H. KEOHANE
MANLIUS

LIBRARY TRUSTEES



JOHN J. CUMMINS
PRESIDENT



J. WILLIAM SMITH





JOHN P. QVIGLEY

CHIEF ENGINEER, SYRACUSE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE CHIEFS



THOMAS F. RYAN
FIRST ASSISTANT



CHARLES COOMBS
SECOND ASSISTANT



POLITICAL



MATTERS POLITICAL OF ONONDAGA
AND CITY OF SYRACUSE.

Political Events in Onondaga

SYRACUSE has always been distinctively popular as the "Convention City." Its central location renders it easy of access to all sections of the Empire State, and this feature alone has wielded much influence in the past in its selection as a meeting place by the old political parties as well as by fraternal, business, religious, scientific, reform and other organizations of the state and nation. Much political history has been made in Syracuse. At many of the political conventions held in Syracuse during the past seventy-five years have been witnessed some of the most memorable factional quarrels and struggles for personal and party supremacy ever recorded in the histories of the old parties. In the year 1842, three political State conventions convened in Syracuse—Whig, Democratic and "Liberty Party." Two years later the Democratic State Convention was held in the old Presbyterian church when Silas Wright was nominated for governor. In 1850, six political state conventions were held here—which unusual occurrence gave to Syracuse the title "Convention City." The "Liberals" held their convention on the first of October, 1851, and it was on this occasion that the famous rescue of the slave "Jerry" from his Southern captor was effected in opposition to the fugitive slave law, the incident attracting unusual attention to Syracuse. At the Republican State Convention held in the old Wieting Hall in 1871, Roscoe Conkling and Reuben E. Fenton became involved in a serious political squabble which terminated in the latter and his supporters "bolting" the convention. Another notable State convention was that of 1872 when the Democrats at Wieting Hall, named Francis Kernan for governor, while their Liberal Republican allies convened at Shakespeare Hall and nominated for lieutenant-governor, Chauncey M. Depew—both being defeated at the polls. Samuel J. Tilden was nominated for governor at the Democrat State Convention held in Syracuse in 1874, and was elected. Another memorable convention was that of 1879, when Lucius Robinson was renominated for governor, and Tammany "bolted" the convention and nominated John Kelly for the same office. It will be remembered that it was in Syracuse that the late Grover Cleveland's wonderful career in State and National politics was launched. In 1882 at the Grand Opera House, he was nominated for governor, and every county in the State gave him majorities excepting six—Onondaga going against him by less than 100 votes. Another memorable convention was that which the so-called "Dandelion" Democrats held at the Alhambra in May, 1892, and of which former Mayor Grace of New York City was the leading spirit. Ever since the war period Onondaga County has uniformly given Republican majorities, but this condition has not in all years extended to a majority of the towns, though it has generally done so. One notable exception was in 1863, when the Democrats had one majority in the Board of Supervisors. In the town elections of 1848 the Democrats, with the number secured in the city, had a majority of seventeen to seven in the Board of Supervisors. During the sixty-two years of its incorporation the city has been governed twenty-six years by Democrats, and for thirty-six years by Whig and Republican mayors.

Roster of City Officers

ALDERMEN.

At the first Municipal election ever held in the city of Syracuse, March 7th, 1848, eight Aldermen were elected. Each of the four Wards elected two representatives, and on the organization of the Common Council at its first meeting, March 13th, "they proceeded to draw by lots for two-year terms," which resulted as follows: First Ward, James Lynch; Second Ward, Alexander McKinstry; Third Ward, Gardner Lawrence; Fourth Ward, Henry W. Durnford. Following is a complete list of the various Boards of Aldermen since the organization of the city in 1848, including that elected in November, 1909:

- 1848—First Ward, Elizur Clark, James Lynch; Second Ward, John B. Burnet, Alex. McKinstry; Third Ward, William H. Alexander, Gardner Lawrence; Fourth Ward, Robert Furman, Henry W. Durnford.
- 1849—First Ward, James Lynch, Patrick Feagan; Second Ward, Alex. McKinstry, Silas Titus; Third Ward, Gardner Lawrence, Amos Westcott; Fourth Ward, Henry W. Durnford, Edward B. Wicks.
- 1850—First Ward, John P. Babcock, Miles W. Bennett; Second Ward, Silas Titus, George W. Herrick; Third Ward, Amos Westcott, John W. Barker; Fourth Ward, Edward B. Wicks, Henry D. Hatch.
- 1851—First Ward, Miles W. Bennett, Burr Burton; Second Ward, George W. Herrick, James M. Taylor; Third Ward, John W. Barker, Benjamin L. Higgins, Volney Green; Fourth Ward, Henry D. Hatch, Charles Pope.
- 1852—First Ward, Burr Burton, Alonzo Crippen; Second Ward, Daniel O. Salmon, Herman Ackerman; Third Ward, Volney Green, Addison G. Williams; Fourth Ward, Charles Pope, Oliver T. Burt.
- 1853—First Ward, Alonzo Crippen, Patrick Cooney; Second Ward, Daniel O. Salmon, Alexander McKinstry; Third Ward, Addison G. Williams, John A. Clark; Fourth Ward, Oliver T. Burt, George J. Gardner.
- 1854—First Ward, Patrick Cooney, Richard Sanger; Second Ward, Jacob Pfohl, Peter Ohneth; Third Ward, Alexander McKinstry, Solomon Wands; Fourth Ward, Francis A. Thayer, Peter Featherly; Fifth Ward, Z. Lawrence Beebe, William B. Durkee; Sixth Ward, John A. Clark, Timothy Hough; Seventh Ward, Robert M. Richardson, William C. Young; Eighth Ward, George J. Gardner, Tobias Van Dusen.
- 1855—First Ward, Richard Savage, Timothy R. Porter; Second Ward, Peter Ohneth, Jacob Pfohl; Third Ward, Solomon Wands, Manly T. Hilliard; Fourth Ward, F. A. Thayer, William Kirkpatrick; Fifth Ward, Z. L. Beebe, Vernam C. James; Sixth Ward, Timothy Hough, Charles H. Wells; Seventh Ward, Robert M. Richardson, Horatio N. White; Eighth Ward, Tobias Van Dusen, Elijah M. Ford.
- 1856—First Ward, Timothy R. Porter, Coddington B. Williams; Second Ward, Peter Ohneth, Peter Conrad; Third Ward, Manly T. Hilliard, Charles Manahan; Fourth Ward, William Kirkpatrick, George Sanford; Fifth Ward, Vernam C. James, William B. Durkee; Sixth Ward, Amos B. Hough, Henry Church; Seventh Ward, Horatio N. White, Francis A. Marsh; Eighth Ward, Norman Watson, James L. Bagg.

Roster of Municipal Government

ROSTER OF COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
M. E. Monahan, Comptroller.....		\$3,500.00	Mark E. Conan, Audit Clerk.....		1,500.00
Geo. J. Yaeckel, Deputy Comp....		2,000.00	A. D. O'Keefe, Asst. Bookkeeper..		800.00
E. R. Hildreth, Chief Bookkeeper..		1,600.00	Henry Joseph, Clerk.....		800.00
J. A. Lighthall, Jr., Warrant Clerk		1,200.00	Mary A. Cavanaugh, Stenographer		720.00

ROSTER OF CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
George J. Metz, City Clerk.....		\$2,800.00	L. F. Ormsbee, First Assistant....		1,200.00
Andrew Zinmeister, Deputy City Clerk		1,650.00	Edith L. Bailey, Second Assistant and Stenographer.....		900.00

ROSTER OF CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
DeForest F. Settle, Treasurer.....		\$3,000.00	John A. Troendle, Bookkeeper....		1,600.00
Jacob D. Stemmler, Deputy.....		2,500.00	G. H. Bedford, Chief General Tax Clerk		1,200.00
John L. Barnes, Cashier.....		1,500.00	H. H. Britcher, Gen. Tax Clerk...		1,000.00
Geo. F. Smith, Local Tax Clerk...		1,300.00	Stuart M. Carroll, Gen. Tax Clerk.		1,000.00
H. A. Eiler, Assistant Local Tax Clerk		1,200.00	Joseph G. Stadler, Stenographer...		720.00

CITY CLERKS.

The following have served as City Clerks since the organization of the city in 1848:

1848—R. Yoe, D. P. Wood.	1863—Robert M. Beecher.	1890-96—H. F. Stephens.
1849—S. Corning Judd.	1864-5—Edward H. Brown.	1896-99—Melvin Z. Haven.
1850-4—L. L. Alexander.	1866-70—E. S. Mathews.	1899—George J. Metz.
1854-7—Carroll E. Smith.	1870-84—Lyman C. Dorwin.	1900-1—J. H. Saunders.
1857-8—James S. Gillespie.	1884-90—H. W. Bannister.	1902—George J. Metz.
1859-63—Edgar S. Mathews.		1910—Still in office.

CITY TREASURERS.

The following have served as City Treasurers since the organization of the city in 1848:

1848—Perry Burdick.	1863—D. J. Halstead.	1860-1-2—J. G. K. Truair.
1849—H. W. Van Buren.	1864-5—John G. K. Truair.	1879-80-1-2—T. Sullivan.
1850—Harvey Hathaway.	1866—Moses Summers.	1883-4-5—Charles J. Rae.
1851—James A. Castle.	1867—Charles J. Foote.	1886-7-8—Michael Whelan.
1852—Jacob S. Smith.	1868-9—Thomas S. Truair.	1889-90-1—B. W. Roscoe.
1853—John M. Jaycox.	1870-1-2-3-4—P. Bassett.	1892-3-4—P. R. Quinlan.
1854-5—S. H. Slosson.	1875—A. L. Bridgman.	1895-'02—Elbert F. Allen.
1856—Edgar Marvin.	1876—James B. Rae.	1902-5—F. W. Traugott.
1857-8—Horace Wheaton.	1877-8—Stiles M. Rust.	1906-9—Jacob Stemmler.
1859—Norman Otis.		1910-11—DeForest Settle.

1857—First Ward, Coddington B. Williams, Patrick Cooney; Second Ward, Peter Conrad, Cornelius L. Alvord; Third Ward, Charles Manahan, John Ritchie; Fourth Ward, George Sanford, William Kirkpatrick; Fifth Ward, John C. Manley, John J. Mory; Sixth Ward, Amos B. Hough, Henry Church; Seventh Ward, Francis A. Marsh, John Radigan; Eighth Ward, Norman Watson, Samuel J. Lackey.

1858—First Ward, Patrick Cooney; Second Ward, Frederick Gilbert; Third Ward, Charles Manahan; Fourth Ward, James Johnson; Fifth Ward, Abiah P. Doane; Sixth Ward, John L. Cook; Seventh Ward, R. M. Richardson; Eighth Ward, Samuel J. Lackey.

Political Appointments

- Charles R. Wright retired as Chief of Police, June 6, 1905.
- Dr. O. A. Thomas removed from office in Health Bureau, November 29, 1904.
- George H. Cheney made Librarian of Court of Appeals Library, June 29, 1904.
- James K. McGuire resigned from Democratic General Committee, April 20, 1904.
- William B. Kirk was elected delegate to Democratic State Convention, April 6, 1904.
- George H. Bond received the appointment of Transfer Tax Appraiser, January 9, 1902.
- E. F. Allen made City Treasurer, February 27, 1895. Reappointed, January 19, 1898.
- John S. Kenyon was appointed Secretary of the State Railroad Commission, December 4, 1897.
- Attorney Chas. L. Stone was appointed Referee in Bankruptcy Proceedings, July 20, 1898.
- John W. Reynolds was appointed Assistant District Attorney to J. B. Kline, December 28, 1898.
- Peter E. Garlock received the appointment of Internal Revenue Collector, January 31, 1903.
- John S. Kenyon retired as Chairman of the Republican General Committee, August 18, 1900.
- Richard J. Shanahan was appointed Third Deputy State Superintendent of Insurance, July 14, 1903.
- Frederick A. Kuntzsch nominated by President McKinley for Surveyor of Port, June 3, 1900.
- Richard J. Shanahan was made Chairman of Republican General Committee, September 26, 1903.
- Fred J. Baker appointed Commissioner of Public Works by Mayor Jacob Amos, August 28, 1895.
- James E. Newell was appointed Corporation Counsel by Mayor James K. McGuire, January 22, 1897.
- Francis Hendricks entered upon the duties of Collector of the Port of New York, September 28, 1891.
- Lyman C. Dorwin was appointed Police Justice Clerk to Justice Thomas Mulholland, November 27, 1888.
- James S. Gilbert was appointed Chairman of the Republican General Committee, September 8, 1900.
- John J. Metz appointed Registrar of Vital Statistics, November 1, 1906, to succeed P. J. Cody, resigned.
- George D. Beebe was appointed Superintendent of the Bureau of Water by Mayor Fobes, January 2, 1908.
- John S. Markell of Oswego, was appointed Superintendent of the Onondaga Penitentiary, Nov. 28th, 1894.
- Hendrick S. Holden was appointed Fish, Game and Forest Commissioner, by Governor L. P. Morton, April, 1896.
- Francis Hendricks and Henry B. Coman elected delegates to Republican National Convention, April 9, 1904.
- Francis Hendricks appointed State Superintendent of Insurance, January 27th, 1900. Term expired February 11th, 1906.
- James Kernan was appointed Commissioner of Public Works, October 7, 1903. A. R. Thompson removed by Mayor Kline.
- Supervisor Moses D. Rubin appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal, June 27, 1900. Appointed Special Deputy Excise Commissioner, January 1, 1909.
- Charles A. Sweet was appointed City Engineer by Mayor McGuire, January 29, 1901, to succeed Russell R. Stuart, who resigned January 17, 1901.
- James J. Barrett appointed Assistant Deputy Attorney-General, July 15, 1903, and Deputy Attorney-General, January 1, 1906. Resigned, June 1, 1909.

In 1854 an act of Legislature authorized the sale of the lands, comprising a little more than ten acres, of the Syracuse Coarse Salt Company, situated in the old Fifth Ward, and the salt vats were ordered to be removed between October 1, 1854, and the 1st of March, 1855. The sale of the lands did not occur, however, until June, 1855. Fifty-three lots brought \$38,390.

*Political and Legislative

The marriage license law went into effect January 2, 1908.

The taxing of bicycles went into effect in this city in 1894.

In the year 1853 the four wards of the city were sub-divided into eight.

The Act incorporating the City of Syracuse was passed December 14, 1847.

Charter amendments in 1858-9 fixed the salary of Mayor at \$500, and Aldermen at \$100 per year.

Shortages in the funds of City Treasurer's office discovered and made public, May 9, 1907.

Republicans of Onondaga County tendered dinner to James M. Gilbert, November 21, 1902.

The Assembly Committee began the investigation of the city's street railways, October 16, 1895.

The holding of regular monthly meetings of the Board of Supervisors began in April, 1906.

W. J. Ranton awarded his seat in the Common Council by decision of General Term, July 5, 1895.

Charles H. Duell resigned from Court of Appeals Bench, District of Columbia, September 1, 1906.

The Republican Escort left for Washington March 2, 1901, to take part in the inaugural ceremonies.

Governor Roosevelt signed the Ambler bill, permanently locating the State Fair at Syracuse, April 10, 1900.

The salary of Supervisor was increased from \$200 to \$500 in 1906, but did not go into effect until January, 1908.

Mayor J. K. McGuire was elected to direct the campaign for the State Democratic organization, September 16, 1900.

Ex-Alderman Frank J. Costello won case against Thomas Cullivan for "contested office of Alderman," July 21, 1900.

Common Council meetings changed from evening to afternoon, 1908. First meeting held Monday afternoon, October 19, 1908.

The City Council by resolution June 10, 1899, made Clinton Square a "park." It was abandoned as a public market May 15, 1899.

The Syracuse Lighting Company accepted decision in March, 1907, of the State Gas Commission, and paid rebates to consumers.

Under the census of 1905 Onondaga lost one Assemblyman in the Legislature, the county being reduced from four to three districts.

Chapter 252 of the Laws of 1886, annexed a portion of the town of Onondaga to the city, and it became a portion of the then Fifth Ward.

Chapter 647 of the Laws of 1886, annexed the village of Danforth and a portion of the town of Onondaga to the city, forming the Eleventh Ward.

Chapter 110 of the Laws of 1890, divided the Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Wards of the city, forming the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards.

The Legislature of 1906 created the office of Purchasing Agent, and Frank X. Wood was the first incumbent, receiving his appointment March 5, 1906.

Board of Supervisors voted appropriation of \$50,000 for Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, February 15, 1906. Clinton Square chosen as the site, July 20, 1906.

The Chapman Assembly Committee's investigation of municipal affairs commenced March 8, 1895. Col. E. S. Jenney resigned as committees's counsel, March 27, 1895.

The law increasing the number of wards from eight to eleven took effect in February, 1887; increased to fourteen wards in January, 1891; to nineteen wards in January, 1893.

William R. Tobey was appointed Clerk of Police Court, January 27, 1896. He was removed by decision of Court, October 19, 1896, and William Sears assumed the duties of the office.

Chapter 571 of the Laws of 1892, divided the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Twelfth Wards of the city, forming the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards.

In 1897 a law was enacted creating a "Commissioner of Jurors." Salem Hyde was appointed first Commissioner in April of the same year. He was succeeded by Augustus T. Armstrong, the present incumbent.

* See Syracuse's Distinguished Guests—for political speeches—page 23.

Mayors of Syracuse

During the sixty-two years that Syracuse has been a city it has been governed by nineteen Republican Mayors, fourteen Democratic Mayors and by three Whigs. The following table gives a complete list of those who have served since the city's organization, showing the terms of each and the political party they represented, as well as the date of death of those deceased.

The remains of Harvey Baldwin, the first Mayor, were deposited in the family vault in Rose Hill Cemetery, August 25th, 1863.

1848—Harvey Baldwin, Dem.; died Aug. 22, 1863.	1871-2—Francis E. Carroll, Dem.
1849—Elias W. Leavenworth, Whig; died Nov. 25, 1887.	1873—William J. Wallace, Rep.
1850—Alfred H. Hovey, Whig; died Aug. 7, 1865.	1874—Nathan F. Graves, Dem.; died July 21, 1896.
1851—*Horace Wheaton, Dem.; died June 23, 1882.	1875—George P. Hier, Rep.; died Feb. 22, 1901.
1852—Jason C. Woodruff,† Locofoco; died July 16, 1878.	1876—John Crouse, Rep.; died Feb. 10, 1886.
1853—Dennis McCarthy,† Locofoco; died Feb. 15, 1886.	1877-8—James J. Belden, Rep.; died Jan. 1, 1904.
1854—Allen Monroe, Whig; died Nov. 10, 1884.	1879—Irving G. Vann, Rep.
1855—Lyman Stevens, Rep.; died Nov. 16, 1891.	1880-1—Francis Hendricks, Rep.
1856-7—Charles F. Williston, Dem.; died Sept. 22, 1896.	1882—John Demong, Dem.; died March 24, 1884.
1858—William Winton, Dem.; died March 19, 1871.	1883-4-5—Thomas Ryan, Dem.
1859—Elias W. Leavenworth, Rep.	1886-7—Willis B. Burns, Rep.
1860—Amos Westcott, Rep.; died July 6, 1873.	1888-9—William B. Kirk, Dem.
1861-2—Charles Andrews, Rep.	1890-1—William Cowie, Rep.
1863—Daniel Bookstaver, Dem.; died April 27, 1903.	1892-3-4-5—Jacob Amos, Rep.
1864—Archibald C. Powell, Rep.; died Sept. 10, 1884.	1896-7-8-9-1900-1—James K. McGuire, Dem.
1865-6-7—William D. Stewart, Dem.; died April 9, 1874.	1902-3—Jay B. Kline, Rep.
1868—Charles Andrews, Rep.	1904-9—Alan C. Fobes, R.
1869-70—Charles P. Clark, Rep.; died June 15, 1907.	1910—Edward Schoeneck, Rep.

Living Former Mayors—Charles Andrews, Francis E. Carroll, William J. Wallace, Irving G. Vann, Francis Hendricks, Thomas Ryan, Willis B. Burns, William B. Kirk, William Cowie, Jacob Amos, James K. McGuire, Jay B. Kline and Alan C. Fobes.

*Appointed by the Common Council, Moses D. Burnet, Locofoco, refused to qualify.

†Locofoco—The extreme section of the Democratic party of 1835, known as the Equal Rights party; any adherent of that party.

The County Clerk's office was made a salaried office by act of the Legislature in 1892, and Mr. James Butler, Sr., was the first salaried clerk. Previous to this it was operated under the fee system. Court of Appeals rendered decision "that County Clerk James Butler was not entitled to fees accruing from his office," October 8, 1895.

Alderman Frank Matty re-elected President of Common Council, January 4, 1898. Eugene J. Mack was elected President of Common Council by the Republican Aldermen at a special meeting January 6, 1898. The Democratic members of the Council and City Clerk were indicted by the Grand Jury, January 28, 1898, on charge of conspiracy.

MAYORALTY CANDIDATES

Following table shows total vote received by Republican, Democratic and Independent candidates for Mayor, since 1867:

Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.	Maj.	Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.	Maj.
1867	Wm. D. Stewart, D....	3,158	239	1884	Thomas Ryan, D.....	5,260	1,709
	Henry D. Didama, R....	2,919			Willis Burns, R.....	3,551	
1868	Charles Andrews, R....	3,501	127		W. S. Peck, Ind.....	3,152	
	John A. Green, Jr., D..	3,374		1885	Thomas Ryan, D.....	5,811	120
1869	Chas. P. Clark, R.....	3,716	589		A. C. Chase, R.....	5,691	
	Wm. D. Stewart, D....	3,127		1886	Willis Burns, R.....	6,982	1,912
1870	C. P. Clark, R.....	3,487	237		Thomas Ryan, D.....	5,070	
	D. O. Salmon, D.....	3,138		1888	Wm. B. Kirk, D.....	7,799	752
1871	Frank E. Carroll, D....	3,983	237		A. C. Chase, R.....	7,047	
	Cornelius Longstreet, R.	3,746		1890	Wm. Cowie, R.....	8,874	808
1872	Frank E. Carroll, D....	4,270	191		Wm. B. Kirk, D.....	8,066	
	William Baumgras, R..	4,079		1892	Jacob Amos, R.....	9,813	1,219
1873	Wm. J. Wallace, R....	4,154	495		George Penn, D.....	8,594	
	Elizur Clark, D.....	3,659		1894	D. W. Peck, D.....	7,496	
1874	Nathan F. Graves, D...	3,972	373		Jacob Amos, Ind.....	7,724	‡228
	J. J. Belden, R.....	3,599			J. B. Kline, R.....	4,839	
1875	George P. Hier, R.....	4,285	485	1895	Jas. K. McGuire, D....	9,161	‡3,045
	Henry M. Bancroft, D..	3,800			C. G. Baldwin, C. M. R.	6,116	
1876	John J. Crouse, R.....	4,274	122		Charles F. Saul, R....	5,884	
	John R. Whitlock, D...	4,152		1897	Jas. K. McGuire, D....	11,825	1,228
1877	J. J. Belden, R.....	5,347	1,638		Donald Dey, R.....	10,597	
	John R. Whitlock, D...	3,609		1899	Jas. K. McGuire, D....	12,433	1,083
1878	J. J. Belden, R.....	4,242	1,057		Theo. E. Hancock, R...	10,350	
	Wilbur M. Brown, D...	1,319		1901	J. B. Kline, R.....	13,167	1,418
	§Arthur P. Yates, W. C.	3,185			Jas. K. McGuire, D....	11,749	
1879	Irving G. Vann, R.....	4,301	871	1903	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	13,486	2,300
	Henry J. Mowry, D....	3,430			F. W. Thompson, D....	11,186	
	§Frank Raymond, W. C.	919		1905	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	15,716	6,006
1880	Francis Hendricks, R..	5,506	1,782		Thomas Murphy, D....	9,710	
	Col. J. W. Yale, D....	3,724		1907	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	14,617	2,317
1881	Francis Hendricks, R..	5,194	1,763		Frank Matty, D.....	12,300	
	Charles E. Stevens, D..	3,431		1909	Edward Schoeneck, R..	12,532	1,047
1882	John Demong, D.....	4,287	69		George Driscoll, D....	11,485	
	George Barnes, R.....	4,218			†Jos. A. Griffin, S. D..	2,281	
1883	Thomas Ryan, D.....	4,920	86		*J. Brewster Gere, D. P	2,263	
	Martin A. Knapp, R....	4,834					

§Workingmen's candidate. ‡Amos' majority over Peck, McGuire's majority over Baldwin, Vann's majority over Mowry, Schoeneck's majority over Driscoll. *Direct Primaries. †Square Deal.

CITY CLERK, TREASURER AND COMPTROLLER

Following table shows the vote received by candidates for the offices of President of Common Council, City Treasurer and Comptroller since 1899:

Year	Candidates for President of Council.	Vote.	Candidates for City Treasurer.	Vote.	Candidates for City Comptroller.	Vote.
1899	John W. Smith, R....	10,615	E. F. Allen, D.....	13,378	G. A. Manz, D....	12,315
	M. L. Yann, D.....	11,801	M. J. McCarthy, R..	9,032	Chas. Listman, R..	10,064
1901	Alan C. Fobes, R....	13,103	F. W. Traugott, R..	12,810	E. J. Mack, R....	13,102
	M. L. Yann, D.....	11,709	E. F. Allen, D.....	11,958	G. A. Manz, D....	11,685
1903	John W. Sadler, R....	13,713	F. W. Traugott, R..	13,724	E. J. Mack, R....	13,953
	M. L. Yann, D.....	10,901	A. Steinbecker, D..	10,987	J. T. Shea, D.....	10,641
1905	John W. Sadler, R....	15,799	J. D. Stemmler, R..	15,515	R. J. Shanahan, R.	15,942
	H. G. Williams, D....	9,630	Chas. A. King, D...	9,910	F. H. Loughlin, D.	9,472
1907	John W. Sadler, R....	14,948	J. D. Stemmler, R..	15,036	R. J. Shanahan, R.	15,056
	Thos. M. Gafney, D...	12,295	Emil M. Kotz, D...	12,186	R. V. Miller, D....	12,137
1909	Lewis C. Merrell, R..	13,074	DeForest Settle, R..	12,950	M. E. Monahan, R.	13,096
	W. W. Taber, D.....	11,313	Emil M. Kotz, D...	11,422	Philip E. Gooley, D.	11,067
	G. F. Hadley,* D. P..	2,230	I. H. Monroe, D. P..	2,251	J. W. Dorsey, D. P.	2,364
	Jas. A. Horton,† S. D.	1,946	J. H. Cassidy, S. D.	1,931	C. W. Wood, S. D.	2,006

*Direct Primary. †Square Deal.

ANNUAL BUDGETS—CITY, STATE AND COUNTY

The following table shows amounts of city's budgets and tax rates and the city's share of State and County taxes and tax rate per \$1,000, since the year 1878:

Year	MAYOR.	City Budgets.	City Tax Rate	City's State and County Taxes.	City's St'te and Co. Rate
1878	J. J. Belden, R.....	\$345,000.00	\$11.30	\$216,852.93	\$6.98
1879	I. G. Vann, R.....	325,000.00	11.10	216,207.17	7.28
1880	F. Hendricks, R.....	363,000.00	12.50	232,240.10	7.89
1881	F. Hendricks, R.....	366,000.00	12.40	222,331.70	7.40
1882	J. Demong, D.....	396,000.00	13.12	245,528.02	8.06
1883	T. Ryan, D.....	376,000.00	12.20	262,938.97	8.44
1884	T. Ryan, D.....	425,000.00	13.26	256,794.55	7.95
1885	T. Ryan, D.....	425,000.00	13.01	282,497.71	8.66
1886	W. Burns, R.....	425,000.00	12.40	304,312.56	8.88
1887	W. Burns, R.....	525,000.00	13.83	330,767.03	8.71
1888	W. B. Kirk, D.....	537,000.00	13.50	367,648.14	9.24
1889	W. B. Kirk, D.....	813,000.00	19.90	231,453.08	5.67
1890	Wm. Cowie, R.....	722,000.00	16.72	200,583.73	4.65
1891	Wm. Cowie, R.....	747,500.00	16.60	188,637.32	4.19
1892	J. Amos, R.....	763,500.00	16.525	203,018.22	4.39
1893	J. Amos, R.....	820,000.00	17.165	223,181.82	4.67
1894	J. Amos, R.....	884,000.00	18.17	205,332.26	4.22
1895	J. Amos, R.....	957,000.00	†14.75	248,744.54	3.84
1896	J. K. McGuire, D.....	1,064,000.00	15.95	262,970.63	3.95
1897	J. K. McGuire, D.....	1,085,000.00	13.95	246,589.95	3.25
1898	J. K. McGuire, D.....	1,245,200.69	15.95	300,485.64	3.86
1899	J. K. McGuire, D.....	1,238,994.96	15.345	320,546.02	3.99
1900	J. K. McGuire, D.....	1,752,509.96	19.25	330,659.46	3.63
1901	J. K. McGuire, D.....	1,855,245.52	21.30	300,898.30	3.45
1902	J. B. Kline, R.....	1,552,701.67	18.00	243,608.40	2.82
1903	J. B. Kline, R.....	1,379,202.16	16.37	260,841.21	3.10
1904	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	1,642,387.06	18.99	345,285.20	3.99
1905	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	1,504,086.19	17.27	298,358.25	3.43
1906	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	1,579,667.56	17.38	276,310.28	3.04
1907	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	1,611,750.67	17.04	413,832.30	4.38
1908	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	1,886,355.75	19.3001	412,545.41	4.22
1909	Alan C. Fobes, R.....	1,860,227.56	18.374	461,124.80	4.56
1910	E. Schoeneck, R.....	2,023,118.46	.....	.....	....

†Eleven months.

POLITICAL AND LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

Chapter 3 of the Laws of 1893, Chapter 101 of the Laws of 1895, and Chapter 81 of the Laws of 1898, changed the boundaries of the wards and the numbering thereof without increasing the territory of the city or the number of wards.

State Lighting Commission commenced their investigation March 19, 1906, and handed down decision September 6, 1906, directing 20 per cent. reduction in price of electricity, and 5 per cent. in price of gas, to Syracuse consumers.

Chapter 361 of the Laws of 1899, annexed a part of the town of Onondaga and all of the village of Elmwood and changed the boundaries of the Eighteenth Ward. That portion of the chapter relating to Elmwood went into effect December 31, 1899.

James E. Leamy took possession of the office of Fire Marshal, succeeding Hoyt H. Freeman, May 4, 1897. The latter instituted legal proceedings to recover the office which resulted in his favor, and he took formal possession June 2, 1898, by order of the Court.

The charter of the City of Syracuse in force at the present time and known as the "White Charter," was passed in 1898. The city government of 1900 was the first to organize and operate under its provisions. It has since been amended in some particulars.

Roster of County Officers

Following tabulated lists of County Officers who have served in the various departments of the County government since its establishment in 1794, were copied from official records:

The following have served as District Attorneys of Onondaga County since 1818:

1818—Victor Birdseye.	1859—Frank Hiscock.	1883—Ceylon H. Lewis.
1836—Jerome L. Briggs.	1862—William H. Gifford.	1886—Lawrence T. Jones.
1841—William J. Dodge.	1865—Levi W. Hall.	1889—Theo. E. Hancock.
1843—LeRoy Morgan.	1868—Frederick A. Lyman.	1892—Benjamin J. Shove.
1847—Henry Sheldon.	1871—William P. Goodelle.	1895—Jay B. Kline.
1850—Rowland H. Gardner.	1874—William James.	1902—William L. Barnum.
1853—Charles Andrews.	1877—Nathaniel M. White.	1908—George H. Bond.
1856—Henry S. Fuller.	1880—Harrison Hoyt.	1910—Still in office.

The following have served as Surrogates of the county of Onondaga since the year 1794:

1794—Moses Dewitt.	1831—John Fleming, Jr.	1863—Oscar L. Sprague.
1797—Thomas Mumford.	1840—Isaac T. Minard.	1865—DeWitt C. Greenfield.
1799—Thaddeus M. Wood.	1844—David D. Hillis.	1869—Cyrus Sweet.
1800—George Hall.	1847—Isaac T. Minard.	1874—Cyrus Sweet.
1810—Medal Curtis.	1851—L. Harris Hiscock.	1880—George R. Cook.
1811—George Hall.	1855—Amasa H. Jerome.	1892—Edgar P. Glass.
1822—James Porter.	1859—Samuel D. Luce.	1910—Still in office.
1824—Freeborn G. Jewett.		

The following have served as Clerks of Onondaga County since 1794:

1794—Benjamin Ledyard.	1855—Edwin P. Hopkins.	1885—J. Emmet Wells.
1799—Comfort Tyler.	1858—Victory J. Birdseye.	1888—George G. Cotton.
1802—Jasper Hopper.	1861—Elijah S. Payne.	1891—John J. Hallock (one month).
1810—Geo. W. Olmstead.	1864—Carroll E. Smith.	1892—DeForest Settle.
1811—Jasper Hopper.	1867—Theodore L. Poole.	1895—James Butler, to Dec. 12, '96 (deceased).
1818—Truman Adams.	1870—Edgar E. Ewers.	1896—George J. Yaeckel.
1823—Daniel Mosely.	1873—Charles E. Hurd (died before taking office).	1898—George J. Yaeckel, elected to full term.
1825—Reuben L. Hess.	1873—Charles E. Hubbell.	1901-5—J. E. Hubbell.
1834—Alanson Edwards.	1876—Thomas H. Scott.	1906-7-8—Jas. C. Butler.
1837—Elijah Rhodes.	1879—William Cowie.	1909—Re-elected.
1840—Charles T. Hicks.	1882—Gustavus Sniper.	
1846—Vivus W. Smith.		
1849—Rufus Cossett.		
1852—Bernard Slocum.		

The following have served as County Judges of the county of Onondaga since its organization in 1794:

1794—Seth Phillips.	Tousley and John Ten Eyck.	Allen and Grove Lawrence.
1795—William Stevens.	1818—James O. Wattles and Warren Hecox.	1843—Nathan Soule, Oliver R. Strong, Lyman H. Mason, Johnson Hall and Daniel Pratt.
1797—Asa Danforth.	1819—Jonathan Stanley, Squire Munro, Levi Mason and James Webb.	1847—John L. Stevens, George A. Stansbury, Lyman Kingsley, Amasa H. Jerome and James R. Lawrence.
1799—William Stevens.	1823—Nehemiah H. Earll, John Mason, George Pettit, James Sisson, Jr.	1850—Richard Woolworth and Israel Spencer.
1801—Daniel Bradley.	1828—Nehemiah H. Earll, Geo. Pettit, Martin M. Ford, Otis Bigelow and John Smith.	1854—Richard Woolworth.
1802—John Ballard.	1831—Samuel L. Edwards.	1862—Henry Riegel.
1804—W. J. Vredenburg.	1833—John Watson.	1883—A. Judd Northrup.
1805—Reuben Humphreys.	1838—Otis Bigelow, David Munro, Geo. Pettit, Jas.	1894—William M. Ross.
1808—Daniel Bradley.		1910—Still in office.
1809—Squire Munro, Roswell Tousley and W. J. Vredenburg.		
1812—Jacob R. DeWitt, James Geddes and Sylvanus Tousley.		
1813—Joshua Forman.		
1814—Reuben Humphreys.		
1815—Jacob R. DeWitt, Squire Munro, Amos		

Roster of County Offices

ROSTER OF COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
Henry J. Knapp,	Treasurer.....	\$4,000.00	George B. Hammond,	Cashier.....	1,500.00
Wm. S. Landon,	Deputy Treasurer	3,000.00	Minnie E. Gersbacher.....		600.00

ROSTER OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
George H. Bond,	District Attor- ney	\$3,700.00	Edward D. Chapman,	Second As- sistant District Attorney.....	1,200.00
Geo. W. Standen,	First Assistant District Attorney.....	2,000.00	John N. Mosher,	Third Assistant.	1,200.00
			J. N. Ardner,	Confidential Clerk..	720.00

ROSTER OF SURROGATE'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
Edgar P. Glass,	Surrogate.....	\$5,000.00	Jeannette Atwell,	Recording Clerk.	†600.00
John W. Sadler,	Clerk of Court...	2,000.00	Mildred Remer,	Desk Clerk.....	600.00
J. H. Wilson,	Court Stenographer.	1,200.00	*J. J. Glass,	Transfer Tax Clerk...	1,200.00
Mary E. Parkinson,	Index Clerk..	900.00		*Paid by State.	
Margaret H. Ney,	Recording Clerk	†600.00		†Salary and fees.	

ROSTER OF SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
Frederick Wyker,	Sheriff.....	\$4,000.00	John Sleeth,	Third Deputy.....	*750.00
E. G. Ten Eyck,	Under Sheriff....	1,750.00	Louis H. Kruger,	Deputy Sheriff..	900.00
John C. Kratz,	First Deputy.....	1,200.00	John Greaves,	Deputy Sheriff....	900.00
Wm. H. Turner,	Second Deputy Sheriff	1,000.00	Fred'k Bretzer,	Deputy Sheriff....	900.00
				*Provided living apartments.	

ROSTER OF COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Name.	Position.	Salary.	Name.	Position.	Salary.
James C. Butler,	Clerk.....	\$4,000.00	Miss Mary A. Kinne,	Clerk.....	720.00
Henry S. Whitney,	Deputy.....	1,800.00	Chas. H. Schlosser,	Abstract Clerk	Fees
Charles J. Clarke,	Deputy.....	1,800.00	John Y. Andrews,	Abstract Clerk..	Fees
George Baxter,	Special Deputy....	1,200.00	L. T. Hogan,	Abstract Clerk.....	Fees
Arthur C. Mead,	Special Deputy..	1,200.00	Robert Snow,	Abstract Clerk.....	Fees
Ralph C. Doran,	Special Deputy..	1,200.00	John Bates,	Abstract Clerk.....	Fees
L. Trage, Jr.,	Cash. Mortgage Tax	1,500.00	Miss H. M. Ingraham,	Recorder..	720.00
J. B. Emerick,	Chattel Mortgage Clerk	960.00	Miss Mabelle Smith,	Recorder....	660.00
Miss Carrie C. Doll,	Index Clerk..	1,000.00	Mrs. Minnie S. Greeley,	Recorder.	660.00
Miss Anna Hopstein,	Asst. Clerk..	720.00	Miss M. G. Barrett,	Recorder.....	660.00
Miss Mary O'Neil,	Judgment Clerk	840.00	Miss Mary C. Rogers,	Recorder....	660.00
Mrs. Emma K. Callanan,	Clerk....	840.00	Miss Ethel Kitz,	Recorder.....	660.00
Rodman T. Odell,	Clerk.....	840.00	Miss S. Pearl Owen,	Recorder.....	660.00
Miss Belle C. Grumbach,	Clerk....	720.00	Miss Eliz. G. Dowling,	Recorder..	660.00
			Miss F. E. Anderson,	Recorder....	660.00

The following have served as Sheriffs of the county of Onondaga since the year 1794:

1794—John Harris.	1828—John H. Johnson.	1870—William Evans.
1796—Abiather Hall.	1831—Johnson Hall.	1873—Davis Cossitt.
1798—Comfort Tyler.	1834—Dorastus Lawrence.	1876—John J. Meldram.
1799—Elnathan Beach.	1837—Elihu L. Phillips.	1879—Hiram K. Edwards.
1801—E. R. Hawley.	1840—Frederick Benson.	1882—Minor G. Bennett.
1804—Elijah Phillips.	1844—Heber Weatherby.	1885—Thomas R. O'Neil
1808—Robert Earll.	1846—J. C. Cuddeback.	1888—Hector B. Johnson.
1810—Elijah Rust.	1849—William C. Gardner.	1891—John A. Hoxsie.
1811—Robert Earll.	1852—H. W. Chadwick.	1894—Oscar F. Austin.
1813—Elijah Rust.	1855—James M. Munroe.	1897—Stephen Thornton.
1819—H. L. Granger, G.	1858—George L. Maynard.	1901—Charles W. Marvin.
Cornish and J. Earll.	1861—Byron D. Benson.	1904—William H. Turner.
1823—Luther Marsh.	1864—Jared C. Williams.	1907—Thomas F. Walsh.
1825—Lewis Smith.	1867—Dewitt C. Toll.	1910-12—Frederick Wyker.

COUNTY JUDGES AND SURROGATES

Following table shows total vote received by Republican and Democratic candidates for Surrogate and County Judge since 1862:

Year	SURROGATE CANDIDATES	Vote in City.	Vote in Tow's.	Year	COUNTY JUDGE CANDIDATES.	Vote in City.	Vote in Tow's.
1865	Dewitt C. Greenfield, R.	+9,871	....	1862	Henry Riegel, R.....	+9,218	....
	W. W. VanBrocklin, D.	+7,216	....		Hamilton Burdick, D...	+7,784	....
1869	Cyrus Sweet, R.....	+8,802	....	1866	Henry Riegel, R.....	+11,396	....
	Wm. A. Beach, D.....	+6,509	....		James S. Leach, D.....	+8,082	....
1873	Cyrus Sweet, R.....	+8,760	....	1870	Henry Riegel, R.....	+10,748	....
	Patrick Corbett, D....	+6,798	....		Nathan F. Graves, D...	+8,970	....
1879	George R. Cook, R....	+13,314	....	1876	Henry Riegel, R.....	+13,349	....
	D. C. Greenfield, D....	+8,024	....		Edwin S. Jenny, D....	+12,392	....
1885	George R. Cook, R....	+15,625	....	1882	A. J. Northrup, R.....	+12,630	....
	D. C. Greenfield, D....	+10,793	....		C. E. Stevens, D.....	+10,752	....
1891	Edgar P. Glass, R....	9,621	7,298	1888	A. J. Northrup, R.....	+20,115	....
	M. F. Sherlock, D....	8,690	5,529		Hiram H. Bacon, Pro...	+788	....
1897	*Edgar P. Glass, R....	21,769	9,899	1894	Wm. M. Ross, R.....	8,831	7,717
1903	*Edgar P. Glass, R....	24,809	13,036		T. L. R. Morgan, D....	9,969	5,039
1909	†Edgar P. Glass, R....	+42,200	....	1900	Wm. M. Ross, R.....	14,027	9,761
					J. J. Kennelly, D.....	9,548	5,310
				1906	Wm. M. Ross, R.....	15,239	8,377
					George H. Sears, D....	11,136	4,838

*Indorsed by Democratic party.

†Combined vote of city and towns.

‡Indorsed by Democratic, Direct Primary and Square Deal Parties.

†Combined vote of city and towns.

COUNTY CLERKS AND SHERIFFS

Following tables show total vote received by Republican and Democratic candidates for County Clerk and Sheriff since 1861:

Year	SHERIFF CANDIDATES.	Vote in City.	Vote in Tow's.	Year	CO. CLERK CANDIDATES.	Vote in City.	Vote in Tow's.
1861	Byron D. Benson, R....	+7,549	....	1864	Carroll E. Smith, R....	+10,659	....
	Charles Nichols, Jr., D.	+5,872	....		Abel G. Cook, D.....	+8,564	....
1864	Jared C. Williams, R..	+10,750	....	1867	Theodore L. Poole, R..	+10,543	....
	H. W. Chadwick, D....	+8,490	....		Harvey Tappan, D....	+8,186	....
1867	Dewitt C. Toll, R....	+10,098	....	1870	Edgar E. Ewers, R....	+10,628	....
	Wm. J. Vroman, D....	+8,617	....		Abel G. Cook, D.....	+9,467	....
1870	William Evans, R.....	+11,374	....	1873	Charles A. Hurd, R....	+8,865	....
	Joseph Hoag, D.....	+8,279	....		Horace K. King, D....	+7,067	....
1873	Davis Cossitt, R.....	+8,813	....	1873	*Chas. E. Hubbell, R...	+8,443	....
	James Randall, D.....	+7,093	....		Horace K. King, D....	+6,051	....
1876	John J. Meldram, R....	+14,884	....	1876	Thomas H. Scott, R....	+14,859	....
	Eli Tator, D.....	+11,037	....		Robt. M. Beecher, D...	+11,078	....
1879	H. K. Edwards, R....	+12,762	....	1879	Wm. Cowie, R.....	+13,145	....
	W. H. Porter, D.....	+8,928	....		O. J. Brown, D.....	+8,503	....
1882	M. G. Bennett, R.....	+12,852	....	1882	Gustavus Sniper, R...	+13,445	....
	M. Britton, D.....	+10,562	....		J. A. Atwell, D.....	+9,925	....
1885	Thomas O'Neill, R....	+16,884	....	1885	J. Emmet Wells, R....	+14,693	....
	J. H. Norton, D.....	+9,757	....		Charles J. Rac, D.....	+12,147	....
1888	H. B. Johnson, R....	+19,715	....	1888	George G. Cotton, R...	+19,854	....
	E. C. Fay, D.....	+14,039	....		L. C. Hoffman, D.....	+13,901	....
1891	John A. Hoxie, R....	8,619	7,225	1891	DeForest Settle, R....	9,811	7,021
	Phil S. Ryder, D.....	9,696	5,599		R. E. Dorchester, D....	8,558	5,868
1894	O. F. Austin, R.....	8,936	7,700	1894	James Butler, Sr., R...	6,932	6,973
	L. Windholz, D.....	9,767	5,012		P. E. Gooley, D.....	8,008	4,527
1897	Stephen Thornton, R...	12,223	5,179		H. H. Gurley, Pro....	4,295	1,764
	G. R. French, D.....	9,682	4,841	1897	G. J. Yaekel, R.....	11,412	5,521
1900	Chas. W. Marvin, R....	13,303	9,303		A. B. Rowley, D.....	10,511	4,418
	I. Sawmiller, D.....	10,198	5,741	1900	Jas. E. Hubbell, R....	14,409	9,532
1903	Wm. H. Turner, R....	13,846	7,907		J. C. Munro, D.....	9,175	5,490
	B. V. Kelley, D.....	10,872	5,186	1903	Jas. E. Hubbell, R....	14,023	8,131
1906	Thomas Walsh, R....	15,352	8,604		W. A. Friedel, D.....	10,691	4,894
	John L. Schmieder, D...	11,020	4,671	1906	James C. Butler, R....	15,805	8,579
1909	Frederick Wyker, R....	+20,808	....		F. H. Loughlin, D.....	10,557	4,654
	P. V. Howard, D.....	+16,674	....	1909	James C. Butler, R....	+21,992	....
	*Jonathan Wyckoff....	+4,774	....		Wm. R. Sullivan, D....	+20,320	....

†Combined vote of city and towns.

*Direct Primary and Square Deal candidate.

*Special election held Dec. 27, 1873—Charles A. Hurd, County Clerk-elect, died Nov. 14, 1873.

Assemblymen of Onondaga County

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

[As apportioned by Chapter 727 of the Laws of 1907, and divided into Assembly districts by Boards of Supervisors in July, 1907.]

The First Assembly District comprises First, Second, Third and Ninth Wards of the City, and the Towns of Camillus, Cicero, Clay, Elbridge, Geddes, Lysander, Marcellus, Otisco, Salina, Skaneateles, Spafford and Van Buren; aggregate population 56,551, excluding aliens.

Results of elections in First District since 1875:

Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.	Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.
1875	Allen Munro, R.....	3,599	1893	J. E. Wells, R.....	4,839
	Wm. Kirkpatrick, D.....	2,660		J. H. Meagher, D.....	4,566
1876	Thomas G. Alvord, R.....	4,790	1894	C. R. Rogers, R.....	5,869
	Daniel O. Salmon, D.....	3,659		John Garnett, D.....	5,432
1877	Thomas G. Alvord, R.....	3,370	1895	C. C. Cole, R.....	4,101
	John C. Munro, D.....	2,413		D. M. Hill, D.....	2,367
1878	Thomas G. Alvord, R.....	3,807	1896	W. J. Bellen, R.....	4,603
	Thomas Ryan, D.....	3,247		W. H. Hoffman, D.....	3,125
1879	Thomas G. Alvord, R.....	4,569		Stephen Thornton, Ind. R.....	2,238
	John M. Jaycox, D.....	2,782	1897	W. J. Bellen, R.....	3,282
1880	Thomas G. Alvord, R.....	5,182		W. G. Cottle, D.....	3,326
	Martin H. Blynn, D.....	4,023	1898	W. G. Cottle, D.....	5,264
1881	Thomas G. Alvord, R.....	3,553		John C. Kenyon, R.....	3,031
	Thomas Ryan, D.....	3,509	1899	E. V. Baker, R.....	4,953
1882	James Geddes, R.....	4,115		Philo S. Thornton, D.....	3,632
	George F. Comstock, Jr. D....	3,822	1900	E. V. Baker, R.....	6,239
1883	James Geddes, R.....	3,812		G. L. Hoyt, D.....	3,489
	Deforest Ver Planck, D.....	3,110	1901	J. F. Williams, R.....	5,284
1884	Wallace Tappan, R.....	5,682		W. H. Boggs, D.....	3,102
	Wm. Kirkpatrick, D.....	4,596	1902	J. F. Williams, R.....	5,255
1885	Wallace Tappan, R.....	4,818		Henry J. Hubbard, D.....	2,965
	Frank Matty, D.....	4,572	1903	F. X. Wood, R.....	5,256
1886	Hector B. Johnson, R.....	4,316		W. H. Tappan, D.....	3,255
	Nathan F. Graves, D.....	2,687	1904	F. X. Wood, R.....	6,454
1887	Hector B. Johnson, R.....	5,404		W. H. Scammel, D.....	3,247
	John Mogg, D.....	3,703	1905	Charles H. Gregory, R.....	5,379
1888	James W. Upson, R.....	6,775		J. Coleman, D.....	2,841
	R. J. Sadler, D.....	4,875	1906	Edward Schoeneck, R.....	7,372
1889	Howard G. White, R.....	4,839		J. H. Lambton, D.....	5,564
	John M. Jaycox, D.....	3,067	1907	J. C. McLaughlin, R.....	7,122
1890	Howard G. White, R.....	4,381		Thomas H. Wheaton, D.....	5,718
	James C. Rawn, D.....	3,674	1908	John C. McLaughlin, R.....	8,411
1891	P. J. Ryan, D.....	5,541		Lewis M. Ellis, D.....	5,695
	David A. Munro, R.....	4,981	1909	James E. Connell, R.....	7,019
1892	David A. Munro, Jr. R.....	6,026		*William G. Cottle, D., D. P..	6,526
	Duncan W. Peck, D.....	6,155			

*Democratic and Direct Primaries candidate.

COUNTY OF ONONDAGA.

Following is the population of Onondaga County by towns, according to census taken in 1905: Camillus, 2,586; Cicero, 2,451; Clay, 2,410; De Witt, 6,252; Elbridge, 3,041; Fabius, 1,545; Geddes, 4,990; Lafayette, 1,489; Lysander, 4,379; Manlius, 5,821; Marcellus, 2,744; Onondaga, 5,324; Otisco, 1,131; Pompey, 2,381; Salina, 3,826; Skaneateles, 4,261; Spafford, 1,130; Syracuse, 117,503; Tully, 1,463; Van Buren, 3,147; Onondaga Indian Reservation, 525; inmates of institutions, 42. Total, 178,441.

Compensation of Legislators—Each member of the New York State Legislature shall receive for his services an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars. The members of either House shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, once in each session, on the most usual route. Senators, when the Senate alone is convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of the Court for the Trial of Impeachments, and such members of the Assembly, not exceeding nine in number, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, shall receive an additional allowance of ten dollars a day.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

[As apportioned by Chapter 727 of the Laws of 1907, and divided into Assembly districts by Boards of Supervisors in July, 1907.]

Second Assembly District comprises Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards, and the Towns of Fabius, Lafayette, Onondaga and Tully; aggregate population 56,434, excluding aliens.

Results of elections in the Second District since 1875:

Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.	Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.
1875	Carroll E. Smith, R.....	3,510	1893	J. Wyckoff, R.....	5,128
	Horace K. King, D.....	3,074		T. C. Derango, D.....	3,379
1876	Carroll E. Smith, R.....	4,939	1894	C. C. Cole, R.....	6,311
	Avery R. Palmer, D.....	3,786		William J. Shotwell, D.....	4,340
1877	Samuel Willis, R.....	3,160	1895	C. R. Rogers, R.....	3,913
	R. E. Dorchester, D.....	2,516		S. Duell, D.....	3,230
1878	Samuel Willis, R.....	3,763	1896	E. G. Ten Eyck, R.....	4,405
	Charles J. Keegan, D.....	2,798		S. E. McClusky, D.....	3,338
1879	Albert Howland, R.....	4,157		J. Sawmiller, Ind. R.....	1,553
	Alfred D. Lewis, D.....	2,927	1897	E. G. Ten Eyck, R.....	3,498
1880	Albert Howland, R.....	5,120		W. H. Gries, D.....	3,426
	Charles W. Sherman, D.....	4,119	1898	E. G. Ten Eyck, R.....	4,205
1881	Elbert O. Farrar, R.....	3,610		J. P. Maloney, D.....	3,808
	Daniel Candee, D.....	2,993	1899	R. Moore, R.....	4,038
1882	Elbert O. Farrar, R.....	3,986		William Herrick, D.....	4,365
	William L. Pike, D.....	3,431	1900	F. D. Traub, R.....	5,543
1883	Francis Hendricks, R.....	4,151		William Herrick, D.....	3,734
	Daniel Candee, D.....	3,779	1901	F. D. Traub, R.....	5,071
1884	Francis Hendricks, R.....	5,580		S. G. Schlachter, D.....	3,659
	Robert E. Dorchester, D.....	4,241	1902	F. D. Traub, R.....	4,844
1885	Alfred E. Stacey, R.....	4,643		A. C. Behr, D.....	3,399
	Philo S. Thornton, D.....	3,688	1903	Edward Schoeneck, R.....	4,895
1886	Alfred E. Stacey, R.....	4,176		C. A. Stone, D.....	3,900
	William B. Kirk, Jr., D.....	3,637	1904	Edward Schoeneck, R.....	5,863
1887	William H. Gallup, R.....	4,840		L. J. Bedell, D.....	3,669
	Edward Kanally, D.....	3,695	1905	Edward Schoeneck, R.....	5,281
1888	William H. Gallup, R.....	6,477		O. F. Hogan, D.....	3,427
	Jacob Glahn, D.....	4,465	1906	Fred W. Hammond, R.....	8,125
1889	Willis B. Burns, R.....	4,229		James J. Neville, D.....	4,771
	F. W. Waggoner, D.....	2,586	1907	F. W. Hammond, R.....	7,750
1890	William Kennedy, R.....	4,128		D. B. Sugarman, D.....	5,537
	R. E. Dorchester, D.....	3,549	1908	F. W. Hammond, R.....	9,280
1891	William Kennedy, R.....	5,594		William A. Spitz, D.....	5,740
	Melvin C. Haven, D.....	4,411	1909	F. W. Hammond, R.....	6,256
1892	J. Wyckoff, R.....	6,181		*John T. Roberts, D.....	8,359
	J. H. Earll, D.....	4,756			

*Democratic, Square Deal and Direct Primaries candidate.

The Legislature of the State has met in Albany since 1797.

There were four thousand seven hundred and forty-six election districts in New York State January 1, 1910.

The session of nineteen hundred and ten was the one hundred and thirty-third in the history of the Assembly.

The legislative term begins on the first day of January, and the Legislature assembles on the first Wednesday in January.

There are fifty-one Senatorial Districts in New York State. There were thirty-five Republican and sixteen Democratic Senators in 1910.

There were one hundred and fifty Assemblymen in the New York State Legislature in 1909. Ninety-eight Republicans, fifty-one Democrats and one vacancy.

The reapportionment made by the Board of Supervisors in May, 1906, according to the census of 1905, reduced the county's representation in the Assembly to three. The Fourth Assembly District was created in 1895, E. M. Wells being its first representative in 1896.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

[As apportioned by Chapter 727 of the Laws of 1907, and divided into Assembly districts by Boards of Supervisors in July, 1907.]

Third Assembly District comprises Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards, and the Towns of Dewitt, Manlius and Pompey; aggregate population 56,747, excluding aliens.

Results of elections in the Third District since 1875:

Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.	Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.
1875	C. F. Herbst, R.....	3,364	1893	William H. Hotaling, R.....	4,642
	Marshall Dyer, D.....	3,153		T. J. Kuntz, D.....	3,470
1876	C. F. Herbst, R.....	4,589	1894	L. S. Chapman, R.....	5,469
	George J. Champlin, D.....	3,790		T. E. Quimby, D.....	4,220
1877	J. G. Holbrook, R.....	3,109	1895	Joseph Bondy, R.....	4,479
	C. G. Hinckley, D.....	2,166		W. M. Quinn, D.....	3,577
1878	Henry L. Duguid, R.....	3,913	1896	Joseph Bondy, R.....	4,387
	Meredith Moore, D.....	2,469		N. C. McKeever, D.....	4,108
1879	Henry L. Duguid, R.....	4,226		L. Stillman, Ind. R.....	997
	Patrick H. Lyons, D.....	2,790	1897	Joseph Bondy, R.....	4,422
1880	Henry L. Duguid, R.....	4,679		F. W. Fix, D.....	4,315
	Marshall R. Dyer, D.....	4,480	1898	Ed. B. Sabine, R.....	4,633
1881	H. D. Nottingham, R.....	3,492		T. F. Murphy, D.....	3,386
	John Lighton, D.....	3,640	1899	Ed. B. Sabine, R.....	4,351
1882	George Baxter, R.....	3,600		A. Z. Hyman, D.....	4,455
	John Lighton, D.....	4,237	1900	Martin L. Cadin, R.....	5,866
1883	Conrad Shoemaker, R.....	3,758		A. Z. Hyman, D.....	3,279
	M. M. Conklin, D.....	2,912	1901	Martin L. Cadin, R.....	5,826
1884	Conrad Shoemaker, R.....	5,506		F. J. Eigabroadt, D.....	3,721
	George W. Gray, D.....	4,089	1902	Martin L. Cadin, R.....	5,393
1885	Thomas McCarthy, R.....	5,441		T. J. Costello, D.....	3,068
	Myron Bangs, D.....	3,120	1903	M. L. Cadin, R.....	5,678
1886	Thomas McCarthy, R.....	3,689		F. J. Eigabroadt, D.....	3,855
	Judson McKinley, D.....	2,198	1904	Martin L. Cadin, R.....	6,575
1887	W. W. Cheney, R.....	4,895		Benjamin Stolz, D.....	3,673
	John Graff, D.....	3,704	1905	George L. Baldwin, R.....	6,324
1888	W. W. Cheney, R.....	6,251		M. F. Lundigan, D.....	3,631
	Thomas W. Sheedy, D.....	4,448	1906	George L. Baldwin, R.....	8,369
1889	Ignatius Sawmiller, R.....	4,928		William Broughton, D.....	5,029
	Charles A. Lakin, D.....	2,533	1907	J. Henry Walters, R.....	8,014
1890	Ignatius Sawmiller, R.....	4,219		G. H. Fournier, D.....	5,113
	Albertus Rowley, D.....	2,678	1908	J. Henry Walters, R.....	9,250
1891	Adam Listman, R.....	5,075		J. W. Rogers, D.....	5,449
	Peter Snyder, D.....	4,871	1909	J. Henry Walters, R.....	7,563
1892	William H. Hotaling, R.....	5,787		*R. C. McLennan, D.....	6,446
	Peter Snyder, D.....	4,948			

*Endorsed by Square Deal and Direct Primaries.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

Fourth Assembly District comprises the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards.

Results of elections in Fourth District since 1895:

Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.	Year	CANDIDATES.	Vote.
1895	E. M. Wells, R.....	4,540		J. H. Horton, D.....	4,254
	E. J. Stearns, D.....	4,027	1901	F. W. Hammond, R.....	6,038
1896	E. M. Wells, R.....	4,817		J. H. Marbes, D.....	4,931
	B. E. Farley, D.....	3,891	1902	F. W. Hammond, R.....	5,834
	H. H. Boggs, Ind. D.....	1,752		P. F. Ryan, D.....	3,723
1897	J. T. Delaney, R.....	5,293	1903	F. W. Hammond, R.....	6,298
	C. W. Phillips, D.....	4,262		N. Brewster, D.....	4,560
1898	J. T. Delaney, R.....	5,455	1904	F. W. Hammond, R.....	7,838
	W. D. Tallman, D.....	3,351		W. H. Harris, D.....	4,414
1899	J. T. Delaney, R.....	5,086	1905	F. W. Hammond, R.....	7,042
	F. C. Dineen, D.....	4,675		J. J. Neville, D.....	4,037
1900	F. W. Hammond, R.....	6,151			

Assembly Districts reduced to three in 1907.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Year.	GOVERNORIAL CANDIDATES.	Vote in City.	Vote in Tow's	LIEUT.-GOV. CANDIDATES.	Vote in City.	Vote in Tow's	Total Vote in State for Governor.	Total Vote in State for Lieut.-Governor.
1876	Lucius Robinson, D....	†11,245	.....	Wm. Dorsheimer, D....	†11,219	.....	519,831	518,769
	Edwin D. Morgan, R....	†14,712	.....	Sherman S. Rogers, R....	†14,572	.....	489,371	490,075
1879	A. B. Cornell, R.....	†12,542	.....	G. G. Haskins, R.....	†12,907	.....	418,567	435,304
	Lucius Robinson, D....	†7,744	.....	C. N. Potter, D.....	†8,808	.....	375,790	435,014
	John Kelly, Tammany..	†1,468	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,566	.....
1882	Charles J. Folger, R....	†11,629	.....	B. P. Carpenter, R.....	†11,551	.....	342,464	337,855
	Grover Cleveland, D....	†11,563	.....	David B. Hill, D.....	†11,532	.....	535,318	534,636
1885	Ira Davenport, R.....	†15,246	.....	J. B. Carr, R.....	†15,383	.....	490,331	492,308
	David B. Hill, D.....	†11,729	.....	E. F. Jones, D.....	†11,414	.....	501,465	495,464
1888	Warner Miller, R.....	†19,332	.....	S. V. R. Cruger, R....	†19,448	.....	631,293	628,617
	David B. Hill, D.....	†14,679	.....	E. F. Jones, D.....	†14,582	.....	650,464	650,851
1891	Roswell P. Flower, D....	†14,620	.....	Wm. F. Sheehan, D....	†14,683	.....	582,893	575,012
	J. Sloat Fassett, R.....	†16,529	.....	John W. Vrooman, R....	†16,465	.....	534,956	540,593
1894	Levi P. Morton, R.....	10,443	8,079	C. T. Saxton, R.....	†10,471	8,089	673,818	673,798
	D. B. Hill, D.....	8,885	4,997	D. L. Lockwood, D....	8,955	5,199	517,710	546,315
1896	Frank S. Black, R.....	13,443	9,943	Timothy Woodruff, R....	13,844	10,031	787,516	793,845
	W. F. Porter, D.....	9,847	5,334	F. C. Schraub, D.....	9,431	5,242	574,524	565,063
1898	Theodore Roosevelt, R..	*11,477	8,272	Timothy Woodruff, R....	*11,376	8,222	661,707	653,879
	Augustus Van Wyck, D..	*8,668	4,905	Elliott Danforth, D....	*8,545	4,877	643,921	644,218
1900	Benjamin B. Odell, R....	14,023	9,651	T. L. Woodruff, R.....	14,091	9,693	804,859	809,234
	John B. Stanchfield, D..	9,739	5,358	W. F. Mackey, D.....	9,564	5,319	693,733	689,829
1902	B. B. Odell, R.....	13,145	8,310	F. W. Higgins, R.....	12,912	8,216	665,150	663,689
	Bird S. Coler, D.....	9,223	4,492	C. N. Bulger, D.....	9,087	4,504	655,398	652,602
1904	Frank W. Higgins, R....	16,076	9,543	M. L. Bruce, R.....	16,694	9,778	813,264	826,620
	D. Cady Herrick, D.....	10,936	5,230	F. B. Harrison, D.....	10,311	4,987	732,704	718,513
1906	Charles E. Hughes, R....	15,564	8,547	M. L. Bruce, R.....	15,611	8,561	749,002	713,068
	W. R. Hearst, I. L. & D.	10,883	4,777	L. S. Chandler, D.....	10,776	4,691	673,268	701,182
1908	Charles E. Hughes, R....	†26,186	.....	Horace White, R.....	†25,883	.....	804,651	827,416
	Lewis S. Chandler, D....	†17,868	.....	John A. Dix, D.....	†17,491	.....	735,189	707,701

*Exclusive of soldier vote of county—Roosevelt, 36; Van Wyck, 25; Woodruff, 37; Danforth, 24. †Total vote in county.

Laws Pertaining to County Officers

Constitution of 1894, including subsequent amendments.

COUNTY JUDGES—Shall be chosen by the electors of the county for the term of six years. County Courts shall have the powers and jurisdiction they now possess, and also original jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of money only, where the defendants reside in the county, and in which the complaint demands judgment for a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars. The Legislature may hereafter enlarge or restrict the jurisdiction of the County Courts, provided, however, that their jurisdiction shall not be so extended as to authorize an action therein for the recovery of money only, in which the sum demanded exceeds two thousand dollars, or in which any person not a resident of the county is a defendant. All the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions in each county, except the county of New York, shall thereupon be vested in the County Court thereof, and all actions and proceedings then pending in such Courts of Sessions shall be transferred to said County Courts for hearing and determination. Every County Judge shall perform such duties as may be required by law. His salary shall be established by law, payable out of the county treasury. A County Judge of any county may hold County Courts in any other county when requested by the judge of such other county.

SURROGATES—Shall be chosen by the electors of their respective counties, and their terms of office shall be six years, except in the county of New York, where they shall continue to be fourteen years. Surrogates and Surrogates' Courts shall have the jurisdiction and powers which the Surrogates and existing Surrogates' Courts now possess, until otherwise provided by the Legislature. The County Judge shall be Surrogate of his county, except where a separate Surrogate has been or shall be elected. In counties having a population exceeding forty thousand, wherein there is no separate Surrogate, the Legislature may provide for the election of a separate officer to be Surrogate, whose term of office shall be six years. When the Surrogate shall be elected as a separate officer his salary shall be established by law, payable out of the county treasury. No County Judge or Surrogate shall hold office longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age. Vacancies occurring in the office of County Judge or Surrogate shall be filled in the same manner as like vacancies occurring in the Supreme Court. The compensation of any County Judge or Surrogate shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office. For the relief of Surrogates' Courts the Legislature may confer upon the Supreme Court in any county having a population exceeding four hundred thousand, the powers and jurisdiction of Surrogates, with authority to try issues of fact by jury in probate cases. The Legislature may, on application of the Board of Supervisors, provide for the election of local officers, not to exceed two in any county, to discharge the duties of County Judge and of Surrogate, in cases of their inability or of a vacancy, and in such other cases as may be provided by law, and to exercise such other powers in special cases as are or may be provided by law.

COUNTY CLERKS—Clerks of the several counties shall be clerks of the Supreme Court, with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law. The Justices of the Appellate Division in each department shall have power to appoint and to remove a clerk, who shall keep his office at a place to be designated by said Justices. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall keep his office at the seat of government. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals and the Clerks of the Appellate Division shall receive compensation to be established by law and paid out of the public treasury.

SHERIFFS—Clerks of counties, district attorneys, registers in counties having registers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every three years and as often as vacancies shall happen, except in the counties of New York and Kings, and in counties whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, where such officers shall be chosen by the electors once in every two or four years as the Legislature shall direct. Sheriffs shall hold no other office and be ineligible for the next term after the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security, from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The Governor may remove any officer, in this section mentioned, within the term for which he shall have been elected; giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—The original appellation of this office was that of Assistant Attorney-General. The districts originally embraced several counties, and the office was filled by the Governor and Council during pleasure. The office of District Attorney was created April 4, 1801. In 1818 each county was constituted a separate district for the purposes of this office. District Attorneys were appointive under the Constitution of 1821, by the Courts of Sessions, until 1847, after which they became elective.

Supreme Court

The general jurisdiction in law and equity of the Supreme Court, includes all actions civil and criminal. The State is divided into nine judicial districts. There are thirty Justices in the first district; seventeen in the second; six each in the third, fourth and sixth districts; eight in the fifth; seven in the seventh; twelve in the eighth, and five in the ninth—ninety-seven in all. Justices are elected by the voters of their respective districts. Although elected in districts, the jurisdiction of each Justice extends to every part of the State. The term of office is fourteen years from the first day of January next after their election, but no Justice can hold his office longer than until the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age. They can hold no other office or public trust. When a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of the term of office, the same shall be filled for a full term at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs; and until the vacancy shall be so filled, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate shall be in session, or if not in session, the Governor may fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall continue until and including the last day of December next after the election at which the vacancy shall be filled. Amendments of 1909 fixed the salaries of the Justices at \$10,000 per annum. The Justices of the second district (except those residing in the county of Kings) each receive an additional allowance of \$7,500, which amount is levied on the counties in said district, except the county of Kings, by the Comptroller. In New York and Kings counties the Justices each receive an additional allowance which is paid by the respective counties and which makes the total amount paid each Judge in New York and Kings counties \$17,500. Those assigned to the Appellate Divisions in the third and fourth departments shall each receive, in addition, the sum of two thousand dollars, and the Presiding Justices thereof the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per year. Those Justices elected in any Judicial Department other than the first or second, and assigned to the Appellate Divisions of the first or second departments shall, while so assigned, receive from those departments respectively, as now provided by law, such additional sum as is paid to the Justices of those departments. A Justice elected in the third or fourth department, assigned by the Appellate Division or designated by the Governor to hold a trial or special term in a Judicial district other than that in which he is elected, shall receive, in addition, ten dollars a day for expenses while actually so engaged in holding such term, which shall be paid by the State and charged upon the Judicial district where the service is rendered. The State is now divided into four Judicial Departments. There is an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in each Judicial Department, consisting of seven Justices in the first and second departments, and of five Justices in each of the other departments. In each department four Justices constitute a quorum, and three shall be necessary to a decision. No more than five Justices sit in any case. From all the Justices elected to the Supreme Court the Governor designates the Presiding Justice and the other Justices who shall constitute the Appellate Division in each department. The Appellate Court is located respectively in the first department in New York City; in the second department in Brooklyn; in the third department in Albany, and in the fourth department in Rochester, but terms thereof may be held elsewhere in such departments, whenever in the discretion of the Justices thereof, respectively, public interests may require. The County Clerks of the several counties are clerks of the Supreme Court in their respective counties, and the seals of such County Clerks are the seals of the court.

JUDGES OF FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Edgar S. Merrell, Lowville, term expires December 31, 1924; Frank H. Hiscock, Syracuse, term expires December 31, 1910; Pardon C. Williams, Watertown, term expires December 31, 1911; William S. Andrews, Syracuse, term expires December 31, 1913; Watson M. Rogers, Watertown, term expires December 31, 1914; Irving R. Devendorf, Herkimer, term expires December 31, 1919; Peter B. McLennan, term expires December 31, 1920; Pascal C. J. DeAngelis, Utica, term expires December 31, 1920.

No judicial officer, except Justices of the Peace, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office; nor shall any Judge of the Court of Appeals, or Justice of the Supreme Court, or any County Judge or Surrogate hereafter elected in a county having a population exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand, practice as an attorney or counselor in any court of record of this State, or act as referee. The Legislature may impose a similar prohibition upon County Judges and Surrogates in other counties. No one shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, Justice of the Supreme Court, or, except in the county of Hamilton, to the office of County Judge or Surrogate, who is not an attorney and counselor of this State.

Governors of New York State

Governors of the State of New York, their place of residence, date of election and terms of office since 1777:

<p>George Clinton,‡ Ulster Co., July 9, 1777. John Jay, New York City, April, 1795. George Clinton, Ulster Co., April, 1801. Morgan Lewis, Dutchess Co., April, 1804. D. D. Tompkins, Richmond Co., April, 1807. John Tayler,* Albany, March, 1817. De Witt Clinton, N. Y. City, —, 1817. Jos. C. Yates,† Schenectady, Nov. 6, 1882. De Witt Clinton, N. Y. City, Nov. 8, 1824. Nath'l Pitcher,* Sandy Hill, Feb. 11, 1828. M. Van Buren, Kinderhook, Nov. 5, 1828. Enos T. Throop,‡ Auburn, March 12, 1829. Wm. L. Marcy, Troy, Nov. 7, 1832. Wm. H. Seward, Auburn, Nov. 7, 1838. Wm. C. Bouck, Fultonham, Nov. 8, 1842. Silas Wright, Canton, Nov. 5, 1844. John Young, Geneseo, Nov. 3, 1846. Hamilton Fish, N. Y. City, Nov. 7, 1848. Washington Hunt, Lockport, Nov. 5, 1850. Horatio Seymour, Deerfield, Nov. 2, 1852.</p>	<p>Myron H. Clark, Canandaigua, Nov. 7, 1854. John A. King, Queens Co., Nov. 4, 1856. Edwin D. Morgan, N. Y. City, Nov. 2, 1858. Horatio Seymour, Deerfield, Nov. 4, 1862. R. E. Fenton, Frewsburgh, Nov. 8, 1864. John T. Hoffman, N. Y. City, Nov. 3, 1868. John A. Dix, N. Y. City, Nov. 5, 1872. Samuel J. Tilden, N. Y. City, Nov. 3, 1874. Lucius Robinson, Elmira, Nov. 7, 1876. Alonzo B. Cornell, N. Y. City, Nov. 4, 1879. Grover Cleveland,§ Buffalo, Nov. 7, 1882. David B. Hill, Elmira, Jan. 6, 1885. Roswell P. Flower, N. Y. City, Nov. 3, 1891. Levi P. Morton, Rhinecliff, Nov. 6, 1894. Frank S. Black, Troy, Nov. 3, 1896. Theo. Roosevelt, Oyster Bay, Nov. 8, 1898. B. B. Odell, Jr.,¶ Newburgh, Nov. 6, 1900. Frank W. Higgins, Olean, Nov. 8, 1904. Chas. E. Hughes,+ N. Y. City, Nov. 6, 1906.</p>
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‡ The Constitution of 1777 did not specify the time when the Governor should enter on the duties of his office. Governor Clinton was declared elected July 9th, and qualified on the above day. On the 13th of February, 1787, an act was passed for regulating elections, which provided that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor should enter on the duties of their respective offices on the 1st of July after their election.

* Lieutenant-Governor, Acting Governor.

† The Constitution of 1821 provided that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall, on and after the year 1823, enter on the duties of their respective offices on the first of January.

‡ Lieutenant-Governor became Governor upon resignation of Martin Van Buren, March 12, 1829. Elected November, 1830, for a full term.

§ Elected President of the United States in 1884, and resigned the office of Governor January 6, 1885.

|| Lieutenant-Governor, became Governor upon resignation of Grover Cleveland, January 6, 1885. Elected November 6, 1885, for a full term, and re-elected November 6, 1888.

¶ Re-elected November 4, 1902.

+ Re-elected November 3, 1908.

STATE CAPITOL BUILDING

Agitation for a new Capitol began about the year 1860.

In 1883 a law was passed creating the office of Capitol Commissioner, at a yearly salary of \$7,000. Isaac G. Perry was appointed by Governor Cleveland.

The total expenditures for the new Capitol to September 30, 1899, amounted to \$24,265,082.67, and it is estimated that several millions more will be required to complete it.

The first stone in the foundation of the Capitol was laid July 7, 1869, by John V. L. Pruyn. The cornerstone was laid with great ceremony by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons on the 24th of June, 1871.

On the first of May, 1865, an act was passed authorizing the erection of a new Capitol, whenever the city of Albany should deed over the land proposed for its site. The work was actually commenced December 9, 1867.

The building is 300 feet north and south by 400 feet east and west, and with its porticoes covers an area of three acres. Height of four corner pavilions, 224 feet; main approach extends 176 feet from the building.

The Capitol was first occupied by the Legislature January 7, 1879. The same evening a grand reception was given by the citizens of Albany. The formal occupation of the Assembly Chamber took place February 12, 1879; the Senate Chamber, November 10, 1881.

PEDESTRIANISM—Weston arrived in Syracuse, Nov. 11th, 1867, en-route to Chicago from Portland, Me.; November 9th, 1907, arrived in Syracuse, en-route to Chicago from Portland; again March 22d, 1909, en-route to Pacific Coast from Portland; arrived in city from West on 90-day coast-to-coast walk seventeen days ahead of schedule, April 22d, 1910. Was guest of Mystique Krewe at their Kavern in evening where rousing reception in his honor was given. Resumed Eastern journey 9:30 same evening.

BIOGRAPHICAL



ONONDAGA'S
"CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY."

Onondaga's "Captains of Industry"

AN authentic and complete history of Onondaga county and of its vast number of important business institutions, would be impossible without adequate recognition of the men whose enterprise and genius organized and developed them. The publishers of THE ONONDAGA BLUE BOOK therefore, deemed it a most pleasant duty to record in this volume comprehensive histories of the able men whose sagacity, progressiveness and business acumen were responsible for the success of these enterprises, that their sturdy characters and achievements might be better understood and perpetuated as safe standards for emulation by future generations. Only the engravings and biographies of reputable citizens and those acknowledged representative examples of Onondaga's "Captains of Industry" who have successfully piloted their industrial crafts through the hazardous channels of the commercial sea to safe anchorage in the harbor of success, are accorded representation in this department of the ONONDAGA BLUE BOOK.

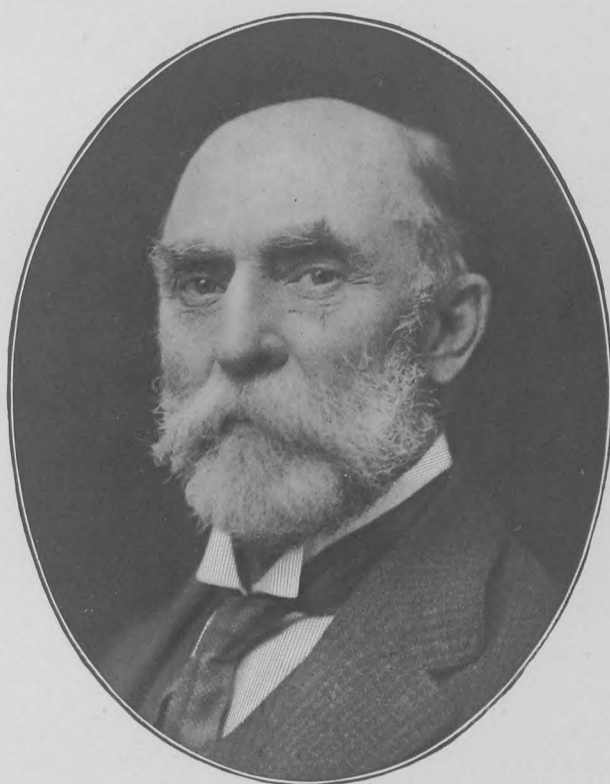
WILLIAM B. COGSWELL was the only Syracuse business man who was selected to be one of the 100 "Captains of Industry" to meet His Royal Highness, Prince Henry of Prussia, when that gentleman was dined in New York by the leaders of finance, commerce and business in this country. This was indeed a great honor and attracted unusual attention to Mr. Cogswell in this part of the State.

Mr. Cogswell is an engineer, and at the present time is director manager of the Solvay Process Company's works in Solvay. He is a native of Oswego, where he was born September 22, 1834. His education in the engineering line was thorough. He received the degree of Civil Engineer from the Troy Polytechnic institute, in the class of 1852. After leaving school Mr. Cogswell took a leading part in railroad building; did a vast amount of work in the United States Navy shipyards in Brooklyn and at Port Royal, S. C.; had charge of the erection of the blast furnaces at the Franklin Iron works; had charge of the completion of the Clifton Suspension bridge at Niagara Falls, and started the works which were the inception of the Whitman & Barnes manufacturing concern. In 1879 Mr. Cogswell went to Belgium and investigated the soda ash works. When he returned to Syracuse he made experiments in the Tully valley and after a long search discovered rock salt. In 1881 the Solvay works were formed with Mr. Cogswell as Treasurer and General Manager; Rowland Hazard, President; Earl B. Alvord, William A. Sweet and George E. Dana, Directors, with a capital stock of \$300,000, and to-day the capital stock is eight million dollars, with an investment of twenty millions of dollars, and is one of the largest industries in the United States. Mr. Cogswell's business judgment has been relied upon by men of vast capital and business acumen, and to-day he is recognized as one of the big "Captains of Industry" in the United States. Mr. Cogswell has traveled extensively on business and for recreation, having visited most all the countries of Europe and other sections of the world.

The first marriage of Mr. Cogswell was to Miss Mary N. Johnson, daughter of Reuben Johnson of Boscowen, formerly Fisherville, January 31, 1856. Mrs. Cogswell dying July 20, 1877, leaving one daughter, Mabel Cogswell. On April 29, 1902, Mr. Cogswell married Miss Cora Browning of New York City. He has been identified with many charitable movements and institutions, his donations to the Hospital of the Good Shepherd alone amounting to a quarter of a million dollars. Mr. Cogswell is a member of many societies and clubs, but is best known in the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of Chemical Industry of England, and the North American Society for the Advancement of Sciences. He is a fellow of the Geographical Society, a Master Mason, Royal Arch Chapter, and member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Citizens' Club, the Century Club, Technical Club, University Club, Syracuse County Club and Onondaga Historical Association of Syracuse; Engineers' Club, National Arts' Club, Transportation Club, Chemical Club and Republican Club, Pittsburg Duquesne Club, and the Detroit Club and Fellowcraft Club of Detroit.

J. WILLIAM SMITH was born on April 18, 1856, at Lancashire, England. Seven years later his parents settled at Lawrence, Mass. Early in life he exhibited a fondness and natural ability for architecture and civil engineering, and later took up the study of these subjects, at which he made rapid progress. Upon graduating he became identified with several large surveys, which gave him a wide experience. In 1878 Mr. Smith came to Syracuse to study mechanical engineering, and the next year he was engaged in the construction of elevated railroads in New York City. Later he became engineer and chemist for the Sanderson Steel Company. In 1883 he attracted the attention of William B. Cogswell, the Supervising-General Manager of the Solvay Process Company, and was at once engaged by the latter to go to Europe to study with the Solvays in their extensive works. Mr. Smith embraced this golden opportunity and in a comparatively short time fitted himself for service in almost any branch of the Solvay Process Company's immense plant. On his return he was placed at the head of the Soda Ash department and shortly afterward was promoted to the position of Assistant General Manager of the Solvay Process Company. In January, 1909, however, Mr. Smith resigned his position in order that he might give his entire attention to the organization and development of a business enterprise which he had had under advisement for some time—the manufacture of liquid soap. He immediately organized a company composed of well-known capitalists of our city, known as the Royal Solvent Soap Company, and became its Vice-President and Treasurer. This company has since absorbed several similar companies and at present practically controls the manufacture of these particular products in this section of the country. Mr. Smith still retains the managerial position. In 1894, Mr. Smith was appointed Library Commissioner and was continually in office until two years ago, when he resigned because of his numerous business engagements. During the time that he was a member of this commission Mr. Smith fathered the system of branch libraries throughout the city, and the services he rendered in extending the usefulness of the public library, were most valuable. It was chiefly through his efforts that the evening class in mechanical drawing, under the supervision of the Board of Education, was inaugurated. For many years Mr. Smith has been most deeply interested in the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, and has been largely instrumental in the success of that institution, besides being identified with many other philanthropic works. He has always been prominent in Republican politics, as well as a member of many social and fraternal organizations of our city. Far to the front in the line of progressive citizenship is J. William Smith. That his prominence and success are due to his individual efforts, is a well-known fact. Brimful of business activity and acumen, aided by broadmindedness and brilliancy of intellect, he has made a history for himself that will ever stand among the best this city has ever produced.

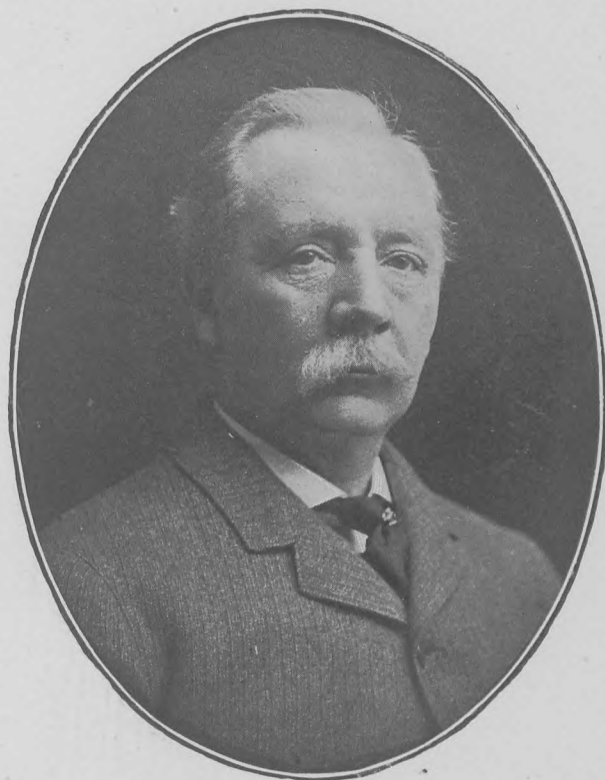
RAY B. SMITH, Clerk of the Assembly, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., December 7, 1867, his father being Willis Smith, a farmer, who later moved to Licklaen, Chenango County. Mr. Smith was educated at the district school, at DeRuyter Academy, at Cazenovia Seminary, and Syracuse University, where he remained one year, and finally at Yale University, by which he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of A. B. He completed a practically two-year course in the Cornell Law School in 1891-92. Governor Hughes was then an instructor in the school. Mr. Smith then completed his law studies in Syracuse and was admitted to the bar in 1893. He formed a law partnership with Thomas Woods, which later developed into the law firm of Thomson, Woods & Smith, of Syracuse. At Yale Mr. Smith was prominent as a junior ex-speaker, as senior prize speaker, editor and manager of *The Yale Literary Magazine*, and a successful competitor for the John A. Porter prize, being the second successful undergraduate since the founding of the prize in 1870. He was also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society and the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. In 1894 and 1895 he was Clerk of the Committee on General Laws of the Senate; he was also a clerk in the Constitutional Convention of 1894. Elected Supervisor of the Fourteenth (now Seventeenth) Ward of Syracuse in 1895, he held that office four years, and was chairman of a committee that had charge of the construction of the new Onondaga County Penitentiary. In 1898 he was appointed Assistant Clerk of the Assembly, which office he held until his election as Clerk of the Assembly in 1908, and re-elected in 1909 and again in 1910. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Republican General Committee of Onondaga County, in 1896 its Vice-President, and in 1907 its Chairman, which position he now holds. In 1906 he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Republican State Committee and still retains that position. While Assistant Clerk of the Assembly he yearly organized the clerical force of the House and managed its work with skill and success. He was interested in parliamentary law and moulded the present procedure of the House so as to expedite the work before it. He drafted an amendment to the Legislative Law providing for a system of original journals and documents which already has enabled the courts to save money of the State. He was counsel of the committee which revised the charters of the second-class cities, and drew up the Syracuse lighting bill, which aims to thoroughly protect the rights of the gas consumer.



WILLIAM B. COGSWELL



HON. JACOB AMOS



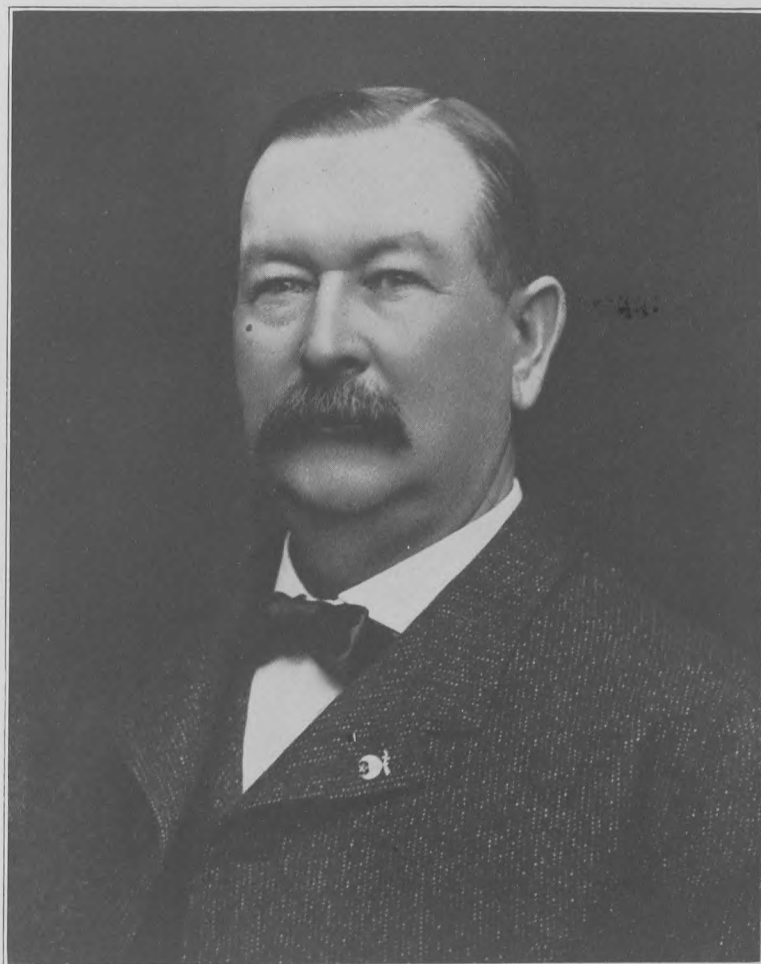
HON. WILLIAM COWIE



DENNIS MCCARTHY



MONROE C. SMITH



CHARLES LISTMAN

BIOGRAPHICAL

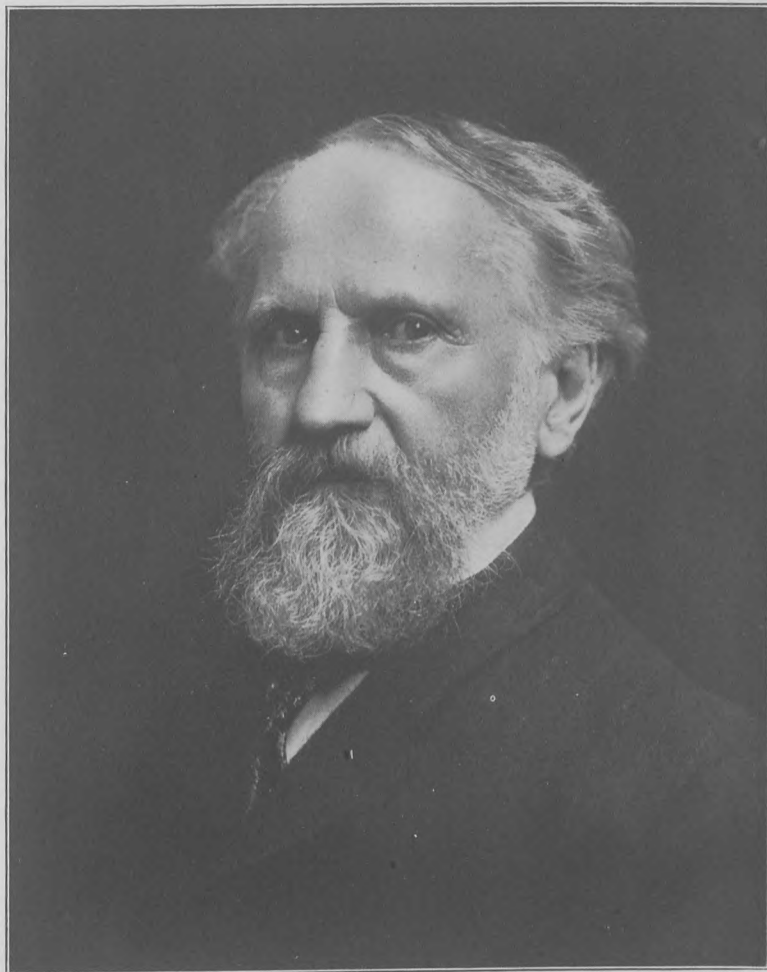
REPRESENTATIVE BUSINESS MEN
OF ONONDAGA.



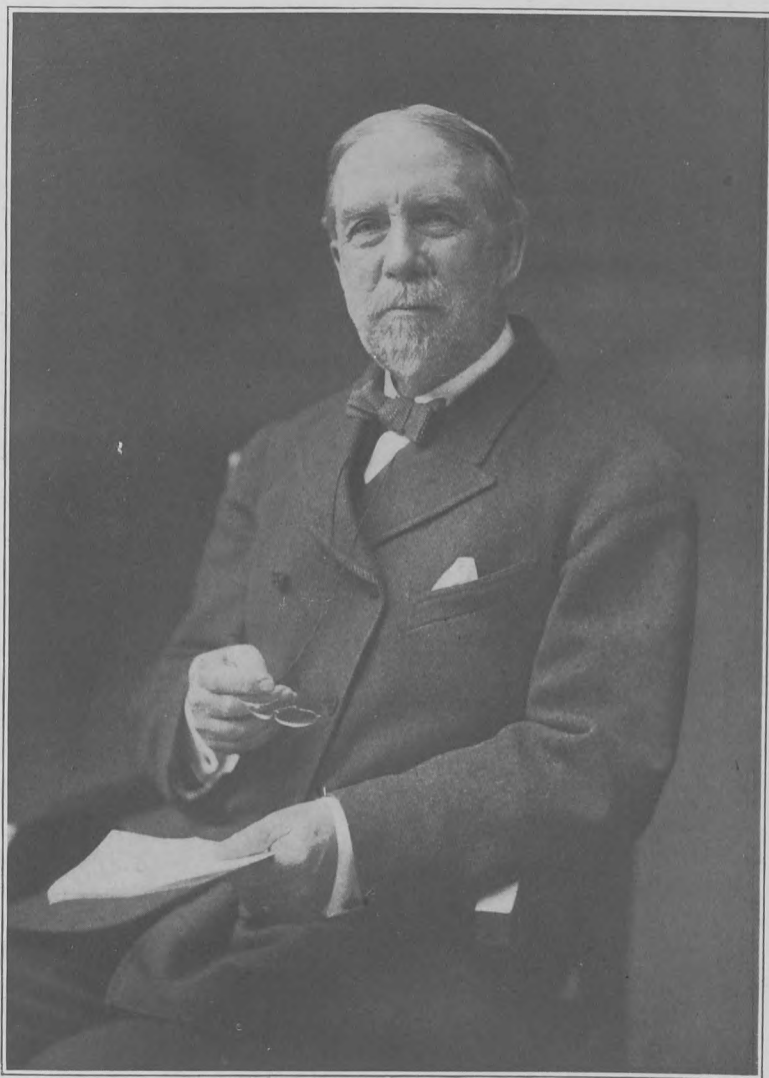
FREDERICK R. HAZARD



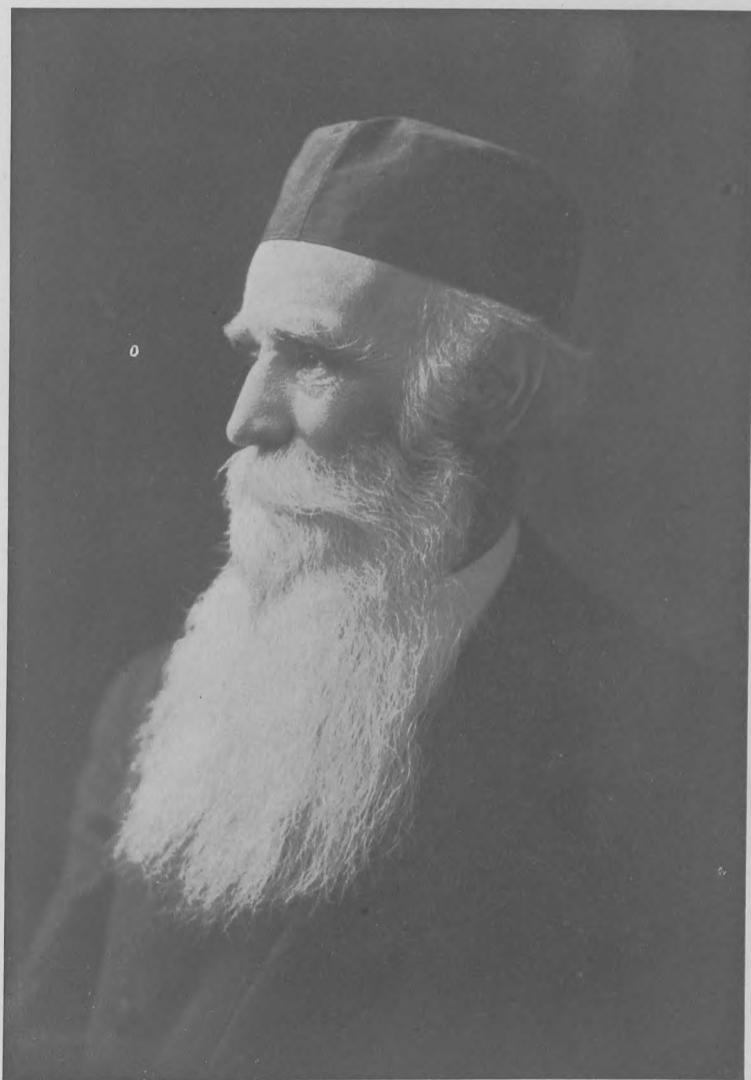
HON. ALAN C. FOBES



WILLIAM P. GOODELLE



EZEKIEL WILSON MUNDY



PROF. GEORGE FISKE COMFORT

HISTORICAL

THE NINETEEN TOWNS AND THEIR
REPRESENTATIVE TOWNSMEN